Serbia



Generating evidence to deliver for children

Serbia
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2025
and
Serbia Roma Settlements
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2025

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia

United Nations Children's Fund

United Nations Population Fund

MICS

MICS

GENERATING EVIDENCE TO DELIVER FOR CHILDREN

SERBIA
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2025

AND

SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2025

SURVEY FINDINGS REPORT

November 2026

SERBIA
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2025

AND

SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS
MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2025

Publisher
UNICEF Serbia

For publisher
Christina de Bruin, Representative

Proofreading
Christine Prickett

Design
Rastko Toholj

Print
DMD Belgrade

Circulation 150

Cover photo
© UNICEF Serbia/Pancic

ISBN 978-86-80902-91-3

Published in November, 2026

The Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 were carried out in 2025 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), with government funding and financial support of UNICEF and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA).

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

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025. The report contains detailed information on the survey methodology, and all standard MICS tables.

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

Suggested citation:

Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF. 2026. *Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, Survey Findings Report*. Belgrade, Serbia: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia and UNICEF.

SUMMARY TABLE OF SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION AND THE SURVEY POPULATION

SURVEY SAMPLE AND IMPLEMENTATION — SERBIA AND SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Sample frame	2022 Population Census
Updated	May—June 2025
Interviewer training	August—September 2025
Questionnaires	Household Water quality testing form Women (age 15–49) Men (age 15–24) Children under five Children age 5–17 Facility-based records of vaccination form
Fieldwork	September—December 2025

SURVEY SAMPLE

Serbia		**Serbia Roma Settlements**	
Households		**Households**	
• Sampled	8,505	• Sampled	2,014
• Occupied	7,972	• Occupied	1,924
• Interviewed	6,798	• Interviewed	1,855
• Response rate (Per cent)	85.3	• Response rate (Per cent)	96.4
Water Quality Testing Form		**Water Quality Testing Form**	
• Sampled[1]	2,045	• Sampled	521
• Occupied	1,911	• Occupied	490
• Response rate (Per cent)		• Response rate (Per cent)	
• Source	59.2	• Source	93.3
Women (age 15–49)		**Women (age 15–49)**	
• Eligible for interviews	5,050	• Eligible for interviews	2,209
• Interviewed	4,701	• Interviewed	2,153
• Response rate (Per cent)	93.1	• Response rate (Per cent)	97.5
Men (age 15–24)		**Men (age 15–24)**	
• Number in interviewed households	1,224	• Number in interviewed households	834
• Eligible for interviews[2]	877	• Eligible for interviews	445
• Interviewed	806	• Interviewed	435
• Response rate (Per cent)	91.9	• Response rate (Per cent)	97.8
Children under five		**Children under five**	
• Eligible	1,840	• Eligible	1,078
• Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,738	• Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,065
• Response rate (Per cent)	94.5	• Response rate (Per cent)	98.8
Children age 5–17		**Children age 5–17**	
• Number in interviewed households	2,978	• Number in interviewed households	2,271
• Eligible[3]	1,932	• Eligible	1,012
• Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,831	• Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,001
• Response rate (Per cent)	94.8	• Response rate (Per cent)	98.9

[1] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster. The MICS 2025 surveys in Serbia conducted water quality testing at the source only.
[2] The Questionnaire for Men Age 15–24 was administered to all men age 15–24 years in every second household.
[3] The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

SURVEY POPULATION

Serbia	
Average household size	2.8
Percentage of population under:	
• Age 5	4.9
• Age 18	18.2
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	6.6
Percentage of population living in:	
• Urban areas	61.9
• Other areas	38.1
• Belgrade	25.3
• Vojvodina	26.1
• Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.4
• Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.2

Serbia Roma Settlements	
Average household size	4.7
Percentage of population under:	
• Age 5	12.3
• Age 18	37.8
Percentage of women aged 15–49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	18.2
Percentage of population living in:	
• Urban areas	58.2
• Other areas	41.8

Table of Contents

Summary table of survey implementation and the survey population i
List of Abbreviations xi
Acknowledgements xii

Executive Summary xiii

1 INTRODUCTION 1

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY 3

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION 3
2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN 3
2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES 4
2.4 ETHICS 6
2.4.1 Protection protocol and ethics review 6
2.4.2 Informed consent procedures 6
2.4.3 Data protection 7
2.4.4 Special safety procedures and referral protocols for Mental Health 7
2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD 7
2.6 TRAINING 7
2.7 FIELDWORK 7
2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES 8
2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING 8
2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING 8
2.11 DATA SHARING 8
2.12 HOW TO READ THE TABLES 9

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS 10

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS 21

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS 21
Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's, and children age 5–17's interviews 22
Table SR.1.1R: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's, and children age 5–17's interviews 23

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS 24
Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics 24
Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets 25
Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles 26
Table SR.2.1R: Housing characteristics 27
Table SR.2.2R: Household and personal assets 28
Table SR.2.3R: Wealth quintiles 29

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION 29
Table SR.3.1: Household composition 30
Table SR.3.2: Household members 31
Table SR.3.1R: Household composition 31
Table SR.3.2R: Household members 32

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION 33
Table SR.4.1: Age distribution of household population by sex 33
Table SR.4.1R: Age distribution of household population by sex 34

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS 35
Table SR.5.1: Background characteristics of men and women age 15–24 years 36
Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics 37
Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics 38
Table SR.5.2: Children under 5's background characteristics 39
Table SR.5.3: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics 41
Table SR.5.1R: Background characteristics of men and women age 15–24 years 42
Table SR.5.1WR: Women's background characteristics 43
Table SR.5.1MR: Men's background characteristics 45
Table SR.5.2R: Children under 5's background characteristics 46
Table SR.5.3R: Children age 5–17 years' background characteristics 47

4.6 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE 49
Table SR.6.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 50
Table SR.6.1S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 51
Table SR.6.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 52
Table SR.6.2S: Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 53
Table SR.6.3: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating 54
Table SR.6.3S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating 56
Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 57
Table SR.6.4S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 58
Table SR.6.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting 59
Table SR.6.5S: Population use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services 60
Table SR.6.6S: Household use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services 61
Table SR.6.7S: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use 62

Table SR.6.8S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use 64
Table SR.6.9S: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling 65
Table SR.6.1R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 66
Table SR.6.1SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking 67
Table SR.6.2R: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 68
Table SR.6.2SR: Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking 69
Table SR.6.3R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating 70
Table SR.6.3SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating 72
Table SR.6.4R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 73
Table SR.6.4SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting 74
Table SR.6.5R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting 75
Table SR.6.5SR: Population use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services 76
Table SR.6.6SR: Household use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services 77
Table SR.6.7SR: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use 78
Table SR.6.8SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use 79
Table SR.6.9SR: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling 80

4.7 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS 80

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 81
Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents 82
Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care 83
Table SR.9.1R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood 84
Table SR.9.2R: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents 85
Table SR.9.3R: Children not in parental care 86

5 SURVIVE 87

Table CS.1R: Children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead 87
Table CS.2R: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth groups of women 88
Table CS.3R: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics 88

6 THRIVE — REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH 89

6.1 FERTILITY 89

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates 90
Table TM.1.2: Fertility preferences by number of living children 90
Table TM.1.3: Ideal number of children according to number of living children 91
Table TM.1.4: Mean ideal number of children by background characteristics 92
Table TM.1.1R: Fertility rates 93
Table TM.1.2R: Fertility preferences by number of living children 93
Table TM.1.3R: Ideal number of children according to number of living children 94
Table TM.1.4R: Mean ideal number of children by background characteristics 95

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING 96

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate 96
Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women) 97
Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women) 98
Table TM.2.1R: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate 98
Table TM.2.2WR: Early childbearing (young women) 99
Table TM.2.3WR: Trends in early childbearing (women) 99

6.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE 100

Table TM.3.0A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods 100
Table TM.3.0B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods 101
Table TM.3.1: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) 102
Table TM.3.1A: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy 103
Table TM.3.1B: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy (currently married/in union) 104
Table TM.3.2: Use of contraception (currently unmarried / not in union) 105
Table TM.3.2A: Consultation with doctor on the use of contraception 106
Table TM.3.0AR: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods 107
Table TM.3.0BR: Knowledge of contraceptive methods 108
Table TM.3.1R: Use of contraception (currently married/in union) 109
Table TM.3.1AR: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy 110
Table TM.3.1BR: Reasons for never using any methods of contraception to avoid or delay pregnancy (currently married/in union) 111
Table TM.3.2R: Use of contraception (currently unmarried / not in union) 112
Table TM.3.2AR: Consultation with doctor on the use of contraception 113

6.4 NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING 114

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) 115
Table TM.4.2: Need and demand for family planning (sexually active, currently unmarried/not in union) 116
Table TM.4.3: Need and demand for family planning (all women) 117
Table TM.4.1R: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union) 118

Table TM.4.2R: Need and demand for family planning (sexually active, currently unmarried/not in union) 119
Table TM.4.3R: Need and demand for family planning (all women) 120

6.5 PREGNANCY LOSS 121
Table TM.4.4: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate 121
Table TM.4.5: Lifetime experience with induced abortions 122
Table TM.4.4R: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate 123
Table TM.4.5R: Lifetime experience with induced abortions 124

6.6 ANTENATAL CARE 125
Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage 126
Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit 127
Table TM.5.2A: Antenatal and post-natal home visits 128
Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care 129
Table TM.5.4: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme 130
Table TM.5.5: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme 131
Table TM.5.1R: Antenatal care coverage 132
Table TM.5.2R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit 133
Table TM.5.2AR: Antenatal and post-natal home visits 134
Table TM.5.3R: Content of antenatal care 135
Table TM.5.4R: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme 136
Table TM.5.5R: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme 137

6.7 DELIVERY CARE 138
Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery 139
Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section 140
Table TM.6.3: Use of baby-friendly services 142
Table TM.6.1R: Place of delivery 143
Table TM.6.2R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section 144
Table TM.6.3R: Use of baby-friendly services 146

6.8 BIRTHWEIGHT 147
Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth 148
Table TM.7.1R: Children weighed at birth 149

6.9 THERMAL CARE FOR NEWBORNS 150
Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns 150
Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns 151

6.10 MENTAL HEALTH 152
6.10.1 Anxiety and depression 152
6.10.2 Connectedness 154
6.10.3 Care-seeking for mental health 154
Table TM.11.1: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations 155
Table TM.11.3: Connectedness 156
Table TM.11.4: Care-seeking for mental health 157
Table TM.11.1R: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations 158
Table TM.11.3R: Connectedness 159
Table TM.11.4R: Care-seeking for mental health 160

6.11 FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE 161
Table TM.12.1: Food Insecurity Experience Scale 161
Table TM.12.1R: Food Insecurity Experience Scale 162

7 THRIVE — CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT 163

7.1 IMMUNISATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD 163
Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life 166
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months) 168
Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months) 170
Table TC.1.3: Home-based vaccination records 171
Table TC.1.3A: Facility-based vaccination records 172
Table TC.1.4: Timeliness of measles vaccine 173
Table TC.1.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life 174
Table TC.1.2R: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months) 176
Table TC.1.2R: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months) 177
Table TC.1.3R: Home-based vaccination records 178
Table TC.1.3AR: Facility-based vaccination records 179
Table TC.1.4R: Timeliness of measles vaccine 180

7.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING 181
Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding 183
Table TC.7.1A: Newborn feeding 184
Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status 185
Table TC.7.3: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 185
Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 186
Table TC.7.5: Child food poverty 187
Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups 188
Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices 189
Table TC.7.1R: Initial breastfeeding 190
Table TC.7.1AR: Newborn feeding 191
Table TC.7.2R: Breastfeeding status 192
Table TC.7.3R: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 192
Table TC.7.4R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices 193
Table TC.7.5R: Child food poverty 194
Table TC.7.6R: Consumption of select food groups 195
Table TC.7.7R: Unhealthy feeding practices 196

7.3 MALNUTRITION 197
Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5 199
Table TC.8.2: Nutritional status of children age 5–9 years 200
Table TC.8.1R: Nutritional status of children under 5 201
Table TC.8.2R: Nutritional status of children age 5–9 years 202

7.4 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD 203

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 2–4 years) 204
Table TC.9.1A: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 1–4 years) 205
Table TC.9.2: Learning materials 206
Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision 207
Table TC.9.1R: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 2–4 years) 208
Table TC.9.1AR: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 1–4 years) 209
Table TC.9.2R: Learning materials 210
Table TC.9.3R: Inadequate supervision 211

7.5 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX 212

Table TC.10.1: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030) 213
Table TC.10.1R: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030) 214

8 LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS 215

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION 215

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education 216
Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) 217
Table LN.1.3: Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age) 218
Table LN.1.4: Reasons for non-attendance to early childhood education (children age 3–4 years) 219
Table LN.1.5: Early Childhood Education (ECE) attendance 220
Table LN.1.1R: Early childhood education 221
Table LN.1.2R: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) 222
Table LN.1.3R: Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age) 223
Table LN.1.4R: Reasons for non-attendance to early childhood education (children age 3–4 years) 224
Table LN.1.5R: Early Childhood Education (ECE) attendance 225

8.2 ATTENDANCE 226

Table LN.2.0A: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance 229
Table LN.2.1: School readiness 230
Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry 231
Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age 232
Table LN.2.3 ISCED: School attendance among children of primary school age 233
Table LN.2.4 ISCED: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age 234
Table LN.2.5: Age for grade 235
Table LN.2.5 ISCED: Age for grade 236
Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of secondary school age 237
Table LN.2.6 ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age 238
Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 239
Table LN.2.7 ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 240
Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance 241
Table LN.2.8 ISCED: Parity indices for attendance 242
Table LN.2.0AR: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance 243
Table LN.2.0BR: Reason for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP) 244
Table LN.2.1R: School readiness 245
Table LN.2.2R: Primary school entry 246
Table LN.2.3R: School attendance among children of primary school age 247
Table LN.2.3R ISCED: School attendance among children of primary school age 248
Table LN.2.4R ISCED: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age 249
Table LN.2.5R: Age for grade 250
Table LN.2.5R ISCED: Age for grade 251
Table LN.2.6R: School attendance among children of secondary school age 252
Table LN.2.6R ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age 253
Table LN.2.7R: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 254
Table LN.2.7R ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates 255
Table LN.2.8R: Parity indices for attendance 256
Table LN.2.8R ISCED: Parity indices for attendance 257

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION 258

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education 259
Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home 260
Table LN.3.3: School-related reasons for inability to attend class 262
Table LN.3.3A: School absence below grade repetition threshold and reasons 263
Table LN.3.4: Participation in school-related activities 264
Table LN.3.1R: Household involvement in education 265
Table LN.3.2R: Learning environment at home 266
Table LN.3.3R: School-related reasons for inability to attend class 268
Table LN.3.3AR: School absence below grade repetition threshold and reasons 269
Table LN.3.4R: Participation in school-related activities 270

8.4 ICT EQUIPMENT 272

Table LN.6.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment, access to internet, and use of mobile for financial transactions 272
Table LN.6.1A: Ownership of a mobile phone 273

Table LN.6.1R: Household ownership of ICT equipment, access to internet, and use of mobile for financial transactions 274
Table LN.6.1AR: Ownership of a mobile phone 275

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION 276

9.1 CHILD DISCIPLINE 276
Table PR.2.1: Child discipline 276
Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment 277
Table PR.2.1R: Child discipline 278
Table PR.2.2R: Attitudes toward physical punishment 279

9.2 CHILD LABOUR 279
Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities 281
Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores 282
Table PR.3.3: Child labour 283
Table PR.3.3A: Hours spent in economic activities 284
Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work 285
Table PR.3.1R: Children's involvement in economic activities 286
Table PR.3.2R: Children's involvement in household chores 287
Table PR.3.3R: Child labour 288
Table PR.3.3AR: Hours spent in economic activities 289
Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work 290

9.3 CHILD MARRIAGE 291
Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women) 292
Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men 15–24) 293
Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women) 294
Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men 15–24) 294
Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference 295
Table PR.4.1WR: Child marriage (women) 296
Table PR.4.1MR: Child marriage (men 15–24) 297
Table PR.4.2WR: Trends in child marriage (women) 298
Table PR.4.2MR: Trends in child marriage (men 15–24) 298
Table PR.4.3R: Spousal age difference 299

9.4 FEELINGS OF SAFETY 300
Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety 300
Table PR.6.1W: Feelings of safety (women) 301
Table PR.6.1M: Feelings of safety (men 15–24) 302
Table PR.6.1R: Feelings of safety 303
Table PR.6.1WR: Feelings of safety (women) 304
Table PR.6.1MR: Feelings of safety (men 15–24) 305

9.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE 306
Table PR.7.1: Attitudes toward domestic violence 306
Table PR.7.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women) 307
Table PR.7.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men 15–24) 308
Table PR.7.2: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places 309
Table PR.7.2W: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (women) 310
Table PR.7.2M: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (men 15–24) 311
Table PR.7.1R: Attitudes toward domestic violence 312
Table PR.7.1WR: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women) 313
Table PR.7.1MR: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men 15–24) 314
Table PR.7.2R: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places 315
Table PR.7.2WR: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (women) 316
Table PR.7.2MR: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (men 15–24) 317

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT 318

10.1 DRINKING WATER 318
Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources 319
Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services 320
Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex 321
Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water 323
Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed 324
Table WS.1.5S: Main reasons for insufficient water accessability 325
Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source 326
Table WS.1.6A: Quality of drinking water source — arsenic contamination 327
Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination 328
Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment 329
Table WS.1.1R: Use of improved and unimproved water sources 330
Table WS.1.2R: Use of basic and limited drinking water services 331
Table WS.1.3R: Person collecting water by age and sex 332
Table WS.1.4R: Time spent collecting water 333
Table WS.1.5R: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed 334
Table WS.1.5SR: Main reasons for insufficient water accessability 335
Table WS.1.6R: Quality of drinking water source 336
Table WS.1.6AR: Quality of drinking water source — arsenic contamination 337
Table WS.1.8R: Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination 338
Table WS.1.9R: Household water treatment 339

10.2 HANDWASHING 340
Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home 340
Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water 341
Table WS.2.1R: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home 342
Table WS.2.2R: Bathing facility on premises with water 343

10.3 SANITATION 344
Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities 345
Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste 346
Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events 348

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste 350
Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities 352
Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services 354
Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities 356
Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders 358
Table WS.3.1R: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities 360
Table WS.3.2R: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste 361
Table WS.3.3R: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events 362
Table WS.3.4R: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste 364
Table WS.3.5R: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities 366
Table WS.3.7R: Use of basic and limited sanitation services 368
Table WS.3.8R: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities 369
Table WS.3.9R: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders 370

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE 372

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING 372
Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years) 373
Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years) 374
Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years) 375
Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years) 376
Table EQ.1.1R: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years) 377
Table EQ.1.2R: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years) 378
Table EQ.1.3R: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years) 379
Table EQ.1.4R: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years) 380

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS 380
Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women) 382
Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men 15–24) 383
Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) 384
Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17) 385
Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support 386
Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members 387
Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households 388
Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5–24 in all households 389
Table EQ.2.9F: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members 390
Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members 392
Table EQ.2.10: Financial social assistance (FSA) 394
Table EQ.2.11: Child allowance (CA) 395
Table EQ.2.12: Birth grant 396
Table EQ.2.13: Partial heating coverage 397
Table EQ.2.14: Partial cooling coverage 398
Table EQ.2.15: Household expenditure for electricity 399
Table EQ.2.16: Household expenditure for heating (RSD) 400
Table EQ.2.17: Measures to improve energy efficiency 401
Table EQ.2.18: Government assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers 402
Table EQ.2.1WR: Health insurance coverage (women) 404
Table EQ.2.1MR: Health insurance coverage (men 15–24) 405
Table EQ.2.2R: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5) 406
Table EQ.2.3R: Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17) 407
Table EQ.2.4R: Awareness and ever use of external economic support 408
Table EQ.2.5R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members 409
Table EQ.2.6R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households 410
Table EQ.2.7R: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5–24 in all households 411
Table EQ.2.9FR: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members 412
Table EQ.2.9MR: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members 414
Table EQ.2.10R: Financial social assistance (FSA) 416
Table EQ.2.11R: Child allowance (CA) 417
Table EQ.2.12R: Birth grant 418
Table EQ.2.13R: Partial heating coverage 419
Table EQ.2.14R: Partial cooling coverage 420
Table EQ.2.15R: Household expenditure for electricity 421
Table EQ.2.16R: Household expenditure for heating (RSD) 422
Table EQ.2.17R: Measures to improve energy efficiency 423
Table EQ.2.18R: Government assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers 424

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT 426
Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment 426
Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women) 427
Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men 15–24) 428
Table EQ.3.1R: Discrimination and harassment 429
Table EQ.3.1WR: Discrimination and harassment (women) 430
Table EQ.3.1MR: Discrimination and harassment (men 15–24) 431

11.4 REPRODUCTIVE AGENCY 431
Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care 432
Table EQ.5.1R: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care 433

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN 434

A.1 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE SERBIA MICS 2025 SAMPLE 434

A.1.1 Sample size and sample allocation 434

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame 434

Table SD.2: Sample allocation 436

A.1.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters) 436

A.1.3 Listing activities 436

A.1.4 Selection of households 437

A.1.5 Calculation of sample weights 437

A.2 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025 SAMPLE 440

Table SD.1R: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame 440

A.2.1 Sample size and sample allocation 440

Table SD.2R: Sample allocation 441

A.2.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters) 441

A.2.3 Listing activities 441

A.2.4 Selection of households 442

A.2.5 Calculation of sample weights 442

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY 445

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS 449

C.1 ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE SERBIA MICS 2025 451

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample 451

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban 453

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Other 455

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Belgrade 457

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vojvodina 459

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia 461

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia 463

C.2 ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025 465

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample 465

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban 467

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Other 469

Table SE.4R: Sampling errors: Belgrade 471

Table SE.5R: Sampling errors: Vojvodina 473

Table SE.6R: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia 475

Table SE.7R: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia 477

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY 479

D.1 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE SERBIA MICS 2025 479

D.1.1 Age distribution 479

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population 479

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 480

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men 480

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires 481

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires 481

D.1.2 Birth date and age reporting 482

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household members) 482

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women) 482

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men 15–24) 483

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births) 483

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5) 483

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date distribution (children under 5) 484

Table DQ.2.6: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years) 484

Table DQ.2.7: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5–9 years) 485

D.1.3 Completeness and measurements 485

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing 485

Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women) 486

Table DQ.3.2M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men 15–24) 486

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5) 487

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5) 487

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5) 487

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5) 488

Table DQ.3.8: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5) 488

Table DQ.3.9: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5) 489

Table DQ.3.10: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children age 5–9 years) 489

Table DQ.3.11: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children age 5–9 years) 489

Table DQ.3.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: BMI for age (children age 5–9 years) 490

Table DQ.3.13: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years) 490

Table DQ.3.14: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years) 490

Table DQ.3.15: Standard deviation of z-scores (children age 5–9 years) 491

D.1.4 Observations 491

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility 491

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of home-based and facility-based vaccination records 492

D.1.5 School attendance 492

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age 492

D.1.6 Birth history 493
Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living 493
D.1.7 Interview metadata 493
Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages 493
Table DQ.8.2: Interview privacy 494
D.1.8 Consent for follow-up 494
Table DQ.9.1: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey 494
D.2 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025 495
D.2.1 Age distribution 495
Table DQ.1.1R: Age distribution of household population 495
Table DQ.1.2WR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women 496
Table DQ.1.2MR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men 496
Table DQ.1.3R: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires 497
Table DQ.1.4R: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires 497
D.2.2 Birth date and age reporting 498
Table DQ.2.1R: Birth date and age reporting (household members) 498
Table DQ.2.2WR: Birth date and age reporting (women) 498
Table DQ.2.2MR: Birth date and age reporting (men 15–24) 499
Table DQ.2.3R: Birth date reporting (live births) 499
Table DQ.2.4R: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5) 499
Table DQ.2.5R: Birth date distribution (children under 5) 500
Table DQ.2.6R: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years) 500
Table DQ.2.7R: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5–9 years) 501
D.2.3 Completeness and measurements 501
Table DQ.3.1R: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing 501
Table DQ.3.2WR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women) 502
Table DQ.3.2MR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men 15–24) 502
Table DQ.3.4R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5) 502
Table DQ.3.5R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5) 503
Table DQ.3.6R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5) 503
Table DQ.3.7R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5) 503
Table DQ.3.8R: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5) 504
Table DQ.3.9R: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5) 504
Table DQ.3.10R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children age 5–9 years) 505
Table DQ.3.11R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children age 5–9 years) 505
Table DQ.3.12R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: BMI for age (children age 5–9 years) 505
Table DQ.3.13R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years) 506
Table DQ.3.14R: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years) 506
Table DQ.3.15R: Standard deviation of z-scores (children age 5–9 years) 507
D.2.4 Observations 507
Table DQ.4.1R: Observation of handwashing facility 507
Table DQ.4.2R: Observation of home-based and facility-based vaccination records 508
D.2.5 School attendance 509
Table DQ.5.1R: School attendance by single age 509
D.2.6 Birth history 509
Table DQ.6.1R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living 509
D.2.7 Interview metadata 510
Table DQ.8.1R: Interview languages 510
Table DQ.8.2R: Interview privacy 510
D.2.8 Consent for follow-up 510
Table DQ.9.1R: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey 510

APPENDIX E SERBIA MICS 2025 AND SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025 QUESTIONNAIRES 511

English Questionnaires 511
Household Questionnaire 512
Water Quality Testing Form 552
Questionnaire for Women Age 15–49 556
Questionnaire for Men Age 15–24 594
Questionnaire for Children Under Five 612
Facility-based Records of Vaccinations Form 641
Questionnaire for Children Under Five — Wave 2 645
Facility-based Records of Vaccinations Form — Wave 2 655
Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 659

Serbian Questionnaires 677
Household Questionnaire 678
Water Quality Testing Form 718
Questionnaire for Women Age 15–49 722
Questionnaire for Men Age 15–24 758
Questionnaire for Children Under Five 776
Facility-based Records of Vaccinations Form 805
Questionnaire for Children Under Five — Wave 2 809
Facility-based Records of Vaccinations Form — Wave 2 819
Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 823

List of Abbreviations

ANAR	Adjusted Net Attendance Rate
ASFR(s)	Age Specific Fertility Rate(s)
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
BMI	Body Mass Index
C-section	Caesarean section
CA	Child Allowance
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DIRC	Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (Workshop)
DTaP	Diphtheria, Tetanus, and acellular Pertussis
E. coli	Escherichia coli
EA	Enumeration Area
ECDI2030	Early Childhood Development Index 2030
ECE	Early Childhood Education
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FCT(s)	Field Check Table(s)
FIES	Food Insecurity Experience Scale
FSA	Financial Social Assistance
g	Grams
GFR	General Fertility Rate
GPI	Gender Parity Index
GPS	Global Positioning System
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HPV	Human papillomavirus
ICT	Information and Communication Technology
ILO	International Labour Organization of the United Nations
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
IYCF	Infant and Young Child Feeding
JMP	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene
LBW	Low birth weight
LPG	Liquefied Petroleum Gas
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS7	Seventh global round of the Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys Programme
MMR/MR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella/Measles and Rubella
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
PCV	Pneumococcal conjugate vaccine
PPP	Preparatory preschool program
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SDG(s)	Sustainable Development Goal(s)
SFTP	Secure File Transfer Protocol
SORS	Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
TIAR	Total Induced Abortion Rate
UN	United Nations
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WHO	World Health Organization

Acknowledgements

The implementation of the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 surveys and this report are the result of a joint effort by a number of individuals, institutions and organizations that have contributed with their professional knowledge and commitment.

The surveys would have been impossible without financial support from the United Nation Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

Our gratitude goes to the Steering and Technical Committees, as well as the UNICEF office in Serbia, UNICEF Regional Office for Europe and Central Asia and the Global MICS Team at the UNICEF Headquarters for their professional contribution and assistance in the preparation of the surveys.

These surveys were made possible through the dedication and efforts of the MICS team at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS) and field personnel.

We express our genuine gratitude to all the individuals and households in Serbia, who generously opened the doors of their homes and gave their time to enable the realization of these surveys. Without their collaboration and contribution, the implementation of these surveys would not have been possible.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is a nationally representative survey of the situation of households, women and children. This report is based on the results of the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025, conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia during 2025, with technical and financial support from UNICEF, UNFPA and the Government of the Republic of Serbia.

The surveys provide statistically sound and internationally comparable key indicators which enable generating the evidence base for the development of policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward fulfilling national policies and global commitments, including those arising from the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The MICS surveys were carried out in 2025 on two separate samples: the Serbia MICS 2025 on a nationally representative sample, and the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 on a sample of population living in Roma settlements in Serbia.

The findings of both surveys are presented jointly in this report. Unless stated otherwise, all findings pertain to the period of September—December 2025, when field data collection was conducted.

CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

Children's Living Arrangements

The proportion of children under the age of 18 living with both biological parents is 83 per cent; 12 per cent of children live only with their mother, while 3 per cent live only with their father. One per cent of children under the age of 18 do not live with either biological parent, although both biological parents are alive. In Serbia, 2 per cent of children have lost one or both parents. As expected, older children are less likely to live with both parents and more likely to have lost one or both parents than younger children.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Children's living arrangements in Roma settlements are somewhat less favourable. The proportion of children under the age of 18 living with both biological parents is 75 per cent; 16 per cent of children live only with their mother, while 5 per cent live only with their father. Three per cent of children under the age of 18 do not live with either biological parent, although both biological parents are alive. In Roma settlements, 3 per cent of children have lost one or both parents. The highest proportion of children under the age of 18 who have lost one or both parents are children living in the poorest 60 per cent of the households.

Child Mortality

Child mortality indicators were only calculated on the basis of the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 survey, and only for the population of children from Roma settlements.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The estimated infant mortality rate among children in Roma settlements is 17 per thousand live births, while the probability that a child will die before the fifth birthday is about 19 per thousand live births. When compared to national-level vital statistics data, these rates are substantially higher than the national average.

THRIVE — REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Fertility

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the one year preceding the MICS 2025 survey is 1.4 births per woman.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the one year preceding the MICS 2025 survey in Roma settlements is 3.1 births per woman.

Early Childbearing

The adolescent birth rate in Serbia stands at 11 per 1,000 women aged 15–19. Only 2 per cent of women aged 15–19 have given birth or are currently pregnant, and none of the women aged 15–19 had a live birth before the age of 15. Additionally, 2 per cent of women aged 20–24 had a live birth before the age of 18.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The adolescent birth rate in Roma settlements (women aged 15–19) stands at 98 per 1,000. Almost one fifth (19 per cent) of women aged 15–19 have given birth or are currently pregnant, and 1 per cent of women in this age group had a live birth before the age of 15. Somewhat more than one quarter of women aged 20–24 (26 per cent) had a live birth before the age of 18.

Contraception

MICS survey data show that almost all women aged 15–49 have heard of some type of contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 10 (out of the 14 methods listed). Current use of a contraceptive method was reported by 43 per cent of women who are married or in union.

Traditional methods are dominant and are used by 24 per cent of women, while modern methods are used by 19 per cent of women. The most popular method is withdrawal, used by 16 per cent of married women in Serbia, followed by male condom, reported in 11 per cent of the cases. Contraceptive prevalence ranges from 34 per cent in the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region to 50 per cent in the Belgrade Region.

Prevalence of any modern method rises with the level of education and wealth. Only 9 per cent of women with primary education use a modern method, compared to 23 per cent of women with higher education.

Only 11 per cent of women from the poorest households use modern methods, compared to the richest households where more than twice the proportion (24 per cent) use a modern method.

Somewhat fewer than one third of women (29 per cent) who are married or in union have never used any contraceptive method, the main reason being that they wanted to get pregnant (81 per cent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among women aged 15–49 from Roma settlements, 96 per cent have heard of some type of contraceptive method and the mean number of methods known by women is 6 (out of the 14 methods listed). Ten per cent of women with no education have not heard of any modern method.

Current use of a contraceptive method was reported by 47 per cent of women who are married or in union. Modern methods are used by only 11 per cent of women, while traditional methods are used by 35 per cent of women. The most popular method is withdrawal, used by 33 per cent of married women, followed by male condom, used by 7 per cent of married women.

The percentage of women who are married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method is 38, the main reasons being that they wanted to get pregnant (76 per cent) and lack of knowledge about contraception (6 per cent).

Reproductive Agency

In Serbia, among married women aged 15–49, decisions on reproductive health are mostly made by women independently or jointly with their husband/partner (99 per cent). The proportion of women who make decisions about reproductive health independently or jointly with husband/partner increases with the level of education (from 63 per cent of women with primary education to 79 per cent of those with higher education) and wealth (from 66 per cent in the poorest to 82 per cent in the richest quintile).

The proportion of married women who make decisions about having sexual intercourse, family planning and reproductive health independently or jointly with husband/partner is 76 per cent.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among married women aged 15–49 living in Roma settlements, 97 per cent make decisions on their reproductive health independently or jointly with their husband/partner. The percentage of women who make decisions about reproductive health independently or jointly with husband/partner increases with the level of education (from 55 per cent of women with no education to 76 per cent of those with secondary or higher education) and wealth (from 57 per cent in the poorest to 70 per cent in the richest quintile).

The proportion of married women who make decisions about having sexual intercourse, family planning and reproductive health independently or jointly with husband/partner is 68 per cent.

Abortions

In Serbia, 4 per cent of women 15–49 have had at least one induced abortion. Abortion is more widespread among women with primary education (12 per cent) and among those living in the poorest households (6 per cent). The percentage of women with an experience of abortion rises with age and, as expected, is the highest among women aged 45–49 years (8 per cent). Differences by regions are present: the proportion of women reporting an experience of abortion varies from 3 per cent in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region to 6 per cent in the Vojvodina Region.

Out of all women aged 15–49 who have had an abortion, 71 per cent have had 1 abortion, 26 per cent have had 2 or 3, while 3 per cent have had 4 or more abortions.

The total induced abortion rate among women aged 15–49 is 2 per 1,000 women in the last 12 months, 10 per 1,000 in the last 5 years and 52 per 1,000 in lifetime. The number of stillbirths is 6 per 1,000 women.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Fifteen per cent of women 15–49 from Roma settlements have had at least one induced abortion. Abortion is more widespread among women with no education and those with primary education (17 per cent and 19 per cent, respectively). The percentage of women with an experience of abortion rises with age and is the highest among women aged 45–49 (28 per cent).

Out of all women aged 15–49 who have had an abortion, 38 per cent have had 1 abortion, 40 per cent have had 2 or 3, and 22 per cent have had 4 or more abortions.

The total induced abortion rate among women aged 15–49 is 22 per 1,000 women in the last 12 months, 92 per 1,000 in the last 5 years and 420 per 1,000 in lifetime. The number of stillbirths is 16 per 1,000 women.

Fertility Preferences

Slightly more than one quarter (26 per cent) of married women aged 15–49 want to have a child/more children. Of these, 17 per cent want to have a child soon, while 9 per cent want to have a child/more children in 2 or more years.

A total of 63 per cent of married women do not want a child/more children. Among these women, 12 per cent do not have living children, 41 per cent have one child, and this proportion rises with the number of living children. Among women who have two children, 78 per cent do not want more children; among those who have three, and four or more living children, 82 per cent in each group do not want more children.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

About 30 per cent of married women aged 15–49 living in Roma settlements want to have a child/more children. Somewhat fewer than one fifth of them (18 per cent) want to have a child soon (within 2 years), while 12 per cent want to have a child/more children in 2 or more years.

A total of 62 per cent of married women do not want a child/more children. Among these women, 2 per cent do not have living children, 15 per cent have one child, and this proportion rises with the number of living children. Among women who have two children, 57 per cent do not want more children; among women who have three children, 75 per cent do not want more, and among women who have four or more living children, 85 per cent do not want more.

Antenatal Care

In Serbia, 96 per cent of women aged 15–49 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. A total of 89 per cent of women had at least four antenatal care visits, while 63 per cent of women had eight or more visits.

Overall, 91 per cent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with the median time of first visit of 1.4 months into the pregnancy. Women from the poorest households tend to have their first antenatal visit later, since a lower percentage of them (82 per cent) had their first visit during the first trimester. Women with a lower level of education have their first visit later compared to women with a higher level of education. The recommended content of antenatal care was accessed by 92 per cent of women.

The share of women who had a home visit by a patronage nurse during pregnancy is low, at only 15 per cent. The lowest coverage is found in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region (7 per cent), and the highest — in the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region (29 per cent). Much more importance is attached to home visits after the birth, with 94 per cent of women visited by a patronage nurse within a week after delivery. The average number of postnatal visits by a patronage nurse is 4.1.

Only 13 per cent of women with a live birth in the last two years attended a childbirth preparation programme in primary health facilities. The main reasons for low uptake are as follows: 63 per cent of women stated they did not need it, 13 per cent reported that no such programme was organized in their area, while 10 per cent each did not have time and did not know that such programmes existed.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among women from Roma settlements aged 15–49 who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 97 per cent received antenatal care. Antenatal care was provided by medical doctors in all cases. A total of 90 per cent of women had at least four antenatal care visits, while 51 per cent had eight or more visits. Among mothers from the poorest households, 78 per cent had four or more antenatal care visits, compared to 100 per cent of those from the richest households.

Overall, 89 per cent of women from Roma settlements with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with the median time of first visit of 1.6 months into the pregnancy. Some differences by socioeconomic status are present, as only 80 per cent of women from the poorest households had their first visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, while this was the case for 97 per cent of women from the richest households. The recommended content of antenatal care was accessed by 91 per cent of women.

Fewer than one eighth (12 per cent) of women were visited by a patronage nurse during pregnancy, while 90 per cent were visited within a week after returning home following delivery. They received an average of 3.4 visits.

The proportion of women from Roma settlements with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey who attended a childbirth preparation programme is very low, at only 2 per cent.

Assistance at Delivery

All deliveries were carried out by skilled personnel (100 per cent). A total of 30 per cent of women aged 15–49 had a caesarean section; for 23 per cent of women the decision was made before, and for 7 per cent — after the onset of labour pains. The decision to perform a caesarean section before the onset of labour pains was made at the proposal of a doctor in 94 per cent of the cases, and at the mother's request in 5 per cent of the cases. The highest proportion of births delivered by caesarean section is recorded among women aged 35–49 (44 per cent).

Almost all births in Serbia were delivered in a health care facility (99.8 per cent), of which approximately 3 per cent in private health care facilities.

The percentage of women aged 15–49 who reported being roomed in with the baby after the birth is 64. Somewhat below two thirds of the women who were not roomed in with the baby after the birth (63 per cent) stated that the main reason was lack of conditions, 29 per cent said the reason was illness of the mother and/or baby, and 8 per cent did not want to be roomed in with the baby after the birth.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Almost all deliveries (almost 100 per cent) of women from Roma settlements were carried out by skilled personnel. Out of the total number, 23 per cent of women aged 15–49 had a caesarean section; for 14 per cent of women the decision was made before, and for 9 per cent — after the onset of labour pains.

Almost all births by women from Roma settlements (99.7 per cent) were delivered in a health care facility, and fewer than one per cent — outside of a health care facility (at home).

The proportion of women aged 15–49 who reported being roomed in with the baby after the birth is 65 per cent. About one half of the women who were not roomed in with the baby after the birth (53 per cent) stated that the main reason was lack of conditions, 40 per cent said the reason was illness of the mother and/or baby, and 6 per cent did not want to be roomed in with the baby after the birth.

Birthweight

Almost all children in Serbia had their weight measured at birth (almost 100 per cent). Among live births whose weight was measured, 6 per cent of children weighed less than 2,500 grams. The highest share of live births with a birth weight lower than 2,500 g was found in the Vojvodina Region (9 per cent) and the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region (8 per cent). In the poorest households, the proportion stands at 17 per cent, and in urban and other areas — 4 and 9 per cent, respectively.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 99 per cent of children had their birth weight measured right after the delivery. Among live births whose weight was measured, 13 per cent of children weighed less than 2,500 grams. The highest percentage of live births with a birth weight lower than 2,500 g was found among the poorest 60 per cent of households in Roma settlements (14 per cent).

Thermal Care for Newborns

The proportion of live-born babies in Serbia who were dried or wiped immediately after birth is 83 per cent. In total, 73 per cent of babies were placed on the bare skin of the mother's chest immediately after birth, of whom 34 per cent were not wrapped. Somewhat fewer than two thirds of all babies (62 per cent) were bathed for the first time in the first five hours after birth.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, the proportion of live-born babies who were dried or wiped immediately after birth is 81 per cent. Overall, 75 per cent of babies were placed on the bare skin of the mother's chest immediately after birth, of whom 28 per cent were not wrapped. About 61 per cent of babies were bathed for the first time in the first five hours after birth.

Mental Health

In Serbia, 6 per cent of adolescents and youth aged 15–24 reported symptoms of depression or anxiety during the two weeks preceding the survey (5 per cent for symptoms of depression and 3 per cent for anxiety). Among those reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety, 77 per cent stated that those symptoms led to limitations in daily activities or relationships in at least one area — most frequently in activities and relationships at home (68 per cent), followed by relationships with peers (50 per cent) and activities in school or at work (46 per cent).

Most young people have someone to talk to about difficult feelings and experiences — 92 per cent talk to someone (at least sometimes), while 8 per cent never talk to anyone. The proportion of those who have someone to talk to is higher among women (93 per cent) than among men (90 per cent); it is the lowest among young people with primary education or below (73 per cent) and young people from the poorest households (83 per cent).

Among young people with symptoms of depression or anxiety, 78 per cent talked to someone about their difficult feelings in the past month, while 22 per cent did not talk to anyone. They most frequently talked to a non-professional (76 per cent) — in particular to friends (59 per cent) and parents (35 per cent) — while 7 per cent of the respondents talked to a professional (doctor, nurse or counsellor).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 14 per cent of adolescents and youth aged 15–24 reported symptoms of depression or anxiety during the two weeks preceding the survey (11 per cent reported symptoms of depression and 7 per cent reported symptoms of anxiety), which is higher than the national-level figures. Among those reporting these symptoms, 68 per cent stated that the symptoms led to limitations in daily activities in at least one area of daily life — most frequently in activities and relationships at home (56 per cent), followed by relationships with peers (36 per cent) and activities in school or at work (32 per cent).

A total of 82 per cent of young people from Roma settlements talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences (at least sometimes), while 18 per cent never talk to anyone — a situation less favourable than at the national level. The proportion of those who talk to someone is higher among women (85 per cent) than among men (79 per cent), and is the lowest among young people from the poorest households (76 per cent).

Among young people from Roma settlements with symptoms of depression or anxiety, 69 per cent talked to someone about their difficult feelings in the past month, while 31 per cent did not talk to anyone. They confide in non-professionals (68 per cent) — most frequently other adult relatives (34 per cent), friends (33 per cent) and parents (21 per cent) — while 2 per cent of the respondents talked to a professional.

THRIVE — CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT

Immunisation

In Serbia, 79 per cent of children aged 24–35 months received all the recommended vaccines (at any time before the survey), excluding the vaccine against pneumococcal infections/disease (PCV) and revaccinations, while 68 per cent 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 mothers' education. In urban areas, the proportion stands at 81 per cent, while in other areas it is somewhat lower, at 77. The proportion is the lowest in the Belgrade Region, at 72 per cent, and the highest in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region, at 86 per cent. By mothers' education, the coverage is the highest among children whose mothers have secondary education (83 per cent), while among children whose mothers have higher education it is 78 per cent.

Coverage with the first, second, and third doses of all individual vaccines, except for PCV, is over 92 per cent for children aged 24–35 months. The percentage of children who received the revaccination for individual vaccines is lower, but not below 74 per cent (excluding PCV).

Among children aged 24–35 months with vaccination cards, 37 per cent received the MMR vaccine by the age of 15 months, with differences by area (41 per cent in urban and 33 per cent in other areas) and region (25 per cent in the Belgrade Region compared to 43 per cent in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 56 per cent of children aged 24–35 months received all the recommended vaccines (at any time before the survey), excluding the vaccine against pneumococcal infections/disease (PCV) and revaccinations, while only 28 per cent 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: in urban areas, the proportion of children who received all the recommended vaccines is 56 per cent, while in other areas it is 59 per cent.

Coverage with the first and second doses of all individual vaccines, except for PCV, is over 82 per cent for children aged 24–35 months. The proportion of children who received the third dose for individual vaccines is slightly lower, ranging between 67 per cent for hepatitis B third dose and 79 per cent for other vaccines (excluding PCV). The proportion of children who received revaccinations for individual vaccines is approximately 40 per cent (revaccination for polio (IPVR1/OPVR1) is 41 per cent, revaccination for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTPR1) is 40 per cent, revaccination for haemophilus influenzae type b (HibR1) is 40 per cent).

Among children aged 24–35 months with vaccination cards, 27 per cent received the MMR vaccine by the age of 15 months, with negligible differences by area (27 per cent each in both urban and other areas).

Infant and Young Child Feeding

In Serbia, 92 per cent of children were ever breastfed: 15 per cent of children were put to the chest in the first hour after birth, and 68 per cent of newborns — in the first day after birth. A total of 23 per cent of children were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth.

Further, 28 per cent of children aged 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed, while 10 per cent of children in this age group receive mixed milk feeding (both breast milk and other types of milk). Continued breastfeeding at age 12–23 months is recorded in 17 per cent of children, and 78 per cent of children aged 0–23 months are also fed with a bottle with a nipple. All infants aged 6–8 months (100 per cent) received solid, semi-solid or soft foods.

Among children aged 6–23 months in Serbia, 95 per cent received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the minimum recommended number of times. A total of 82 per cent of children had minimum dietary diversity, while 73 per cent received a diet satisfactory both in terms of diversity of foods and in terms of meal frequency. Only 89 per cent of non-breastfed children aged 6–23 months received at least 2 milk feeds during the day. There are slight differences depending on the child's sex, with the proportions of 93 per cent for male children and 86 per cent for female children.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, the proportion of children who were ever breastfed is 89 per cent: one quarter of newborns (25 per cent) were put to the chest in the first hour after birth, and 68 per cent of newborns — in the first day after birth. Slightly more than one third of children (34 per cent) were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth.

Only 6 per cent of children aged 0–5 months are exclusively breastfed, while 31 per cent of children in this age group receive mixed milk feeding (both breast milk and other types of milk). Continued breastfeeding at age 12–23 months is recorded in 33 per cent of children, and 87 per cent of children aged 0–23 months are also fed with a bottle with a nipple. At age 6–8 months, 91 per cent of infants received solid, semi-solid or soft foods (estimate based on a small sample of 25–49 cases).

At age 6–23 months, 93 per cent of children received solid, semi-solid or soft foods the minimum recommended number of times. Overall, 64 per cent of children had minimum dietary diversity, while the minimum acceptable diet indicator, a composite indicator which takes into account dietary diversity and meal frequency, shows that 58 per cent of children had adequate nutrition. Among non-breastfed children, 83 per cent received at least two milk feeds per day.

Nutritional Status

Nutritional status of children under 5 in Serbia is as follows: 6 per cent of children are wasted (thin), 4 per cent of children are stunted (too short for their age), and 8 per cent of children have weight too low for their age. About 7 per cent of children are overweight.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

The nutritional status of children from Roma settlements points to an unfavourable situation — the prevalence of stunting is several times higher than the national average: 17 per cent of children are stunted (compared to 4 per cent at the national level). Further, 6 per cent of children are wasted (thin), and 10 per cent of children have weight too low for their age. Overweight prevalence (6 per cent) is below the national average. Stunting prevalence is the highest among children whose mothers have no education, at 24 per cent, compared to 10 per cent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education.

Quality of Early Learning Support

For 96 per cent of children aged 2–4, an adult household member was engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey. More children benefited from mothers' engagement (93 per cent) than fathers' (47 per cent). Fathers with a higher level of education, those living in urban areas, those from the richest households and from the Belgrade Region were more involved in activities with children. Among children aged 1–4, adult engagement in four or more activities was at a similar level as among older children (95 per cent), with a higher engagement of mothers (91 per cent) than fathers (46 per cent).

Among children under five, 84 per cent live in households with at least 3 children's books, while the share of children with 10 or more books is lower, at 68 per cent. Only 51 per cent of children from the poorest households have 3 or more books, compared to 91 per cent of children from the richest households. This difference is even more pronounced among children with 10 or more books (33 per cent of the poorest compared to 81 per cent of the richest). Among children under five, 83 per cent have two or more types of playthings.

The proportion of children who were left without adequate supervision during the week preceding the survey is 4 per cent; this refers to children who were left alone or under the supervision of another child under the age of 10. The highest proportion of children who were left without adequate supervision was found in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region (7 per cent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

For 62 per cent of children aged 2–4, an adult household member was engaged in four or more activities that promote early learning; mothers were engaged in such activities with 58 per cent of children, while fathers were engaged with 15 per cent of children. Adult engagement in activities with children was more prevalent among children whose mothers have secondary or higher education (76 per cent), and the least prevalent among children whose mothers have no education (39 per cent). Adult engagement in activities to promote learning with younger children (aged 1–4) was at a similar level as among older children (60 per cent), with a higher engagement of mothers (56 per cent) than fathers (14 per cent).

In Roma settlements in Serbia, only 23 per cent of children under five live in households with at least 3 children's books, while the share of children with 10 or more books is lower, at 6 per cent. Among children from the poorest households, 9 per cent have at least 3 books, compared to 46 per cent of children from the richest households. Overall, 80 per cent of children under five have two or more types of playthings.

During the week preceding the survey, 5 per cent of children were left without adequate supervision, i.e. alone or under the supervision of another child under the age of 10.

Early Childhood Development Index

In Serbia, 91 per cent of children aged 2–4 are developmentally on track (Early Childhood Development Index ECDI2030).

There are certain differences depending on mothers' education and household wealth. Developmental milestones are achieved by 72 per cent of children whose mothers have primary or no education, compared to 92 per cent of children whose mothers have higher education. Children living in the poorest households achieve developmental milestones in 77 per cent of the cases, compared to 93 per cent of children living in the richest households.

Attendance to an early childhood education programme also has an impact on development (91 per cent of children attending such a programme achieve developmental milestones, compared to 86 per cent of children who do not attend one).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 76 per cent of children aged 2–4 are developmentally on track.

There are certain differences depending on mothers' education and household wealth. Developmental milestones are achieved by 63 per cent of children whose mothers have no education, compared to 86 per cent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Children living in the poorest Roma households achieve developmental milestones in 67 per cent of the cases, compared to 84 per cent of children living in the richest Roma households.

LEARN

Early Childhood Education and Care

In Serbia, 76 per cent of children aged 3–4 attend early childhood education programmes. The coverage of children in urban areas is 86 per cent, compared to 64 per cent in other areas. Such programmes are attended by 94 per cent of children from the richest households, while the coverage of children from the poorest households stands at 43 per cent. Mothers' education has a considerable impact on attendance to early childhood education programmes (only 14 per cent of children whose mothers have primary or no education, compared to 89 per cent of children whose mothers have higher education). The proportion of children attending early childhood education programmes is the lowest in the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region (54 per cent), and the highest in the Belgrade Region (89 per cent).

The net participation rate in organized learning for children who are one year younger than the primary school entry age is 97. The largest proportion of these children (95 per cent) attend preschool education, and 1 per cent attend primary school.

About 3 per cent of children who are one year younger than the primary school entry age attend neither preschool education nor primary school.

A higher proportion of girls are out of the early childhood education system (out-of-school rate gender parity index of 2.45), as well as children living in other areas (area parity index of 4.94) and children from the poorest households (poorest/richest parity index of 2.81).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Only 10 per cent of children aged 3–4 from Roma settlements attend early childhood education programmes. Such programs are attended by 23 per cent of children from the richest households in Roma settlements, while the coverage of children from the poorest households is only 2 per cent. Mothers' education has a significant impact on attendance to early childhood education programmes (no children whose mothers have no education attend these programmes, compared to 7 per cent of children whose mothers have primary education and 27 per cent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education).

The net participation rate in organized learning for children who are one year younger than the primary school entry age in Roma settlements is considerably below the corresponding rate at the national level and stands at 67 per cent. The proportion of children attending preschool education is 65 per cent, while 2 per cent attend primary school.

A third of children of this age (33 per cent) attend neither preschool education nor primary school.

A higher proportion of children living in the poorest Roma settlements are out of the early childhood education system (poorest/richest parity index of 3.80), while the difference by sex is negligible (gender parity index of 1.04).

Attendance

Among children currently attending the first grade of primary school, 96 per cent attended preschool education during the previous school year. The proportion of boys who attended preschool education during the previous school year is 95 per cent and of girls — 98 per cent; in urban areas 99 per cent attended preschool education, compared to 93 per cent in other areas. Children from the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region and the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region recorded somewhat lower participation.

Among preschool-age children, 93 per cent attend or have attended the preparatory preschool program (PPP) at the appropriate age — 87 per cent of these children attend the PPP in public preschool facilities, 6 per cent — in private facilities, and 7 per cent — in schools.

Among children of primary school entry age (i.e. those who turned 6 by 1 March 2025), 95 per cent attend the first grade of primary school. A higher proportion of girls (97 per cent) enter the first grade on time compared to boys (93 per cent), as do children whose mothers have secondary education (almost 100 per cent) compared to children whose mothers have higher education (95 per cent).

Overall, 98 per cent of children of primary school age (6–13 years) attend primary school, while 92 per cent of children aged 14–17 attend secondary school, which is not compulsory in Serbia.

Secondary school attendance is correlated with mothers' education (62 per cent of children whose mothers have primary or no education attend secondary school, compared to 95 per cent of children whose mothers have higher education) and socio-economic factors (only 81 per cent of children from the poorest households attend secondary school, compared to 97 per cent of children from the richest households).

Secondary school is not attended by 11 per cent of children of secondary school age: 4 per cent attend primary school, while the remaining 7 per cent do not attend school at all. Among children who do not attend school at all, there are discernible differences by mothers' education (2 per cent of children whose mothers have higher education, compared to 36 per cent of children whose mothers have primary or no education). The highest proportion of secondary-school-age children who do not attend school live in the poorest households (23 per cent).

The primary school completion rate is 99 per cent, the transition rate to secondary school is 98 per cent, and the secondary school completion rate is 98 per cent. The gender parity index is 1.01 for primary and 0.97 for secondary school.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

A smaller proportion (83 per cent) of children in Roma settlements currently attending the first grade of primary school attended preschool education during the previous school year.

Among preschool-age children, 69 per cent attend or have attended the preparatory preschool program (PPP) at the appropriate age — 91 per cent of these children attend the PPP in public preschool facilities, 3 per cent — in private facilities, and 6 per cent — in schools. There are clear differences in the percentages of children who attend or have attended the PPP by sex (65 per cent of girls and 72 per cent of boys), by area (66 per cent in urban and 75 per cent in other areas) and by socio-economic status (62 per cent of children from the poorest 60 per cent of households in Roma settlements and 81 per cent of children from the richest 40 per cent of households).

The proportion of children of primary school entry age (i.e. those who turned 6 by 1 March 2025) from Roma settlements who attend the first grade of primary school is 89 per cent (87 per cent of girls and 91 per cent of boys; 85 per cent of children from the poorest 60 per cent of households and 96 per cent of children from the richest 40 per cent of households).

Overall, 94 per cent of children of primary school age (6–13 years) attend primary school, a very small proportion (under 1 per cent) attend preschool education, while 5 per cent of children do not attend any form of education. Non-attendance is correlated with mothers' education (15 per cent of children whose mothers have no education, compared to 3 per cent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education) and socio-economic status: the proportion of children who do not attend school from the poorest 60 per cent of households (7 per cent) is more than three times higher than the corresponding proportion of children from the richest 40 per cent of households (2 per cent).

Secondary school is attended by only 38 per cent of children of secondary school age (14–17 years), 12 per cent still attend primary school, while 52 per cent of children of secondary school age do not attend school at all. There are notable differences in secondary school attendance between children from the poorest (16 per cent) and the richest households (60 per cent).

Non-attendance at this age is correlated with mothers' education, as well as with household socio-economic status. Somewhat more than one third (37 per cent) of children from the richest households in Roma settlements do not attend secondary school, while this is the case with 68 per cent of children from the poorest households.

The primary school completion rate is 82 per cent, the effective transition rate to secondary school is 59 per cent, and the secondary school completion rate is 73 per cent. The gender parity index is 1.00 for primary school, while for secondary school it declines to 0.82 (0.85 in urban vs. 0.68 in other areas).

Parental Involvement

All children aged 7–14 who attend school have homework. In 66 per cent of the cases, they receive help in doing it (usually from their parents — mother or father). Among school-related activities and pursuits paid for by the household, the highest proportion of children — 48 per cent — participated in sports activities, 23 per cent in foreign language learning, and 14 per cent in creative activities. Private lessons for school subjects were paid for by 11 per cent of households, most frequently for 1–2 subjects (9 per cent). Among free-of-charge school-related activities, 30 per cent of children are members of school clubs or participate in art activities, 24 per cent attend extra classes, while 19 per cent attend remedial classes.

In 97 per cent of the cases, parents or other adult household members were aware of the existence of the Parents' Council, in 92 per cent of the cases they were aware of the decisions reached at its meetings, and 99 per cent of them attended a parent-teacher meeting during the year.

Somewhat more than a third of children (35 per cent) aged 7–14 did not go to school for at least one day during the working week in the year preceding the survey In most cases (89 per cent), this was due to teachers strikes.

A total of 29 per cent of children were absent from school for more than five school days and less than one third of the school year. In most cases (96 per cent), the long absence was due to illness.

Excluding school and religious books, 92 per cent of children aged 7–14 have 3 or more books to read at home.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 92 per cent of children aged 7–14 attend school and almost all children attending school have homework (98 per cent), 57 per cent of whom receive help in doing it (usually from their mother or father). Among school-related activities and pursuits paid for by the household, sports are the most prevalent (6 per cent), while remedial classes are the most prevalent (33 per cent) among free-of-charge activities in the schools attended by children.

In 86 per cent of the cases, parents or other adult household members were aware of the existence of the Parents' Council, in 77 per cent of the cases they were aware of the decisions reached at the Parents' Council meetings, and 97 per cent attended a parent-teacher meeting during the year.

Somewhat more than a third of children (37 per cent) aged 7–14 in Roma settlements did not go to school for at least one day during the working week. In most cases (88 per cent), this was due to teachers strikes.

More than half of children from Roma settlements (57 per cent) were absent from school for more than five school days and less than one third of the school year. In most cases (97 per cent), the long absence was due to illness.

Excluding school and religious books, 23 per cent of children aged 7–14 from Roma settlements have 3 or more books to read at home.

PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

Child Discipline

About 46 per cent of children aged 1–14 living in households in Serbia experienced only non-violent discipline methods from an adult household member in the month preceding the survey, while in the same period an identical proportion of children (46 per cent) experienced some form of psychological aggression. Physical punishment was experienced by 18 per cent of children, of whom less than 1 per cent were subjected to a severe form of physical punishment (slapping, beating). A total of 49 per cent of children were subjected to a method of violent discipline. Psychological aggression (shouting, calling a child derogatory names) and some form of physical punishment of children are most common in the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region, while children aged 5–9 were the most likely to be subjected to these measures (some form of violent discipline was experienced by 53 per cent of children in this age group).

About 6 per cent of respondents (mothers or caregivers) in Serbia believe that physical punishment is necessary to bring up and raise a child properly. This view is the most widespread among respondents living in the poorest households (9 per cent) and among those with primary or no education (11 per cent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In the month preceding the survey, only non-violent methods of discipline were experienced by 28 per cent of children aged 1–14 living in Roma settlements, while 63 per cent were subjected to some form of psychological aggression by an adult household member. Physical punishment was experienced by 29 per cent of children, of whom 2 per cent experienced a severe form of physical punishment. A total of 65 per cent of children from Roma settlements were subjected to psychological or physical aggression. Adult members of the poorest households resorted to physical discipline methods to a considerably greater extent (32 per cent) than those from the richest households (25 per cent).

The proportion of mothers/caregivers from Roma settlements who believe that physical punishment is necessary to bring up and raise a child properly is 7 per cent. Here too, this view is the most widespread among respondents living in the poorest Roma households (11 per cent).

Child Labour

In Serbia, 16 per cent of children aged 5–11 and 1 per cent of children aged 12–14 were engaged in economic activities for a sufficient number of hours for their work to be classified as child labour (1 hour or more per week for children aged 5–11 years and 14 hours or more for children aged 12–14). No children aged 15–17 were engaged in economic activities within the defined range for their work to be classified as child labour (43 hours or more for this age group). Boys and children living in other areas are more likely to be engaged in economic activities.

Fewer than 1 per cent of children aged 5–11 and 15–17 are engaged in household chores for a sufficient number of hours for their work to be classified as child labour, while no children aged 12–14 are engaged in household chores at such level.

Overall, 8 per cent of children aged 5–17 are engaged in child labour.

Further, 2 per cent of children aged 5–17 work under hazardous conditions (8 per cent of children who do not attend school, 4 per cent of children from the poorest households, 4 per cent of children aged 15–17, 3 per cent of children from other areas and 3 per cent of children from the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 5 per cent of children aged 5–11 and 3 per cent of children aged 12–14 were engaged in economic activities for a sufficient number of hours for their work to be classified as child labour (1 hour or more per week for children aged 5–11 and 14 hours or more for children aged 12–14). For children aged 15–17, the corresponding proportion is 1 per cent. Among children aged 5–11 years, boys and children from other areas are somewhat more likely to be engaged in economic activities.

Fewer than 1 per cent of children aged 5–11, 4 per cent of children aged 12–14 and 5 per cent of children aged 15–17 were engaged in household chores for a sufficient number of hours for their work to be classified as child labour (21 hours or more per week).

Overall, 4 per cent of children aged 5–17 are engaged in child labour.

A somewhat higher proportion of children in this age group from Roma settlements (5 per cent) work under hazardous conditions (11 per cent of children aged 15–17 and 9 per cent of children who do not attend school).

Early Marriage

About 2 per cent of young women aged 15–19 are currently married or in union, with the proportion rising to 4 per cent among women from the Belgrade and Vojvodina regions. Among women aged 20–24, 1 per cent were married before the age of 15, and 3 per cent — before the age of 18. Early marriage is more prevalent among women from other areas and the poorest households, where 17 per cent of women aged 20–24 were married before the age of 18.

Among women aged 20–24 who are married or in union, more than half are married to their peers (59 per cent have a husband/partner who is 0–4 years older), while 27 per cent are married to/in union with a partner who is 5 or more years older, out of whom 6 per cent have a partner who is 10 or more years older.

Young men aged 15–19 and 20–24 are considerably less likely than women to currently be married or in union or to have been married before the age of 15. Among men aged 20–24, 1 per cent were married before the age of 18.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Among young women aged 15–19 from Roma settlements, 19 per cent are currently married, and the proportion rises to 20 per cent among women from the poorest households. Eleven per cent of women aged 20–24 were married before the age of 15, while 45 per cent were married before the age of 18. Marriage before the ages of 15 and 18 is much more prevalent among women with primary education than among those with secondary or higher education — 15 per cent of women with primary education are married before the age of 15, compared to 2 per cent of women with secondary or higher education. Early marriage is more characteristic of women from poorer households: twice the proportion of women in the poorest 60 per cent of households get married before the age of 15 as in the richest 40 per cent of households (14 vs. 6 per cent). A total of 57 per cent of women from the poorest households get married before the age of 18, as do 60 per cent of women from the second wealth index quintile.

The majority of young women who are married or in union marry their peers (partners 0–4 years older) — 82 per cent in the 15–19 age group and 64 per cent in the 20–24 age group. Women from the younger age group (15–19) are less likely to live with a partner who is 5 or more years older (13 per cent) compared to women aged 20–24 (16 per cent); 3 per cent of women aged 20–24 live with a partner who is 10 or more years older.

Among young men aged 15–19 from Roma settlements, 7 per cent are currently married or in union. Among men aged 20–24, 5 per cent were married before the age of 15, and more than one fifth (21 per cent) before the age of 18.

Feeling of Safety

The majority of the population aged 15–24 feel safe at home after dark (99 per cent), while 93 per cent feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark. These proportions are higher among young men aged 15–24: 99 per cent feel safe walking home alone after dark, and 98 per cent feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood; those from the poorest households feel the least safe.

The highest proportion of women aged 15–49 in Serbia feel safe when they are home alone after dark (98 per cent); women from richer households and those with higher education feel somewhat safer. Somewhat fewer women (88 per cent) feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark — women from the Belgrade region, those from the poorest households and those with lower education levels (primary school or less) feel less safe.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Most of the population aged 15–24 in Roma settlements feel safe at home after dark (94 per cent), while 85 per cent feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark. Young men (aged 15–24) in Roma settlements feel safe home alone after dark in 98 per cent of the cases, and 94 per cent feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood; those living in urban areas and those from the poorest households feel less safe.

A large proportion of women aged 15–49 from Roma settlements feel safe home alone after dark (90 per cent); women with no education and those from the poorest households feel less safe. A somewhat smaller proportion of women (77 per cent) feel safe walking alone in the neighbourhood after dark, with women from urban areas feeling less safe than women from other areas.

Attitudes toward Domestic Violence

One per cent of young people aged 15–24 in Serbia feel that the husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife or partner for at least one of the reasons offered (if she goes out without telling him, neglects the children, argues with him, refuses to have sex, or burns the food); about 1 per cent justify violence in situations where the woman neglects the children. This behaviour by the husband/partner is more likely to be justified by young men, young people from urban areas, those from the Belgrade Region and those from the poorest households. Among women aged 15–49, slightly fewer than 1 per cent feel that violence is justified for at least one of the reasons offered, most commonly in situations where the woman neglects the children.

The proportion of young people aged 15–24 who know where they can report domestic violence is 94 per cent; 89 per cent of them would report violence to the police, 29 per cent to the centre for social work, and 20 per cent to the prosecutor's office. Among women aged 15–49, 94 per cent know where to report violence: 87 per cent would report it to the police, 37 per cent to the centre for social work, and 18 per cent to a safe house (shelter).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Domestic violence is justified by 7 per cent of young people aged 15–24 from Roma settlements; the most commonly cited reasons are when the woman neglects the children (5 per cent) or asserts her autonomy, e.g. argues with her husband or goes out without telling him (2 per cent each). A somewhat higher proportion of women aged 15–49 (9 per cent) feel that the husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife or partner for at least one of the reasons offered — most commonly when the woman neglects the children (7 per cent), and to a somewhat lesser extent when she argues with her husband or goes out without telling him (3 per cent each); about 2 per cent of women also justify violence in cases where the woman refuses to have sex.

The proportion of young people from Roma settlements aged 15–24 who know where they can report domestic violence is 87 per cent; 85 per cent of them would report violence to the police, 19 per cent to the centre for social work, and 7 per cent to the prosecutor's office. Men in this age group are slightly more likely to know where to report violence (89 per cent). A smaller proportion of women aged 15–49 (85 per cent) know where they can report violence, which is especially characteristic of women with no education; 80 per cent of them would report violence to the police, 22 per cent to the centre for social work, and 6 per cent to the safe house (shelter).

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Water, Sanitation

Almost 100 per cent of the population use improved sources of drinking water regardless of area, with the difference slightly more pronounced when it comes to drinking water that is piped into their dwelling — 79 per cent in urban and 64 per cent in other areas. This source of drinking water is the least prevalent in the Vojvodina Region — 60 per cent, while in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region the proportion stands at 78 per cent. The second most prevalent source of drinking water in the Vojvodina Region is bottled water (28 per cent), followed by the Belgrade Region at 17 per cent.

During the month preceding the survey, the majority of the population had sufficient quantities of drinking water (92 per cent). Among the population without sufficient quantities of drinking water, the main reason is that water was not available from the source (61 per cent).

More than 98 per cent of the population of Serbia live in households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. In other areas, the population mostly uses flush toilets with connection to septic tanks (71 per cent), while in urban areas the most common facilities are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system (92 per cent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 99 per cent of the population use improved sources of drinking water — 100 per cent in urban and 98 per cent in other areas. The proportion of the population in Roma settlements using drinking water piped into their dwelling is 77 per cent. Further, 3 per cent use water that is piped into their yard or plot, 5 per cent of households use water from a borehole, while 8 per cent use bottled water.

During the month preceding the survey, the majority of the population had sufficient quantities of drinking water (85 per cent). Among the population without sufficient quantities of drinking water, the main reason is that water was not available from the source (59 per cent).

About 89 per cent of the population in Roma settlements live in households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. In other areas, the population mostly uses flush toilets with connection to septic tanks (44 per cent), while in urban areas the most common facilities are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system (70 per cent). In the poorest households, nearly 33 per cent of the population use pit latrines with slabs, while 6 per cent do not have sanitation facilities.

Water Quality Testing

About 98 per cent of all of Serbia's population has drinking water at low risk of faecal contamination, while *E. coli* was detected in drinking water in 2 per cent of interviewed households.

E. coli is present in 4 per cent of other areas, as well as in the poorest households (5 per cent).

Low arsenic concentration is found in 98 per cent of interviewed households in Serbia, while higher arsenic concentration is present in 2 per cent.

The highest proportion is found in the Vojvodina Region (7 per cent), while almost no cases of elevated arsenic concentration were found in other regions. Among the poorest households, high arsenic concentration was found in 4 per cent of the cases.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 98 per cent of members of interviewed household use drinking water at low risk of *E. coli* contamination, while *E. coli* was detected in 2 per cent of households. In urban areas, the proportion is below 1 per cent, while in other areas it stands at 6 per cent. By water source type, the highest proportion is recorded in water from protected wells and springs (28 per cent), used by a small number of households.

In Roma settlements, arsenic concentration is low in the majority of households (99 per cent), while higher concentration was detected in 1 per cent.

Household Energy Use

In Serbia, 91 per cent of households who reported cooking rely on clean as a primary source for cooking, of which 81 per cent use an electric stove. In urban areas, the use of electric stoves is up to 89 per cent, while in other areas it stands at 67 per cent. Manufactured solid fuel stoves are significantly more prevalent in other areas (20 per cent) than in urban areas (2 per cent), especially in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region and the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region (about 13 per cent in each).

For space heating, 75 per cent of households primarily rely on clean fuels (mostly on central heating — 61 per cent), while 25 per cent use environmentally polluting fuels (mostly wood — 24 per cent). The poorest households use environmentally polluting fuels in 70 per cent of the cases.

Almost 100 per cent of households in Serbia use electricity for space lighting.

Overall, 73 per cent of households use clean as primary sources for cooking, heating and lighting.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, clean fuels for cooking are used in 68 per cent of households that reported cooking (mostly electric stoves — 63 per cent), while 32 per cent of households use environmentally polluting fuels for cooking, mostly manufactured solid fuel stoves — 76 per cent of households from the poorest quintile and 1 per cent from the richest quintile

Only 26 per cent of households in Roma settlements use clean fuels for space heating, of which 20 per cent use central heating. As many as 74 per cent use environmentally polluting fuels (of which a notable majority use wood — 72 per cent).

The proportion of households in Roma settlements that use electricity for space lighting is 97 per cent.

Overall, 25 per cent of households in Roma settlements use clean fuels for cooking, heating and lighting.

EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

Child Functioning

In Serbia, 9 per cent of children aged 2–4 have difficulties in functioning in at least one domain. The corresponding proportion among children aged 5–17 is 4 per cent. Problems in functioning among children aged 5–17 are somewhat more common among boys (5 per cent) than girls (3 per cent), children living in households whose head has declared to be of Roma ethnicity (10 per cent), children from the Vojvodina Region (7 per cent) and children whose mothers have primary or no education (8 per cent).

Overall, 5 per cent of children aged 2–17 in Serbia have difficulties in functioning in at least one domain.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 14 per cent of children aged 2–4 have difficulties in functioning in at least one domain. Among children aged 5–17, the corresponding proportion is 10 per cent. Problems in functioning among children aged 5–17 are more common among children whose mothers have secondary or higher education (13 per cent) compared to children whose mothers have primary education (9 per cent) or no education (7 per cent) and children from the poorest households (9 per cent).

Overall, 11 per cent of children aged 2–17 in Roma settlements have difficulties in functioning in at least one domain.

Health Insurance

Almost all children in Serbia have health insurance (99 per cent). The largest proportion have compulsory health insurance (nearly 100 per cent).

Women aged 15–49 are covered by health insurance in 98 per cent of the cases. Almost all insured women have compulsory health insurance, and 4 per cent have voluntary private health insurance. Women from the richest households (9 per cent), those from the Belgrade Region (10 per cent) and those living in urban areas (5 per cent) are the most likely to have voluntary private health insurance; the corresponding proportion in the Vojvodina Region stands at 4 per cent.

Men aged 15–24 are covered by health insurance in 97 per cent of the cases. Almost all insured men have compulsory health insurance (99 per cent), while 2 per cent have voluntary health insurance.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 94 per cent of children under 5 and 96 per cent of children aged 5–17 have health insurance. All insured children have compulsory health insurance.

Women aged 15–49 are covered by health insurance in 96 per cent of the cases. Almost all insured women have compulsory health insurance, while fewer than 1 per cent have voluntary private health insurance.

Men aged 15–24 in Roma settlements are covered by health insurance in 94 per cent of the cases. Among the poorest 60 per cent, 91 per cent of men have health insurance, while among the richest 40 per cent of households, 99 per cent of men have health insurance. All insured men have compulsory health insurance (100 per cent).

Social Transfers

Almost all households are aware of at least one cash social benefit (100), while 63 per cent of households have ever received any benefit. In terms of total household members, 63 per cent live in households that received a benefit in the last three months; the largest proportion live in households that received a pension (48 per cent), followed by the child allowance (5 per cent), financial social assistance (3 per cent) and one-off social assistance (1 per cent).

The proportion of children (aged 0–17) living in households that received a pension in the last three months is 29 per cent; 12 per cent live in households that received the child allowance, and 6 per cent in households that received financial social assistance. The proportion of children living in households that did not receive any cash benefits stands at 37 per cent.

The proportion of household members aged 5–24 who attend school and who have received some form of school-related support (subsidy/scholarship/student loan/other material assistance) is 32 per cent.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

Almost all households in Roma settlements are aware of at least one cash social benefit, while (in terms of household members) 80 per cent live in households that received a benefit in the last three months. The child allowance was received by 49 per cent (of household members), financial social assistance — 39 per cent, one-off social assistance — 4 per cent, and a pension — 18 per cent. The poorest population are the most frequent recipients of financial social assistance (64 per cent), as opposed to the richest (9 per cent).

The proportion of children (aged 0–17) living in households that received the child allowance is 65 per cent; 46 per cent live in households that received financial social assistance, and 11 per cent in households that received a pension. Only 14 per cent of children live in households that have not received any cash benefits.

More than half (55 per cent) of household members aged 5–24 who attend school have received some form of school-related support.

Financial Social Assistance

Over 91 per cent of households in Serbia are aware of financial social assistance (FSA), while 4 per cent of households receive it. This benefit is received by 10 per cent of households from the poorest quintile, compared to fewer than one per cent from the richest quintile. In terms of ethnicity, the highest proportion of households receiving FSA are those where the household head is of Roma ethnicity (59 per cent).

The largest proportion of those who have not applied have not done so because they feel they do not need it (69 per cent). Among households from the poorest quintile, about one third have not applied because they believe they do not meet the eligibility criteria (30 per cent), because they have been told that they do not meet the eligibility criteria (8 per cent) or they did not know how to apply (5 per cent).

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 54 per cent of households have received FSA. The proportion varies by education of household head and socio-economic status: this benefit is received by 56 per cent of households where the household head has no education, compared to 33 per cent of households where the household head has secondary or higher education. Further, 77 per cent of households from the poorest quintile receive FSA, compared to 21 per cent from the richest quintile.

The largest proportion of those who have not applied have not done so because they themselves believe they do not meet the eligibility criteria (36 per cent) or have been told that they do not meet the eligibility criteria (26 per cent). Among the poorest households, 46 per cent have not applied because they have been told that they do not meet the eligibility criteria, 22 per cent believe that they do not meet the eligibility criteria, and 10 per cent because the administrative procedure is too complicated.

Child Allowance

In Serbia, the child allowance (CA) is received by 12 per cent of children aged 0–17, and 13 per cent have received it for at least 12 months. The lowest proportion of children receiving the CA for at least 12 months is found in the Belgrade Region (5 per cent), followed by the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region (13 per cent) and Vojvodina Region (16 per cent), and is the highest in the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region (20 per cent). The receipt of the child allowance is correlated with socio-economic status — 38 per cent of children from the poorest households have received it, compared with 4 per cent of children from the richest ones.

Among those who have not applied in the last 12 months, on the behalf of 49 per cent of children, the respondents knew that the child did not meet the eligibility criteria, while on behalf of 38 per cent of children respondents stated they did not need the allowance.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, 65 per cent of children aged 0–17 receive the child allowance, and 53 per cent have received it for at least 12 months. Among those who have not applied in the last 12 months, in the largest proportion of the cases (76 per cent), the parents have not applied because they knew that the child did not meet the eligibility criteria or were told so; 8 per cent found the administrative procedure too complicated, while 5 per cent did not know how to apply.

Birth Grant

In Serbia, the mothers/caregivers of 91 per cent of children under 5 received the birth grant for these children, more specifically 94 per cent in the Belgrade Region, 90 per cent in the Vojvodina Region, 90 per cent in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region and 88 per cent in the Southern and Eastern Serbia Region. A slight difference by wealth quintiles is present (from 85 per cent in the poorest to 94 per cent in the richest quintile).

As regards children whose mothers/caregivers did not apply, the main reason was that they felt they did not need it (24 per cent). Other reasons were as follows: they did not know how to apply (12 per cent), they believed that the child did not meet the eligibility criteria (7 per cent), the administrative procedure was complicated (5 per cent). In 9 per cent of the cases, they said they were yet to apply.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, the mothers/caregivers of 76 per cent of children under 5 received the birth grant for these children. There are pronounced differences by mothers' education and wealth quintiles: this grant was received for 66 per cent of children whose mothers have no education, compared to 88 per cent of children whose mothers have secondary or higher education. Moreover, this benefit was received for 66 per cent of children from the poorest and 85 per cent of children from the richest quintile.

Among mothers/caregivers who did not apply, the most frequently cited reasons are "other/does not meet eligibility criteria" (49 per cent), not knowing how to apply (16 per cent) and the administrative procedure being complicated (8 per cent). In 4 per cent of the cases, they stated they were yet to apply.

Food Insecurity Experience

Moderate to severe food insecurity has been experienced by 8 per cent of Serbia's population, of which 7 per cent is moderate, and 1 per cent severe. The prevalence is higher in households headed by women (10 per cent) compared to those headed by men (7 per cent), as well as in other areas (10 per cent) compared to urban ones (7 per cent). By regions, it is the highest in the Vojvodina and Southern and Eastern Serbia regions (10 per cent each), and the lowest in the Sumadija and Western Serbia Region (6 per cent). Food insecurity decreases as the education level of household head rises — from 19 per cent among households whose heads have primary or no education to 6 per cent among those with secondary education and 4 per cent among those with higher education. Moderate to severe food insecurity has been experienced by 21 per cent of the population in the poorest households (of which 3 per cent is severe), compared to 3 per cent in the richest ones.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In Roma settlements, moderate to severe food insecurity has been experienced by 52 per cent of the population, of which 42 per cent is moderate, and 9 per cent severe. The prevalence is higher in households headed by women (58 per cent) compared to those headed by men (49 per cent), as well as in other areas (57 per cent) compared to urban ones (50 per cent). Food insecurity decreases as the education level of household head rises — from 61 per cent among households whose heads have no education and 56 per cent among those with primary education, to 31 per cent among those with secondary education. Moderate to severe food insecurity has been experienced by 90 per cent of the population in the poorest households (of which 26 per cent is severe), compared to 5 per cent in the richest ones.

Feeling of Discrimination and Harassment

In the last 12 months, 18 per cent of women aged 15–49 years have felt discriminated against or harassed on at least one basis. This was most often based on political affiliation (10 per cent), sex (5 per cent), age (4 per cent) and ethnic or immigration background (2 per cent). Women from urban areas (21 per cent), from the Belgrade Region (26 per cent), with higher education (25 per cent), from the richest households (27 per cent) and women of Roma ethnicity (23 per cent) were more likely to feel discriminated against or harassed.

ROMA SETTLEMENTS

In the last 12 months, 13 per cent of women aged 15–49 from Roma settlements have felt discriminated against or harassed on at least one basis. This was most often based on ethnic background (7 per cent) and migration status (3 per cent), followed by sex (3 per cent). Women from the poorest households (19 per cent) and those aged 40–44 years (16 per cent) were more likely to feel discriminated against or harassed.

1 INTRODUCTION

This report is based on the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS, conducted in 2025 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia with technical and financial support from UNICEF and financial support from UNFPA and the Government of Serbia. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data, essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward national goals and global commitments.

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The General Assembly Resolution, adopted on 25 September 2015, "**Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development**" stipulates that for the success of the universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda,

> *"quality, accessible, timely and reliable disaggregated data will be needed to help with the measurement of progress and to ensure that no one is left behind" (paragraph 48);* recognises that *"…baseline data for several of the targets remains unavailable…"* and calls for *"…strengthening data collection and capacity building in Member States…"*

In September 2015 Serbia, along with 192 other United Nations (UN) member states, committed to the implementation of Transforming Our World — The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

The MICS conducted in 2025 provides data to measure progress against 26 SDG indicators. All data are well disaggregated, both nationally, but also for the population living in Roma settlements.

MICS data continue to be a highly important source of information for monitoring child outcomes of national strategies and programmes. It is anticipated that the MICS data collected in 2025 will be helpful in monitoring the Strategy for Social Inclusion of Roma in the Republic of Serbia, the Strategy on Education 2030, the National Programme of Support to Breastfeeding, Family and Developmental Care of Newborns, national efforts on early childhood development, and the Strategy for Prevention and Protection of Children from Violence (to be adopted).

The Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 have as their primary objectives:

- To provide high quality data for assessing the situation of children, adolescents, women and households in Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025;
- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward national goals, as a basis for future action;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to inform policies aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions;
- To generate data on national and global SDG indicators;

- To generate internationally comparable data for the assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To generate behavioural and attitudinal data not available in other data sources.

Following chapter 2 on survey organisation and methodology, including sample design and implementation, all indicators covered by the survey, with their definitions, are presented in chapter 3 "Indicators and definitions". Prior to presenting the survey results, organised into thematic chapters, the coverage of the sample and the main characteristics of respondents is covered in chapter 4, "Sample coverage and characteristics of respondents", as well as information on household energy use, and children's living arrangements.

From Chapter 5, all survey results are presented in seven thematic chapters. In each chapter, a brief introduction of the topic and the description of all tables, are followed by the tabulations. Chapter 5, "Survive", includes findings on infant and under-5 mortality.

This is followed by chapter 6, "Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health", which presents findings on fertility, early childbearing, contraceptive use, need and demand for family planning, pregnancy loss, antenatal care, delivery care, birthweight, thermal care for newborns, mental health, and ends with food insecurity experience.

The following chapter 7, "Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development" presents findings on immunisation in early childhood, infant and young child feeding, malnutrition, responsive caregiving in early childhood, and early childhood development index.

"Learn and acquire skills" is the topic of the next chapter 8, where survey findings on early childhood education, attendance, household involvement in education, and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) equipment are covered.

The next chapter 9, "Protected from violence and exploitation", includes survey results on child discipline, child labour, child marriage, feelings of safety, and attitudes toward domestic violence.

Chapter 10, "Live in a safe and clean environment", covers the topics of drinking water, handwashing, and sanitation.

The final thematic chapter 11 is on equity — titled "Equitable chance in life", the chapter presents findings on a range of equity related topics, including child functioning, social transfers, discrimination and harassment, and reproductive agency.

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

2 SURVEY ORGANISATION AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 SURVEY ORGANISATION

The Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 were implemented by a Serbia MICS Management Team formed and led by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia (SORS). Oversight was provided by a Steering Committee and technical decisions and processes were guided and supported by a Technical Committee.[4] The Global MICS Team of UNICEF provided on and off-site support and reviews during key phases of the survey as per the standard Technical Collaboration Framework of the global MICS programme and the Memorandum of Understanding between the SORS and UNICEF.

In 2025, two MICS surveys were carried out in Serbia using two different samples: one was the Serbia MICS 2025 and the other, the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025. The Serbia MICS 2025 was carried out on a sample representative of the whole population of Serbia. The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 was carried out on a sample representative of the population living in Roma settlements. The two samples and their technical characteristics are described separately in the relevant sections of the report. Elements of the methodology and of findings that are common for both surveys are presented jointly.

2.2 SAMPLE DESIGN

Serbia

The sample for the Serbia MICS 2025 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and other[5] areas, and four regions: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. The urban and other areas within each region were identified as the main sampling strata and the sample of households was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas (EAs) were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, the listed households were divided into households with and without children under five, and a separate systematic sample of households was selected for each group, with an oversampling strategy for households with children under five.

After the listing, 8,398 households were selected for the Serbia sample, and a further 107 were found in the field, giving a realised sample of 8,505 households.[6] Of these, 2,784 households had children under five and 5,721 did not. The Serbia MICS 2025 sample is not self-weighting. For reporting of the results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the Serbia MICS 2025 sample design can be found in Appendix A: Sample Design.

Serbia Roma Settlements

The sample for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women in Roma settlements, at the national level and for urban and other areas. The urban and other areas within four regions were identified as the main sampling strata, and the sample was selected in two stages. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the census EAs which had at least 20 Roma households each. Within each stratum, a specified number of enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected EAs, a systematic sample of 20 Roma households was selected in each sample EA. After the listing, a total of 1,924 Roma households were selected, and another 90 were found in the field which is 2,014. Final sample was 2,014 households including the cases where there is more than one household found in the same dwelling during data collection. The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 sample is not self-weighting. For reporting of the results, sample weights were used. A more detailed description of the sample design can be found in Appendix A.

[4] Membership of the Survey Management Team, Steering and Technical Committees are listed in Appendix B.

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

2.3 QUESTIONNAIRES

Five questionnaires were used in the survey:

- a household questionnaire to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household and the dwelling, and a water quality testing form administered in 5 households in each cluster of the sample,
- a questionnaire for women administered in each household to all women age 15–49 years,
- a questionnaire for men administered in every second household to all men age 15–24 years,
- an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caregivers) of all children under 5 living in the household and for all children age 0–2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five (the Facility-Based Records of Vaccinations Form, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities) and
- a questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5–17 years, administered to the mother (or caregiver) of one randomly selected child age 5–17 years living in the household.[6]

The questionnaires included the following modules:

Household Questionnaire

List of Household Members
Education: Attainment
Education: Attendance
Education: Attendance to Compulsory Preparatory Preschool Programme (PPP)
Household Characteristics
Household Energy Use
Social Transfers
Social Transfers: Child Allowance
Food insecurity experience
Water
Sanitation
Hygiene
Water Quality Testing Form

Questionnaire for Men Age 15–24

Man's Background
Health Insurance
ICT Use
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
Safety
Discrimination
Domestic Violence Reporting Awareness
Marriage/Union
Mental Health

Questionnaire for Women Age 15–49

Woman's Background
Health Insurance
ICT Use
Fertility
Desire for Last Birth
Antenatal Care
Birth Preparedness
Delivery Care
Thermal Care
Birthweight
Period Return
Initial Breastfeeding
Contraception
Unmet Need
Ideal Number of Children
Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
Safety
Discrimination
Domestic Violence Reporting Awareness
Marriage/Union
Sexual Activity
Decision-Making on Reproductive Health
Mental Health

Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17

Child's Background
Health Insurance
Child Labour
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Household Involvement in Education
Anthropometry

Questionnaire for Children Under Five

Under-Five's Background
Birth Grant
Health Insurance
Early Childhood Development
Child Discipline
Child Functioning
Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
Immunisation
Anthropometry

Facility-Based Records of Vaccination Form

Survey-specific modules and questions

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

Household Questionnaire

- **Education**: a set of questions was added about age at the start of primary school, attendance at a compulsory preparatory preschool programme (PPP), type of PPP facility attended, and reasons for non-attendance to PPP.

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

- **Household Energy Use**: this set of country-specific questions included in the Household Energy Use module was developed in close collaboration with the Ministry of Mining and Energy to address key national data gaps related to energy vulnerability, patterns of energy use, and energy efficiency. A key addition is the systematic capture of secondary reliance on fuels and technologies across all major energy uses.

  The module expands the analytical scope to the adequacy and affordability of energy use. Country-specific questions capture whether households heat and cool all rooms in the dwelling, the number of rooms and total area typically conditioned, and whether financial constraints prevent full coverage. These indicators enable the identification of households that under-heat or under-cool their living space, a key dimension of energy poverty.

  The module also introduces detailed information on energy efficiency at the dwelling level. Questions on implemented measures over the past 15 years cover insulation, windows and doors, heating systems, renewable energy installations, and other improvements, allowing assessment of both structural conditions and recent investments in efficiency.

  Finally, the country-specific additions strengthen the financial dimension of energy analysis. Data on the reported approximation of annual household expenditure for both primary and secondary heating energy sources provide direct insight into the cost burden of energy.
- **Social Transfers**: a set of questions was added to the Social Transfers module to estimate applications, coverage and reasons for not applying for Financial Social Assistance (FSA) and Child Allowance (CA) as the key social protection benefits available to the poorest households in Serbia. The questions on energy-vulnerable customers complement this by capturing awareness of the programme, pathways to eligibility, and barriers to access through information on how households learned about the programme, the reasons for being granted support, application history and status, and reasons for denial, thereby enabling a more comprehensive understanding of coverage and access to this targeted support.

Questionnaire for Women Age 15–49

- **Fertility**: a set of questions was added about pregnancy losses and the sex and twin/single birth status of the most recent live birth in the two years preceding the survey.
- **Birth Preparedness**: a survey-specific module originally developed for the Serbia MICS 2019 (as a set of questions in the Maternal and Newborn Health module) included survey-specific questions about visits conducted at home by auxiliary (patronage) nurses, and attendance at childbirth preparation programmes.
- **Delivery Care**: a survey-specific question was added on who requested a woman's caesarean section.
- **Initial Breastfeeding**: the module included a set of survey-specific questions about the period after delivery, including: what the child was given to eat or drink in the first two days after delivery (similar to the MICS6 question from the global standard); whether the mother and child were roomed-in; and, questions about visits by patronage nurses.
- **Contraception**: the module included a set of survey-specific questions about knowledge of contraceptive methods, the main reason for not using any method, and consultations with doctors on the use of contraception to delay or avoid pregnancy.
- **Ideal Number of Children**: a survey-specific module included a set on the question of the ideal number of children.
- **Domestic Violence Reporting Awareness**: the module included survey-specific questions on knowledge of places to report cases of domestic violence.

Questionnaire for Men Age 15–24

- **Domestic Violence Reporting Awareness**: the module included survey-specific questions on knowledge of places to report cases of domestic violence (the same module as in the Questionnaire for Women age 15–49).

Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17

- **Household Involvement in Education**: the module included survey-specific questions on assistance with homework, participation in paid activities, attendance at free school activities, existence of Parents' Councils, and familiarity with decisions of Parents' Councils, and reasons for absence from school.

Questionnaire for Children Under Five

- **Under-Five's Background**: the module included survey-specific questions on the type of facility in which the child attended an early childhood education programme, and if not attending, the reasons for non-attendance.
- **Birth Grant**: a survey-specific module related to this country-specific cash benefit programme. This module was developed and included in the Serbia MICS 2014.
- **Early Childhood Development**: the age group for the standard MICS7 question on engagement of adults with children in activities that promote learning and school readiness (question EC5) was broadened from 2–4 years to 1–4 years.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams observed the place for handwashing, measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years and 5–9 years, and tested household water for *E. coli* and arsenic levels. Details and findings of these observations and measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

The questionnaires were based on the MICS7 standard questionnaires.[7] From the MICS7 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Serbian and were pre-tested by 11 fieldworkers in 12 EAs for the Serbia sample (6 urban and 6 other areas) and 7 EAs for the Roma Settlements sample (2 urban and 5 other areas) during 3 days in June 2025, in Vrnjacka Banja, and 3 days in August 2025, in Sabac. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 questionnaires is provided in Appendix E in English.

2.4 ETHICS

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 adhered to standard guidelines for ethics in data collection, including informed consent procedures, a protection protocol, ethical review of MICS plans and protocols, and measures to protect the confidentiality of the data, and ensure the safe conduct of interviews and interactions with respondents. These measures included matching female interviewers with respondents of the same sex for individual interviews, as well as training interviewers on sensitive interviewing techniques, ensuring privacy, and managing interruptions during interviews. The HML ethics review board reviewed and approved the ethical aspects of both surveys.

Special safety procedures were followed for the Mental Health module to safely refer respondents at risk to appropriate support services.

A referral protocol was established as part of the Mental Health Module to provide psychological support to respondents identified as being at elevated risk. The protocol was implemented in collaboration with the Institute of Mental Health and monitored by the global MICS team. Consistent with national regulations and global MICS Water Quality Testing practices, individual household water quality test results were not disclosed to participating households.

Anthropometric measurements of children under five and children age 5–9 years were conducted following the consent of a parent/caregiver, and measurements were discontinued if they caused disturbance to the child.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Health, all health facilities where vaccination records are kept were informed about the survey and the need to provide vaccination records for children under 3 years selected within the survey. Data on immunisation were recorded at the health facilities by the fieldwork team supervisors during the main fieldwork and by interviewers during Wave 2 (see Section 2.7). Where additional information was required, direct contact with health facilities was established by the MICS fieldwork coordination team in SORS.

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

2.4.1 Protection protocol and ethics review

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 protection protocol identified risks throughout the survey lifecycle in the following areas: potential harms and benefits for participants, the informed consent process, privacy and confidentiality, risks to interviewers, and handling participant complaints and concerns. The protocol also outlined the measures and procedures adopted to address or mitigate these risks. It was developed and reviewed as part of the broader survey quality assurance process by the Serbia MICS 2025 Steering and Technical Committees. The survey plan, questionnaires, and protection protocol were submitted for ethics review and approved by Health Media Lab (HML) Institutional Review Board in August, 2025.

2.4.2 Informed consent procedures

Verbal informed consent was obtained from all respondents. Permission to interview household members between the ages of 15 and 17 was also obtained from the respondent to the Household Questionnaire prior to the adolescents being interviewed.

As part of the informed consent process, respondents were informed about the purpose of the survey, the voluntary nature of participation, the confidentiality and anonymity of their responses, and their right to refuse to answer any question or to terminate the interview at any time.

Written informed consent was obtained for the linkage of household energy consumption data using the meter point code or address, the collection of facility-based vaccination records, and contact by a mental health counsellor as part of the active referral protocol.

At the conclusion of each questionnaire, respondents were invited to provide verbal consent to participate in a follow-up survey conducted via phone. They were informed that participation was entirely voluntary, that their information would remain anonymous, and that they had the right to withdraw at any time. If consent was granted, respondents were asked to provide their personal or the household's shared phone number, with the explicit instruction not to share phone numbers belonging to other household members or individuals outside their household.

[7] The standard MICS7 questionnaires can be found at: https://mics.unicef.org/tools/MICS7#survey-design Accessed 28th April 2026.

2.4.3 Data protection

During data collection, notebooks used for interview capture were password-protected and equipped with encryption protocols to ensure the security of all recorded responses. Data were transmitted securely to the central server using SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol), which supports encrypted data transfer over secure channels. Once received, the data were stored on protected servers with restricted access. Prior to any analysis or dissemination, the dataset undergoes a systematic anonymisation process. This includes the removal of any personally identifiable or confidential information while preserving all questionnaire-based variables necessary for valid statistical analysis.[8]

2.4.4 Special safety procedures and referral protocols for Mental Health

All respondents whose symptom scores were above the referral thresholds (>17 for depression and >19 for anxiety) were offered free psychological support. For those who accepted the offer and provided written informed consent, a low- to moderate-risk active referral protocol was initiated[9]. Interviewers collected the necessary contact information, which was shared with trained professionals from the Institute of Mental Health through the survey team, and respondents were contacted within 3–5 days. The support consisted of up to five telephone counselling sessions. In cases where respondents did not have access to a telephone or were unable to participate remotely, face-to-face visits were arranged. Where additional specialized support was needed, respondents could be referred to appropriate services.

Respondents who did not accept the psychological support offer were provided with a passive referral package consisting of a printed leaflet containing contact information, telephone numbers, and addresses of institutions offering free psychological support services. All respondents, regardless of their reported symptoms, were provided with the same information leaflet.

The implementation of the referral protocol was monitored throughout fieldwork through a weekly referral report generated by the MICS Central Office. The report captured information needed to contact the respondent, together with the outcome of the follow-up, including whether contact was successful, the timing and mode of contact, the risk level assessed by the counsellor, any further referrals to support services, and reasons for unsuccessful contact.

The implementation of the referral protocol was closely monitored throughout the survey by the global MICS team and the Global Mental Health Consultant to ensure adherence to established procedures and ethical standards.

2.5 DATA COLLECTION METHOD

MICS surveys utilise Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI). The data collection application was based on the CSPro software, Version 7.7.3, including a MICS dedicated data management and monitoring platform developed in Power BI and integrated into the Microsoft Teams platform. Procedures and standard programs[10] developed under the global MICS programme were adapted to the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 final questionnaires and used throughout. The CAPI application was tested in the area of the town of Sabac, in urban and other areas, during August 2025. Based on the results of the CAPI-test, modifications were made to the questionnaires and application.

2.6 TRAINING

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 23 days in August and September 2025. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Participants first completed full training on paper questionnaires, followed by training on the CAPI application. The trainees spent 2 days in field practice and 3 days on a full pilot survey in urban and other areas near the town of Sabac. The training agenda was based on the template MICS7 training agenda.

All measurers received dedicated trainings. For anthropometry, the training schedule was for a total of 4 days, including 2 days of practice in the field and institutions, dedicated standardisation tests[11], and the pilot. For water quality testing, the training schedule was for a total 5 days, followed by participation in the pilot survey together with the full team of fieldworkers. Field supervisors attended additional training on the duties of team supervision and responsibilities.

2.7 FIELDWORK

The data were collected by 11 teams (eight for the national sample and three for Roma settlements); each was comprised of 3–5 interviewers, one measurer, who was also the driver, and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in September 2025 and concluded in December 2025.

[8] Please also see section 2.11 below for further detail on anonymisation and data sharing.

[9] As the Mental Health Module in the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 did not include questions on suicidal ideation or suicide attempts, no high-risk referral protocols were initiated.

[10] http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-processing.

[11] Standardisation tests are structured measurements of a group of children, with each trainee measuring each child. This allows the expert trainers to assess trainees quantitatively by comparing test results between trainees and against expert measurements. They also serve as opportunities for more qualitative observations enabling the expert trainers to address behaviour with children and mothers, adherence to measurement protocols, and to underscore the rigour necessary on every measurement, even when conditions are less than ideal.

Data was collected using notebooks running the Windows 11 operating system, utilising a Bluetooth application for field operations, enabling transfer of assignments and completed questionnaires between supervisor and interviewer tablets.

A second wave of data collection (Wave 2) was carried out from 13–30 June 2026 to increase rates of observed records of immunization data, revisiting households in both the national and Roma settlements samples. This additional fieldwork increased the proportion of children for whom written consent was obtained and for whom home- and facility-based vaccination records could be consulted, thereby strengthening the completeness and reliability of the immunisation coverage estimates.

For more details on the implementation of Wave 2, see Chapter 7, Section 7.1.

2.8 FIELDWORK QUALITY CONTROL MEASURES

Team supervisors were responsible for the daily monitoring of fieldwork. Mandatory re-interviewing was implemented on one household per cluster. Daily observations of interviewer skills and performance were conducted.

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

Throughout the fieldwork, field check tables (FCTs) were produced weekly for analysis and action with field teams. The FCTs were customised versions of the standard tables produced by the MICS Programme.[12]

Additionally, the survey management team employed real-time dashboard data summaries, as well as detailed interviewer performance monitoring, both novel approaches to implementation and data quality monitoring developed by the MICS Programme.

2.9 DATA MANAGEMENT AND EDITING

Data were received at the SORS central office via SFTP (Secure File Transfer Protocol) and integrated into the management application on the supervisors' laptops. Whenever logistically possible, synchronisation was daily. The central office communicated application updates to field teams through this system.

During data collection and following the completion of fieldwork, data were edited according to the editing process described in detail in the Data Editing Guidelines, a customised version of the standard MICS documentation.[4]

2.10 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

Sample weights and background characteristics were computed and added to the final data. Analysis was done using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 24. The model syntax and tabulation plan developed by UNICEF were customised and used for this purpose.[13]

The Survey Findings Report was drafted based on the templates developed by the global MICS Programme.[14] These were presented and reviewed by subject matter experts during the Data Interpretation and Report Compilation (DIRC) Workshop held in Belgrade on 12–13 May. The finalisation of the Survey Findings Report was managed by the Survey Management Team with guidance from the Technical Committee and the participants in the DIRC Workshop.

2.11 DATA SHARING

Unique identifiers such as location and personal details collected during interviews were removed from datasets to ensure privacy.[15] These anonymised data files are made available on the SORS website (www.stat.gov.rs) and on the MICS website[16] and can be freely downloaded for legitimate research purposes. Users are required to submit final research to entities listed in the included readme file, strictly for information purposes.

The availability of geocoded data will be considered after report publication. If approved, to ensure respondent protection, cluster-level GPS (Global Positioning System) coordinates are randomly displaced.[17] Anonymised geocodes are made available on the MICS website[18], as indicated in the readme file included with the data. Specific terms of use apply, such as submission of research scope.

12 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#data-collection.
13 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#analysis.
14 http://mics.unicef.org/tools#reporting.
15 Please also refer to section 2.4.3 above on data protection.
16 https://mics.unicef.org/surveys.
17 Gashi, N., Burdziej, J., and Beshanski-Pedersen B. Geographic Displacement Procedures and Dissemination of Geocoded Data in the Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) Programme. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 12 (Version 2), Data and Analytics Section, Office of Strategy and Evidence, UNICEF. Italy: UNICEF, 2026. MICS Methodological paper 12 (Version 2)_Geographic Displacement Procedures and Dissemination of Geocoded Data in MICS.pdf.
18 https://mics.unicef.org/mics-gis/mics-gis-results.

In addition, a geospatial covariates dataset containing environmental, climatic, accessibility, and socioeconomic indicators linked to survey clusters, national, and regional levels is available on the MICS website to support spatial and contextual analyses[19].

2.12 HOW TO READ THE TABLES

Background characteristics

Education

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

The findings for the education categories 'None' and 'Pre-primary' within the Serbia MICS 2025 are mainly based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases, too few to present them separately. Therefore, the categories 'None' and 'Pre-primary' have been combined with the category 'Primary' and presented as 'Primary, Pre-primary and None' in tables for the national sample. For the Roma Settlements sample, 'Primary' is presented as a separate category, while the categories 'None' and 'Pre-primary' are combined into 'Pre-primary and none'.

In the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, findings for the education category 'Higher' are mainly based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases — too few to present them separately. This category has therefore been combined with 'Secondary' and presented as 'Secondary or higher'.

The numbers of cases for the individual education categories, as well as the combined categories, are presented in Tables SR.3.1, SR.5.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 for the national sample, and Tables SR.3.1R, SR.5.1R, SR.5.1WR, SR.5.1MR, SR.5.2R, and SR.5.3R for the Roma settlements sample.

Age groupings

Age groups presented in this report are inclusive of the upper limit — for example, the 15–49 age group includes those who had reached a full 49 years of age, and the 20–23 months group includes those who had reached a full 23 months.

Ethnicity

The ethnicity background characteristic is presented only in tables showing findings from the Serbia MICS 2025.

Child's functional difficulties

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

Wealth index

The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to reflect underlying long-term wealth, ranking households from poorest to richest. Calculations were conducted separately for the Serbia MICS 2025 and the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, using characteristics specific to each sample. The resulting wealth scores are therefore specific to each sample and are not directly comparable between the two surveys. Since sample sizes for wealth index quintiles are often too small to present results separately, data based on wealth scores calculated for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS are merged into two groups: the poorest 60 per cent (bottom three quintiles) and the richest 40 per cent (top two quintiles).

Symbols used in tables

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

( ): A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases; and 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure for fertility estimates; and 250 to 499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death for mortality estimates.

(*): An asterisk in tables indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on less than 25 unweighted cases; less than 125 woman-years of exposure for fertility estimates; and less than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death for mortality estimates.

'–' a dash indicates that there were no cases of a given response category, i.e. the denominator is equal to 0.

Not applicable, abbreviated as 'na' indicates that the information is not shown because a question or response category is not relevant to a particular case.

'W' and 'M' — the letters 'W' and 'M' after a table number indicate that it refers to the female or male findings of the interviews with the individual women and men, respectively.

'R' — the letter 'R' after a table number indicates that it refers to the Roma settlements sample.

[19] Gashi, N., Burdziej, J., and Beshanski-Pedersen B. Geospatial covariates — extraction procedure. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 13, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Analytics, Planning and Monitoring, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2025. MICS Methodological Paper No. 13, 2025, Geospatial Covariates — Extraction Procedures | UNICEF MICS

3 INDICATORS AND DEFINITIONS

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS							
Base Questionnaire Indicators[24]							
SR.1	Access to consistent sources of electricity	7.1.1	HC	Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.2.1	99.5	90.3
SR.18	Children's living arrangements		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years living with neither biological parent	SR.9.1 / SR.9.3	1.3	3.4
SR.19	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with one or both biological parents dead	SR.9.1	2.2	2.7
SR.20	Children with at least one parent living abroad		HL	Percentage of children age 0–17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	SR.9.2	2.9	3.3
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[23]							
SR.601	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	SR.6.1	91.2	68.5
SR.S601	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking		EU	Percentage of household members with secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (living in households that reported cooking)	SR.6.1S	51.1	22.8
SR.602	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	SR.6.3	75.2	26.3
SR.S602	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating		EU	Percentage of household members with secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (living in households that reported the use of space heating)	SR.6.3S	80.9	75.0
SR.603	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	SR.6.4	99.8	99.0
SR.S603	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting		EU	Percentage of household members with secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting (living in households that reported the use of lighting)	SR.6.4S	(67.7)	48.4
SR.604	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting	7.1.2	EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[25]	SR.6.5	73.1	25.3
SR.S605	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for heating water (dish washing and bathroom)		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for heating water for dish washing and use in the bathroom (living in households that reported heating water)	SR.6.7S	97.1	84.8
SR.S606	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for heating water (dish washing and bathroom)		EU	Percentage of household members with secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for heating water for dish washing and use in the bathroom (living in households that reported heating water)	SR.6.8S	64.6	15.8

[20] Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators, http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/indicators-list/. Metadata for the SDG Indicators are regularly updated. MICS covers many SDG indicators with an exact match of their definitions, while some indicators are only partially covered. The latter cases are included here as long as the current international methodology allows only for the MICS indicator definition, and/or a significant part of the SDG Indicator can be generated by the MICS Indicator. For more information on the metadata of the SDG Indicators, see http://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/.

[21] Some indicators are constructed using questions in more than one topic/module in the MICS questionnaires. In such cases, only the topic(s)/module(s) which contain(s) most of the necessary information is indicated. Refer to the MICS7 Questionnaire Topics for the full name of modules.

[22] All MICS indicators are or can be disaggregated, where relevant, by wealth quintiles, sex, age, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, and geographic location (as per the reporting domains), or other characteristics, as recommended by the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators: Global indicator framework for the Sustainable Development Goals and targets of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

[23] In this report, table numbers ending with 'R' refer to tables presenting findings from the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025.

[24] The MICS7 List of Indicators is presented by the Survey Findings Report chapter. Within each chapter, the list is divided between indicators captured in the Base Questionnaires and those available through the Complementary Questionnaire Topics.

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
SR.S607	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooling the home		EU	Percentage of household members with primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooling the home (living in households that reported cooling homes)	SR.6.9S	99.9	99.4

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

SURVIVE[26]							
CS.3	Infant mortality rate		CM	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	CS.1–3		17
CS.5	Under-five mortality rate	3.2.1	CM	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	CS.1–3		19
THRIVE — REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH							
Base Questionnaire Indicators[5]							
TM.1b	Adolescent birth rate	3.7.2	CM	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years	TM.1.1 / TM.2.1	11	98
TM.2	Early childbearing		CM	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18	TM.2.2W	1.9	25.7
TM.5a TM.5b TM.5c	Antenatal care coverage	3.8.1	MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth were attended (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider (c) at least eight times by any provider	 TM.5.1 TM.5.2 TM.5.2	 95.6 89.1 63.3	 96.7 90.3 51.2
TM.6	Content of antenatal care		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, at least once, had blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples as part of antenatal care	TM.5.3	92.3	91.2
TM.8	Institutional deliveries		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	TM.6.1	99.8	99.7
TM.9	Skilled attendant at delivery	3.1.2	MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was attended by skilled health personnel	TM.6.2	100.0	99.7
TM.10	Caesarean section		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered by caesarean section	TM.6.2	30.2	22.5
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[5]							
TM.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate		CP	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	TM.3.1	42.6	47.2
TM.S1	Never used any method of contraception		CP	Percentage of women age 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method	TM.3.1A	37.5	50.5
TM.S2	Never used contraception because uninformed		CP	Percentage of women aged 15–49 who have never used any contraceptive method due to a lack of information	TM.3.1A	0.7	4.2
TM.4	Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception[27]	3.7.1 & 3.8.1	UN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have their need for family planning satisfied with modern contraceptive methods	TM.4.3	44.9	20.8
TM.S4	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the past 12 months		CM	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months among women age 15–49 years	TM.4.4	2	22
TM.S5	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years		CM	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years among women age 15–49 years	TM.4.4	10	92
TM.S6	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime		CM	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime among women age 15–49 years	TM.4.4	52	420
TM.S7	Stillbirth rate		CM	Stillbirth rate among women age 15–49 years	TM.4.4	6	16
TM.S8	Lifetime experience with induced abortions		CM	Percentage of women15–49 years with at least one induced abortion	TM.4.5	3.8	15.4

[26] The reference period for mortality indicators for the child population residing in Roma settlements in Serbia is January 2022. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Serbian Roma settlements.
[27] See table TM.4.3 for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TM.S9	Patronage nurse visits during pregnancy		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	TM.5.2A	14.7	11.7
TM.S10	Patronage nurse visits during the first week following discharge		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years in a health facility, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge from a health facility	TM.5.2A	94.4	90.1
TM.S11	Attendance to childbirth preparation programme		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth	TM.5.4	12.7	2.0
TM.S12	Rooming-in of mother and newborn		MN	Percentage of women who reported being in the same room with the child after birth	TM.6.3	63.6	64.5
TM.11	Children weighed at birth		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth	TM.7.1	99.9	99.1
TM.14	Newborns dried		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth	TM.8.4	83.1	81.4
TM.15	Skin-to-skin care		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was placed on the mother's bare chest after birth	TM.8.4	33.9	27.9
TM.16	Delayed bathing		MN	Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was first bathed more than 24 hours after birth	TM.8.4	23.4	10.4
TM.701	Symptoms of depression or anxiety		MH — MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting symptoms of depression and/or anxiety during the last 2 weeks (a) age 15–19 (b) age 20–24	TM.11.1	 5.5 6.7	 12.4 15.6
TM.702	Functional limitations related to depression or anxiety		MH — MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 reporting symptoms of depression and/or anxiety during the last 2 weeks, who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/ work, family, peers) (a) age 15–19 (b) age 20–24	TM.11.1	 (81.4) 74.0	 64.8 70.5
TM.705	Someone to talk to about mental health		MH — MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting having talked to someone when they had a problem or worry related to difficult feelings and experiences during the last month (a) age 15–19 (b) age 20–24	TM.11.3	 91.5 91.7	 82.0 81.8
TM.706	Care-seeking for mental health		MH — MMH	Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting symptoms of depression and/or anxiety who had contact with a health professional or counsellor for mental health care during the last month (a) age 15–19 (b) age 20–24	TM.11.4	 (0.5) (12.3)	 1.6 2.1
TM.707	Food insecurity experience	2.1.2	FE	Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	TM.12.1	7.7	51.6

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
THRIVE — CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND DEVELOPMENT							
Base Questionnaire Indicators[5]							
TC.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received BCG containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	98.3	87.8
TC.2	Polio immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of the Inactivated Polio Vaccine (IPV3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	93.7	65.8
TC.3	Diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTaP) immunization coverage	3.b.1 & 3.8.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of DTaP containing vaccine (DTaP3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	93.7	66.2
TC.4	Hepatitis B immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B containing vaccine (HepB3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	92.1	62.1
TC.5	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the third dose of Hib containing vaccine (Hib3) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	93.7	66.2
TC.S1	Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received the second dose of Pneumococcal (Conjugate) vaccine (PCV2) at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	90.1	65.2
TC.8	Rubella immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the rubella containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	83.5	69.9
TC.S2	Measles immunization coverage	3.b.1	IM	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the first dose of measles containing vaccine at any time before the survey	TC.1.1–2	83.5	69.9
TC.S3	Timeliness of measles immunization coverage		IM	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age	TC.1.4	36.8	26.8
TC.11a TC.11b	Full immunization coverage[28]		IM	Percentage of children who at age (a) 24–35 months had received all basic vaccinations at any time before the survey (b) 24–35 months had received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule	TC.1.1–2	 79.2 63.2	 56.3 29.9
TC.44a TC.44b	Underweight prevalence		AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	 8.2 2.7	 10.1 3.3
TC.45a TC.45b	Stunting prevalence	2.2.1	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	 4.3 1.6	 16.7 5.9
TC.46a TC.46b	Wasting prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	 6.3 4.9	 6.5 2.2
TC.47a TC.47b	Overweight prevalence	2.2.2	AN	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above (a) two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	TC.8.1	 6.9 2.3	 5.7 2.4
TC.49a TC.49b TC.49c	Early stimulation and responsive care (2–4 years)		EC	Percentage of children age 24–59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	TC.9.1	 96.3 47.2 92.7	 62.1 14.7 57.9

[28] Basic vaccinations include: BCG, 3 doses of polio, 3 doses of DTaP, and 1 dose of the measles vaccination. All vaccinations include all doses of vaccinations recommended for children under age 3 years in the national immunization schedule (BCG, 3 doses of polio plus a booster dose, 3 doses of DTaP plus a booster dose, 3 doses of HepB, 3 doses of Hib plus a booster dose, 2 doses of PCV plus a booster dose, and 1 dose of the MMR vaccine).

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TC.S4a TC.S4b TC.S4c	Early stimulation and responsive care (1–4 years)		EC	Percentage of children age 0–59 months engaged in four or more activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care in the last 3 days with (a) Any adult household member (b) Father (c) Mother	TC.9.1A	 95.1 46.0 91.4	 60.3 13.5 56.4
TC.50	Availability of children's books		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	TC.9.2	83.7	23.4
TC.51	Availability of playthings		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	TC.9.2	83.0	79.8
TC.52	Inadequate supervision		EC	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	TC.9.3	4.3	4.6
TC.53	Early childhood development index 2030	4.2.1	EC	Percentage of children age 2–4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning, and psychosocial well-being	TC.10.1	90.5	76.3
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[5]							
TC.30	Children ever breastfed		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were ever breastfed	TC.7.1	91.7	89.2
TC.31	Early initiation of breastfeeding		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	TC.7.1	15.0	24.7
TC.32	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[29]	TC.7.2	27.6	6.4
TC.38	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods		BD	Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	TC.7.3	100.0	(91.4)
TC.39	Minimum acceptable diet		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	TC.7.4	73.2	57.8
TC.40	Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children		BD	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	TC.7.4	89.2	82.7
TC.41	Minimum dietary diversity	2.2.4	BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 5 or more of the 8 defined food groups[30] during the previous day	TC.7.4	82.2	63.9
TC.42	Minimum meal frequency		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[31] or more during the previous day	TC.7.4	95.1	92.5
TC.43	Bottle feeding		BD	Percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	TC.7.2	78.4	86.8
TC.702	Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth		MN	Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth	TC.7.1	22.6	34.0
TC.703	Mixed milk feeding under 6 months		BD	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received formula and/or animal milk in addition to breast milk during the previous day	TC.7.2	10.2	31.3
TC.704	Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months		BD	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	TC.7.2	17.2	33.0
TC.705	Child food poverty		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or fewer of the 8 defined food groups[12] during the previous day	TC.7.5	17.8	36.1
TC.706	Egg and/or flesh food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed egg and/or flesh food during the previous day	TC.7.6	92.0	85.9

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

[30] The 8 defined food groups are: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, roots, and tubers, 3) legumes and nuts, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, and liver/organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
TC.707	Sweet beverage consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day	TC.7.7	51.9	75.2
TC.708	Unhealthy food consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods[32] during the previous day	TC.7.7	67.1	77.1
TC.709	Zero vegetable or fruit consumption		BD	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	TC.7.7	0.9	5.7
TC.710a TC.710b	Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5–9 years who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	 2.7 1.9	 6.8 3.8
TC.711a TC.711b	Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5–9 years who are above (a) plus one standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) plus two standard deviations (severe) of the median Body Mass Index (BMI)-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	 24.2 8.5	 18.5 6.9
TC.712a TC.712b	Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5–9 years who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	 1.5 0.1	 8.0 2.6
TC.713a TC.713b	Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years)		FA	Percentage of children age 5–9 years who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight-for-age of the 2007 WHO Growth Reference for school-age children and adolescents	TC.8.2	 2.1 0.6	 7.0 1.3

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS

Base Questionnaire Indicators[5]

LN.1	Attendance to early childhood education		UB	Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	LN.1.1	76.3	9.6
LN.2	Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted)	4.2.2[33]	ED	Percentage of children in the relevant age group (one year before the official primary school entry age) who are attending an early childhood education programme or primary school	LN.1.2	96.5	67.4
LN.S1	Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age)		ED	Percentage of children age 3–5 years who are attending an early childhood education programme	LN.1.3	86.2	30.2
LN.S2a LN.S2b LN.S2c	Non-attendance to early childhood education		ED	Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are not attending an early childhood education programme due to: (a) parental attitudes (b) access issues (c) financial issues	LN.1.4	 89.3 35.2 18.7	 83.9 25.5 35.0
LN.S3a	Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate		ED	Percentage of children of PPP age[34] attending/having attended PPP	LN.2.0A	92.8	68.5
LN.S3b	PPP attendance in school facility		ED	Percentage of children of PPP age[16] attending/having attended PPP in school facility	LN.2.0A	6.5	6.0

32 In the context of this indicator, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g., "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. Refer to tables for more detailed information.

33 This SDG indicator is presented with parity indices as per SDG indicator 4.5.1, that is, by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), household wealth quintile (poorest/richest), and others where possible.

34 Children of PPP age are those children that have turned 5 before 1 March 2025, as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. It refers to children that have turned 5 during the period from 1 March 2024 to 1 March 2025.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LN.3	School readiness		ED	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended early childhood education programme during the previous school year	LN.2.1	96.4	82.9
LN.4	Net intake rate in primary education		ED	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	LN.2.2	94.7	88.6
Indicators according to the national education system classification[35]							
LN.S5a LN.S5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[36]		ED	Percentage of children of (a) Primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (b) Secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	 LN.2.3 LN.2.4	 98.4 92.0	 94.3 38.2
LN.S6a LN.S6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) Primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) Secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	 LN.2.3 LN.2.4	 0.9 7.1	 5.4 52.1
LN.S7a LN.S7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade (adjusted)[18]		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Secondary school	LN.2.7	 119.9 91.5	 112.3 87.5
LN.S8a LN.S8c	Completion rate	4.1.2[15]	ED	Percentage of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Secondary school	LN.2.7	 98.9 98.5	 82.3 72.9
LN.S9a	Transition rate to secondary school[18]		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are attending the first grade of secondary school in the current school year	LN.2.7	97.8	58.0
LN.S9b	Effective transition rate to secondary school[18]		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of secondary school in the current school year	LN.2.7	97.8	58.8
LN.S10a LN.S10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Secondary school	LN.2.5	 0.5 0.6	 7.0 6.8
Indicators according to the ISCED classification[37]							
LN.5a LN.5b LN.5c	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[18]		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age currently attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (b) lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher (c) upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	 LN.2.3 ISCED LN.2.4 ISCED LN.2.6 ISCED	 97.9 98.0 92.0	 94.0 87.8 38.2
LN.6a LN.6b LN.6c	Out-of-school rate		ED	Percentage of children of (a) primary school age who are not attending any level of education (b) lower secondary school age who are not attending any level of education (c) upper secondary school age who are not attending any level of education	 LN.2.3 ISCED LN.2.4 ISCED LN.2.6 ISCED	 1.0 0.9 7.1	 5.2 5.6 52.1

[35] The national education system classification comprises eight grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6–13 years): children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school; and four grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14–18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) at the end of February 2025.

[36] Parity indices for this indicator are presented in the indicator tabulation by sex (female/male), area (rural/urban), and household wealth quintile (poorest/richest).

[37] The classification of primary school and secondary school education in the Republic of Serbia according to ISCED 2011 comprises the following: (i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1–4 of primary school (typically for ages 6–9 years); (ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 5–8 of primary school within the national education system (typically for ages 10–13 years); and (iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 1–4 of secondary school within the national education system (typically for ages 14–18 years). Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) at the end of February 2025.

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
LN.7a LN.7b	Gross intake ratio to the last grade[18]		ED	Ratio of children attending the last grade for the first time to children at appropriate age to the last grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	LN.2.7 ISCED	 93.9 119.9	 99.8 112.3
LN.8a LN.8b LN.8c	Completion rate	4.1.2[15]	ED	Percentage of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade who have completed that grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school (c) Upper secondary school	LN.2.7 ISCED	 99.6 98.9 98.5	 95.0 82.3 72.9
LN.9	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[18]		ED	Percentage of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year and not repeating in the current school year who are attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the current school year	LN.2.7 ISCED	98.5	98.3
LN.10a LN.10b	Over-age for grade		ED	Percentage of children attending school who are at least 2 years above the intended age for grade (a) Primary school (b) Lower secondary school	LN.2.5 ISCED	 0.5 0.5	 3.7 11.2
LN.605	Households with a television		HC	Percentage of households that have a television	LN.6.1	97.9	92.6
LN.606	Households with a telephone		HC IC — MIC	Percentage of households that have a telephone (fixed line or mobile phone)	LN.6.1	99.3	95.4
LN.607	Households with a computer		HC	Percentage of households that have a computer	LN.6.1	66.5	18.9
LN.608	Households with internet		HC	Percentage of households that have access to the internet by any device from home	LN.6.1	92.4	89.7
LN.610a LN.610b	Ownership of mobile phone	5.b.1	IC — MIC	Percentage of population age 15–24 years who own a (a) mobile phone (b) smartphone	LN.6.1A	 99.1 98.5	 92.1 91.6
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[5]							
LN.12	Availability of information on children's school performance		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member received a report card for the child in the last year	LN.3.1	95.1	86.7
LN.S12	Awareness of existence of Parents' Council		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member is aware of the existence of a Parent Council in the school	LN.3.1	96.7	85.5
LN.S13	Awareness of Parent Council decisions		PR	Percentage of children aged 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member is aware of the decisions of a Parent Council in the school	LN.3.1	91.7	76.5
LN.16	Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school for whom an adult household member discussed child's progress with teachers in the last year	LN.3.1	91.7	89.8
LN.18	Availability of books at home		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years who have three or more books to read at home	LN.3.2	91.6	22.5
LN.21	Support with homework		PR	Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework	LN.3.2	66.4	57.2
PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION							
Base Questionnaire Indicators[5]							
PR.2	Violent discipline	16.2.1	UCD — FCD	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression by adult household members in the past one month	PR.2.1	48.7	65.4
PR.3	Child labour	8.7.1	CL	Percentage of children age 5–17 years who are involved in child labour[38]	PR.3.3	8.4	4.1

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

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
PR.4a PR.4b	Child marriage	5.3.1	MA — MMA	Percentage of women and men age 20–24 years who were first married or in union Women (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18 Men (a) before age 15 (b) before age 18	PR.4.1W PR.4.1M	 1.0 3.1 0.2 1.0	 10.9 44.8 4.7 20.7
PR.5	Young people age 15–19 years currently married or in union		MA — MMA	Percentage of women and men age 15–19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	 PR.4.1W PR.4.1M	 1.6 0.0	 19.1 6.6
PR.7a PR.7b	Spousal age difference		MA	Percentage of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) age 15–19 years (b) age 20–24 years	PR.4.3	 (*) 6.5	 – 2.7
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[5]							
PR.14	Safety	16.1.4	VT — MVT	Percentage of women and men feeling safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark Population (a) age 15–24 years Women (b) age 15–49 years (c) age 15–24 years Men (d) age 15–24 years	 PR.6.1 PR.6.1W PR.6.1M	 92.6 88.0 87.5 97.7	 85.1 77.2 76.2 94.1
PR.15	Attitudes towards domestic violence		DV — MDV	Percentage of women and men who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food Population (a) age 15–24 years Women (b) age 15–49 years (c) age 15–24 years Men (d) age 15–24 years	 PR.7.1 PR.7.1W PR.7.1M	 1.0 0.7 0.7 1.3	 7.1 9.0 7.9 6.4

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

Base Questionnaire Indicators[5]

WS.1	Use of improved drinking water sources		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	WS.1.1	99.9	99.4
WS.2	Use of at least basic drinking water services	1.4.1 & 6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water either on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) or within 30 minutes round trip collection time	WS.1.2 / WS.3.9	99.3	98.8
WS.2a	Use of improved water sources on premises	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot)	WS.1.2	97.6	94.3
WS.2b	Use of improved water source with water available when needed	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	WS.1.5	91.6	84.7
WS.3a	Availability of drinking water in the last month	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with a water source with sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	WS.1.5	91.7	85.2
WS.4	Faecal contamination of source water		WQ	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with *E. coli* contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6	1.6	1.9
WS.4a	Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	6.1.1	WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source water and with no *E. coli* contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6	98.4	98.0

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
WS.6	Use of safely managed drinking water services	6.1.1	WS — WQ	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli* and available when needed	WS.1.8 / WS.3.9	88.7	80.8
WS.S1	Arsenic contamination of source water	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members whose source water was tested and with arsenic levels over 10 µg/L in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6A	1.7	1.4
WS.S2	Use of improved water source free from arsenic contamination	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source and with no arsenic contamination in source water (point of collection)	WS.1.6A	98.3	98.6
WS.S3	Use of safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination	6.1.1	WS	Percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source on premises, whose source water was tested and free of *E. coli*, available when needed and with <=10 µg/L arsenic	WS.1.8	87.4	79.8
WS.7	Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	1.4.1 & 6.2.1	HW	Percentage of household members with a handwashing facility at home where water and soap or detergent are present	WS.2.1	99.3	95.7
WS.701	Bathing facility on premises with water		HW	Percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises (within their dwelling/yard/plot) and with water available	WS.2.2	98.0	87.0
WS.8	Use of improved sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities	WS.3.1	98.7	93.4
WS.9	Use of at least basic sanitation services	1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared with other households	WS.3.7 / WS.3.9	98.1	89.4
WS.10	Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities from which waste/excreta has never been emptied or has been emptied and buried in a covered pit	WS.3.5	28.5	30.4
WS.11	Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility from which waste/excreta has been removed off-site for treatment (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	WS.3.8	12.6	11.3
WS.12	Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities		WS	Percentage of household members using an improved on-site sanitation facility which adequately contains waste	WS.3.4	91.4	66.8
WS.13	Safely managed on-site sanitation	6.2.1	WS	Percentage of household members with improved on-site sanitation facilities where wastes are safely disposed of in situ (excluding shared and inadequately contained)	WS.3.8	8.0	3.2
EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE							
Base Questionnaire Indicators[5]							
EQ.1	Children with functional difficulty		UCF — FCF	Percentage of children age 2–17 years reported with functional difficulty in at least one domain	EQ.1.4	5.1	10.6
Complementary Questionnaire Topic Indicators[5]							
EQ.2a EQ.2b EQ.2c	Health insurance coverage		IN MIN FIN UIN	Percentage of women, men, and children covered by health insurance (a) women age 15–49 (b) men age 15–24 (c) children age 5–17 (d) children under age 5	 EQ.2.1W EQ.2.1M EQ.2.3 EQ.2.2	 97.6 96.8 99.0 98.5	 96.0 94.1 96.3 94.1
EQ.3	Population covered by social transfers	1.3.1	ST	Percentage of household members living in households that received any type of social transfers and benefits in the last 3 months	EQ.2.5	63.4	80.2
EQ.S1	Receipt of financial social assistance		ST	Percentage of households that have ever received financial social assistance	EQ.2.10	3.9	53.8
EQ.S2	Children for whom households received child allowance		ST	Percentage of children for whom households received child allowance	EQ.2.11	15.1	60.0
EQ.S3	Children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months		ST	Percentage of children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months	EQ.2.11	13.1	53.4
EQ.S4	Children for whom household received a birth grant		ST	Percentage of children under 5 for whom household received a birth grant	EQ.2.12	90.6	75.9

MICS INDICATOR		SDG[20]	Topic/ Module[21]	Definition[22]	Table number[23]	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
EQ.S5	Population covered by assistance for energy-vulnerable customers		ST	Percentage of household members living in households receiving allowance for energy vulnerable customers	EQ 2.5	2.1	8.4
EQ.5	Children in households that received any type of social transfers	1.3.1	ST	Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received any type of social transfers in the last 3 months	EQ.2.6	62.8	86.2
EQ.6	School-related social transfers		ED	Percentage of children and young people age 5–24 years currently attending school that received any type of school-related social transfers in the current/ most recent academic year	EQ.2.7	31.5	55.2
EQ.S6a	Partial heating coverage		ST	Percentage of households using space heating that would like to heat all rooms but cannot afford to	EQ 2.13	8.1	32.1
EQ.S6b	Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap		ST	Percentage of households using space heating that would like to heat all rooms but cannot afford to and report no known energy efficiency measure in the dwelling in the last 15 years	EQ 2.13	9.5	16.7
EQ.S7a	Partial cooling coverage		ST	Percentage of households using space cooling that would like to cool all rooms but cannot afford to	EQ 2.14	9.3	38.4
EQ.S7b	Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap		ST	Percentage of households using space cooling that would like to cool all rooms but cannot afford to and report no known energy efficiency measure in the dwelling in the last 15 years	EQ 2.14	9.5	16.7
EQ.7	Discrimination	10.3.1 & 16.b.1	VT — MVT	Percentage of women and men having personally felt discriminated against or harassed within the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law Population (a) age 15–24 years Women (b) age 15–49 years (c) age 15–24 years Men (d) age 15–24 years	 EQ.3.1 EQ.3.1W EQ.3.1M	 15.3 17.7 17.5 13.0	 14.2 13.3 13.3 15.1
EQ.704	Decision-making on reproductive health	5.6.1	DM	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care	EQ.5.1	76.3	68.4

4 SAMPLE COVERAGE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

4.1 RESULTS OF INTERVIEWS

Serbia

Table SR.1.1 presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates for the Serbia MICS 2025. Of the 8,505[39] visited households, 7,972 were found occupied. Of these, 6,798 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 85.3 per cent.

The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster. The MICS 2025 survey in Serbia conducted water quality testing at the source only. Among the 2,045 selected households, 1,131 households were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 59.2 per cent.

In the interviewed households, 5,050 women (age 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 4,701 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 93.1 per cent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15–24 years) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15–24 years) were identified in every second household. 877 men (age 15–24 years) were listed in the household questionnaires of the selected subsample. Questionnaires were completed for 806 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 91.9 per cent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 1,840 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,738 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 94.5 per cent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5–17 years was used to administer the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17. Only one child was selected randomly in each interviewed household, and there were 2,978 children age 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 1,932 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 1,831 which corresponds to a response rate of 94.8 per cent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 79.4, 78.4, 80.5, 80.8 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5–17 years, respectively.

[39] Realised sample

Table SR.1.1: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's, and children age 5–17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5–17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Serbia, 2025

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Households							
Sampled	8,505	5,567	2,938	2,553	1,791	2,041	2,120
Occupied	7,972	5,234	2,738	2,394	1,702	1,905	1,971
Interviewed	6,798	4,325	2,473	2,013	1,299	1,728	1,758
Household completion rate	79.9	77.7	84.2	78.8	72.5	84.7	82.9
Household response rate	85.3	82.6	90.3	84.1	76.3	90.7	89.2
Water quality testing[A]							
Sampled	2,045	1,333	712	612	434	488	511
Occupied	1,911	1,257	654	573	411	455	472
Source water quality test							
Completed	1,131	703	428	298	271	278	284
Completion rate	55.3	52.7	60.1	48.7	62.4	57.0	55.6
Response rate	59.2	55.9	65.4	52.0	65.9	61.1	60.2
Women age 15–49 years							
Eligible	5,050	3,095	1,955	1,261	782	1,907	1,100
Interviewed	4,701	2,886	1,815	1,183	723	1,803	992
Women's response rate	93.1	93.2	92.8	93.8	92.5	94.5	90.2
Women's overall response rate	79.4	77.1	83.9	78.9	70.6	85.8	80.4
Men age 15–24 years[B]							
Number of men in interviewed households	1,224	711	513	279	164	538	243
Eligible	877	509	368	182	98	457	140
Interviewed	806	470	336	172	84	435	115
Men's response rate	91.9	92.3	91.3	94.5	85.7	95.2	82.1
Men's overall response rate	78.4	76.3	82.5	79.5	65.4	86.3	73.3
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	1,840	1,134	706	517	367	531	425
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,738	1,074	664	484	345	505	404
Under-5's response rate	94.5	94.7	94.1	93.6	94.0	95.1	95.1
Under-5's overall response rate	80.5	78.3	84.9	78.7	71.7	86.3	84.8
Children age 5–17 years[C]							
Number of children in interviewed households	2,978	1,773	1,205	717	532	1,013	716
Eligible	1,932	1,186	746	490	330	656	456
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,831	1,128	703	465	311	627	428
Children age 5–17's response rate	94.8	95.1	94.2	94.9	94.2	95.6	93.9
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	80.8	78.6	85.1	79.8	71.9	86.7	83.7

[A] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to every fifth randomly selected household in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.1. The Serbia MICS 2025 conducted water quality testing at the source only.
[B] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15–24 years in every second household.
[C] The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household.

Roma Settlements

Table SR.1.1R presents results of the sample implementation, including response rates for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025. Of the 2,014[40] visited households, 1,924 were found occupied. Of these, 1,855 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 96.4 per cent.

The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to five randomly selected households in each cluster. The MICS 2025 surveys in Serbia conducted water quality testing at the source only. Among the 521 selected households, 457 households were successfully tested for source drinking water quality, yielding a response rate of 93.3 per cent.

In the interviewed households, 2,209 women (age 15–49 years) were identified. Of these, 2,153 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 97.5 per cent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15–24 years) but required only a subsample. All men (age 15–24 years) were identified in every second household. 834 men (age 15–24 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 435 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 97.8 per cent within eligible interviewed households.

[40] Realised sample

There were 1,078 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,065 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 98.8 per cent within interviewed households.

A sub-sample of children age 5–17 years was used to administer the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17. Only one child was selected randomly in each interviewed household, and there were 2,271 children age 5–17 years listed in the household questionnaires. Of these, 1,012 children were selected, and questionnaires were completed for 1,001 which corresponds to a response rate of 98.9 per cent within the interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 94.0, 94.2, 95.3, 95.4 are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, under-5s, and children age 5–17 years, respectively.

Table SR.1.1R: Results of household, household water quality testing, women's, men's, under-5's, and children age 5–17's interviews

Number of households, households selected for water quality testing, women, men, children under 5, and children age 5–17 by interview results, by area of residence and region, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Households							
Sampled	2,014	1,514	500	389	281	241	1,103
Occupied	1,924	1,449	475	381	276	235	1,032
Interviewed	1,855	1,389	466	368	272	232	983
Household completion rate	92.1	91.7	93.2	94.6	96.8	96.3	89.1
Household response rate	96.4	95.9	98.1	96.6	98.6	98.7	95.3
Water quality testing[A]							
Sampled	521	387	134	99	77	63	282
Occupied	490	364	126	98	76	61	255
Source water quality test							
Completed	457	336	121	88	73	57	239
Completion rate	87.7	86.8	90.3	88.9	94.8	90.5	84.8
Response rate	93.3	92.3	96.0	89.8	96.1	93.4	93.7
Women age 15–49 years							
Eligible	2,209	1,710	499	478	281	277	1,173
Interviewed	2,153	1,661	492	470	275	274	1,134
Women's response rate	97.5	97.1	98.6	98.3	97.9	98.9	96.7
Women's overall response rate	94.0	93.1	96.7	95.0	96.4	97.7	92.1
Men age 15–24 years[B]							
Number of men in interviewed households	834	627	207	179	116	84	455
Eligible	445	343	102	93	59	43	250
Interviewed	435	337	98	93	59	43	240
Men's response rate	97.8	98.3	96.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.0
Men's overall response rate	94.2	94.2	94.3	96.6	98.6	98.7	91.4
Children under 5 years							
Eligible	1,078	802	276	231	144	106	597
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,065	791	274	231	140	106	588
Under-5's response rate	98.8	98.6	99.3	100.0	97.2	100.0	98.5
Under-5's overall response rate	95.3	94.5	97.4	96.6	95.8	98.7	93.8
Children age 5–17 years[C]							
Number of children in interviewed households	2,271	1,711	560	520	270	245	1,236
Eligible	1,012	760	252	218	126	120	548
Mothers/caregivers interviewed	1,001	751	250	216	125	119	541
Children age 5–17's response rate	98.9	98.8	99.2	99.1	99.2	99.2	98.7
Children age 5–17's overall response rate	95.4	94.7	97.3	95.7	97.8	97.9	94.0

[A] The Water Quality Testing Form was administered to every fifth randomly selected household in each cluster. The response rate within completed households is presented in Table DQ.3.1R. The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 conducted water quality testing at the source only.
[B] The Individual Questionnaire for Men was administered to all men age 15–24 years in every second household
[C] The Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 was administered to one randomly selected child in each interviewed household

4.2 HOUSING AND HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.2.1, SR.2.2 and SR.2.3 provide further details on household level characteristics obtained in the Household Questionnaire. Most of the information collected on these housing characteristics have been used in the construction of the wealth index.

Table SR.2.1 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area and region, distributed by whether the dwelling has electricity, energy used for cooking, internet access, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

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

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

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

Table SR.2.1: Housing characteristics

Per cent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Serbia, 2025

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes	99.7	99.9	99.4	99.9	99.7	99.7	99.7
No	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
Energy use for cooking[A]							
Clean fuels and technologies	92.3	98.4	79.8	98.3	95.5	86.8	86.0
Other fuels	7.6	1.5	19.9	1.6	4.4	12.8	13.9
No cooking done in the household	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1
Internet access at home[B]							
Yes	92.4	95.0	87.1	95.9	91.4	93.4	87.7
No	7.6	5.0	12.8	4.1	8.6	6.6	12.3
Main material of flooring[C]							
Natural floor	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2
Rudimentary floor	0.9	0.4	2.0	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.9
Finished floor	98.9	99.5	97.6	99.4	98.2	99.0	98.9
Main material of roof[C]							
Rudimentary roofing	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Finished roofing	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.8	99.9	99.9
Other	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0
Main material of exterior walls[C]							
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Rudimentary walls	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.7
Finished walls	99.5	99.8	98.8	99.8	99.3	99.9	98.7
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	42.0	45.8	34.4	52.3	47.0	26.3	40.6
2	31.5	32.9	28.6	31.8	31.6	30.5	32.1
3 or more	26.5	21.3	37.0	15.9	21.4	43.2	27.3
Number of households	6,798	4,549	2,249	1,912	1,849	1,722	1,315
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5
Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity[1]	99.5	99.9	98.9	99.9	99.3	99.3	99.6
Number of household members	19,277	11,932	7,345	4,580	4,805	6,135	3,757

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 — Access to consistent sources of electricity: SDG indicator 7.1.1
[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table SR.6.1.
[B] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.
[C] Please refer to the Household Questionnaire in Appendix E, questions HC4, HC5, and HC6 for definitions of natural, rudimentary, finished and other.

Table SR.2.2: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and per cent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Serbia, 2025

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Percentage of households that own a							
Television[A]	98.2	97.9	98.8	97.5	97.6	99.1	98.9
Flat-screen television	96.0	96.9	94.2	96.2	95.2	97.0	95.2
CRT TV	5.9	3.9	9.9	4.1	5.7	4.6	10.5
Refrigerator	99.3	99.7	98.6	99.6	99.0	99.4	99.1
Iron	96.7	97.9	94.3	98.3	95.9	97.5	94.7
Hair dryer	93.6	95.6	89.5	95.9	94.0	94.5	88.5
Quartz or fan heater	19.1	17.3	22.8	10.8	25.4	19.9	21.5
Water heater	95.4	95.4	95.6	94.6	92.2	98.0	97.7
Chest or upright freezer	64.2	53.2	86.4	35.8	67.0	79.3	81.7
Electrical stove	97.5	99.0	94.7	99.2	97.0	96.7	97.0
Drying machine	22.4	23.9	19.2	23.4	29.7	19.9	14.0
Dishwasher	38.7	42.2	31.5	47.5	34.0	38.0	33.2
Microwave	43.7	45.2	40.7	43.7	45.6	43.2	41.9
Cable TV/Total TV	86.1	90.7	76.9	92.1	84.9	85.6	79.8
Air conditioner	66.1	75.8	46.3	84.9	73.6	53.4	44.7
Video surveillance system	23.1	28.9	11.2	43.2	16.1	11.5	18.7
Robot vacuum cleaner	3.7	4.7	1.8	5.8	3.8	2.3	2.3
Home air purifier	6.4	8.3	2.5	11.8	5.9	3.2	3.4
Gaming console (e.g., Sony Play Station, Nintendo or Xbox)	10.0	11.1	7.7	11.3	12.0	8.0	7.8
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	27.2	14.5	53.0	14.2	22.0	37.1	40.7
Farm animals/Livestock	15.1	3.0	39.7	2.7	17.1	22.6	20.7
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Motorcycle or scooter	9.7	7.0	15.1	4.4	10.9	12.7	11.7
Animal-drawn cart	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.5	1.0
Car, truck, or van	70.1	67.5	75.3	64.3	65.9	82.0	68.6
Boat with a motor	1.2	1.4	0.9	0.9	2.5	0.7	0.6
Tractor or combine harvester	12.5	1.9	33.9	3.5	7.6	20.3	22.3
Hand plough	1.8	0.4	4.5	0.4	0.6	2.1	5.0
Scythe	12.1	3.6	29.2	2.8	13.7	16.0	18.1
Ski equipment	4.7	5.8	2.6	7.4	3.8	3.4	4.0
Computer[A]	66.5	72.9	53.6	76.8	63.0	67.2	55.6
Mobile telephone[A]	97.8	98.6	96.3	98.5	97.0	98.4	97.3
Bank account	96.0	97.6	92.7	99.0	95.3	94.7	94.2
Access to m-banking	50.6	58.6	34.3	67.5	46.4	46.2	37.6
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	80.2	75.4	90.1	74.0	81.3	81.3	86.3
Not owned	19.7	24.6	9.8	26.0	18.6	18.7	13.7
Rented	11.3	15.4	2.9	17.2	11.0	10.3	4.6
Other	8.4	9.2	6.9	8.8	7.7	8.4	9.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Number of households	6,798	4,549	2,249	1,912	1,849	1,722	1,315

[A] See Table LN.6.1 for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Table SR.2.3: Wealth quintiles

Per cent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Serbia, 2025

	Wealth index quintile					Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	19,277
Area							
Urban	10.0	13.0	16.8	28.4	31.8	100.0	11,932
Other	36.2	31.5	25.2	6.3	0.8	100.0	7,345
Region							
Belgrade	7.3	10.0	17.8	25.9	38.9	100.0	4,580
Vojvodina	18.8	15.7	22.1	23.0	20.4	100.0	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	22.9	29.3	20.1	16.2	11.5	100.0	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	32.3	22.5	19.8	15.2	10.3	100.0	3,757
Sex of household head							
Male	19.8	20.5	19.8	19.6	20.4	100.0	13,763
Female	20.6	18.8	20.6	21.0	19.1	100.0	5,514
Education of household head							
Primary, pre-primary or none	50.2	23.3	15.9	7.6	3.0	100.0	3,307
Secondary	19.0	23.4	23.8	21.0	12.8	100.0	9,847
Higher	5.3	12.8	16.0	25.2	40.8	100.0	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	17.9	20.4	20.1	20.7	20.9	100.0	16,759
Albanian	18.0	17.7	27.0	23.6	13.6	100.0	231
Bosnian	28.3	34.3	15.4	5.0	17.0	100.0	385
Hungarian	20.6	18.9	26.1	24.6	9.8	100.0	433
Roma	80.5	6.2	9.5	3.8	0.0	100.0	559
Other	17.3	17.1	21.4	20.9	23.4	100.0	766
Does not want to declare	23.2	15.7	19.0	22.3	19.8	100.0	144

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.2.1R: Housing characteristics

Per cent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, by area of residence and region, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Electricity							
Yes	96.3	97.0	94.1	99.0	97.0	96.6	94.9
No	3.7	3.0	5.9	1.0	3.0	3.4	5.1
Energy use for cooking[A]							
Clean fuels and technologies	68.5	75.1	49.5	74.5	55.9	64.0	70.9
Other fuels	30.9	24.5	49.6	24.4	43.7	35.0	28.7
No cooking done in the household	0.6	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.0	0.4
Internet access at home[B]							
Yes	89.7	91.5	84.6	95.2	85.9	90.0	88.7
No	10.3	8.5	15.4	4.8	14.1	10.0	11.3
Main material of flooring[C]							
Natural floor	0.8	0.3	2.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5
Rudimentary floor	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.6
Finished floor	98.7	99.1	97.6	99.8	99.6	99.5	97.9
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Main material of roof[C]							
Natural roofing	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Rudimentary roofing	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.5
Finished roofing	99.0	98.8	99.4	98.2	98.9	99.5	99.2
Other	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.2
Main material of exterior walls[C]							
Natural walls	0.4	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7
Rudimentary walls	1.5	1.0	3.0	1.2	2.1	0.7	1.6
Finished walls	97.6	98.2	95.8	96.9	97.9	98.3	97.6
Other	0.5	0.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.1
Rooms used for sleeping							
1	32.3	30.7	36.8	22.0	39.1	31.0	34.5
2	36.6	37.6	33.5	43.6	36.2	39.0	33.4
3 or more	31.1	31.7	29.6	34.4	24.8	29.9	32.0
Number of households	1,855	1,379	476	375	286	217	977
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.32	2.30	2.36	2.34	2.14	2.07	2.42
Percentage of household members with access to consistent sources of electricity[1]	90.3	91.7	85.9	91.9	93.1	92.8	88.4
Number of household members	8,695	6,504	2,191	1,897	1,164	940	4,694

[1] MICS indicator SR.1 — Access to consistent sources of electricity; SDG indicator 7.1.1

[A] Calculated for households. For percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, please refer to Table SR.6.1R.

[B] See Table LN.6.1R for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

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

Table SR.2.2R: Household and personal assets

Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and per cent distribution by ownership of dwelling, by area of residence and region, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Total	Area		Region			
		Urban	Other	Belgrade	Vojvodina	Sumadija and Western Serbia	Southern and Eastern Serbia
Percentage of households that own a							
Television[A]	96.2	96.6	95.2	96.7	96.5	97.0	95.8
Flat-screen television	88.5	90.1	83.8	94.3	89.6	88.3	86.0
CRT TV	8.1	7.6	9.5	2.3	8.5	9.9	9.7
Refrigerator	91.4	92.5	88.3	96.8	91.5	96.1	88.3
Iron	64.4	66.6	57.9	72.7	65.3	66.2	60.5
Hair dryer	55.3	57.5	49.1	67.5	59.5	59.7	48.5
Quartz or fan heater	16.6	19.1	9.5	22.8	9.1	16.9	16.4
Water heater	84.0	86.8	75.9	88.1	75.7	86.1	84.4
Chest or upright freezer	65.0	64.3	66.9	56.8	54.0	70.8	70.1
Electrical stove	78.8	83.5	65.2	89.1	70.9	76.5	77.7
Drying machine	4.8	5.2	3.5	7.4	8.4	4.2	2.9
Dishwasher	13.8	15.3	9.5	19.1	12.3	10.1	13.1
Microwave	21.5	23.2	16.6	33.0	21.2	16.6	18.3
Cable TV/Total TV	53.0	55.7	45.1	68.5	53.3	59.1	45.5
Air conditioner	29.4	32.1	21.3	53.6	40.2	26.6	17.5
Video surveillance system	9.5	10.3	7.2	14.4	7.1	4.7	9.4
Robot vacuum cleaner	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6
Home air purifier	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.9	1.6	0.7	0.7
Gaming console (e.g., Sony Play Station, Nintendo or Xbox)	7.6	7.9	6.7	14.3	9.3	5.0	5.2
Percentage of households that own							
Agricultural land	3.7	2.6	7.0	1.8	1.0	9.3	3.9
Farm animals/Livestock	7.4	4.1	17.1	2.2	15.1	12.0	6.2
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a							
Motorcycle or scooter	11.2	10.2	14.0	3.1	21.5	7.0	12.3
Animal-drawn cart	1.0	0.6	2.3	0.2	1.7	0.9	1.2
Car, truck, or van	42.6	42.3	43.4	52.2	38.2	54.5	37.6
Boat with a motor	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.1
Tractor or combine harvester	1.4	0.5	3.8	0.2	1.6	3.1	1.4
Hand plough	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4
Scythe	3.3	2.3	6.1	1.6	5.8	4.2	3.0
Ski equipment	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1
Computer[A]	18.9	20.1	15.3	25.8	15.8	23.5	16.1
Mobile telephone[A]	94.7	95.8	91.4	97.5	93.3	95.2	93.9
Bank account	67.6	69.8	61.3	76.3	54.2	75.1	66.6
Access to m-banking	16.6	17.4	14.4	19.6	9.0	19.7	17.0
Ownership of dwelling							
Owned by a household member	78.1	76.5	82.6	72.1	72.9	80.9	81.3
Not owned	21.9	23.5	17.4	27.9	27.1	19.1	18.7
Rented	5.2	5.5	4.3	8.5	4.8	7.6	3.6
Other	16.7	17.9	13.1	19.4	22.3	11.6	15.1
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Number of households	1,855	1,379	476	375	286	217	977

[A] See Table LN.6.1R for details and indicators on ICT devices in households.

Table SR.2.3R: Wealth quintiles

Per cent distribution of the household population, by wealth index quintile, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Wealth index quintile					Wealth index		Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Poorest 60 per cent	Richest 40 per cent		
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	8,695
Area									
Urban	14.5	20.2	22.1	21.7	21.6	56.8	43.2	100.0	6,504
Other	36.5	19.2	13.8	15.0	15.5	69.5	30.5	100.0	2,191
Region									
Belgrade	13.6	16.7	18.1	20.5	31.2	48.3	51.7	100.0	1,897
Vojvodina	23.8	19.5	19.4	22.1	15.2	62.7	37.3	100.0	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	22.9	13.7	19.4	24.5	19.5	56.0	44.0	100.0	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.1	22.7	21.0	18.4	16.8	64.8	35.2	100.0	4,694
Sex of household head									
Male	17.5	20.1	18.9	21.0	22.6	56.4	43.6	100.0	6,302
Female	26.7	19.7	22.9	17.5	13.2	69.3	30.7	100.0	2,393
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	38.2	18.9	22.9	12.9	7.0	80.0	20.0	100.0	879
Primary	21.6	22.6	20.7	21.0	14.0	65.0	35.0	100.0	6,068
Secondary or higher	5.3	10.9	16.0	20.1	47.7	32.2	67.8	100.0	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

4.3 HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION

Tables SR.3.1 and SR.3.2 provide the distribution of households by selected background characteristics, including the sex, age, education, ethnicity[41], and religion[42] of the household head, as well as area, region, and number of household members. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provide background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[43]

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

The weighted and unweighted total number of households are equal, since sample weights were normalised.[2] The table also shows the weighted mean household size estimated by the survey.

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

42 This was determined by asking "What is the religion of (*name of the head of the household from HL2*)"? For the most part, the religion and the ethnicity of the household head will reflect the same sociocultural characteristics of the household in Serbia. Therefore, the background variable 'Religion of household head' has not been shown in the tables. For further analysis needs, the data is available in the survey datasets.

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

Table SR.3.1: Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	6,798	6,798
Sex of household head			
Male	64.5	4,386	4,555
Female	35.5	2,412	2,243
Age of household head			
<18	0.0	0	0
18–34	10.8	735	806
35–64	48.4	3,288	3,408
65–84	37.7	2,560	2,380
85+	3.2	215	204
Area			
Urban	66.9	4,549	4,325
Other	33.1	2,249	2,473
Region			
Belgrade	28.1	1,912	2,013
Vojvodina	27.2	1,849	1,299
Sumadija and Western Serbia	25.3	1,722	1,728
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.3	1,315	1,758
Education of household head			
Primary, pre-primary or none	16.6	1,126	1,161
None	0.6	44	49
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	15.9	1,082	1,112
Secondary	48.6	3,304	3,371
Three-year secondary	19.9	1,351	1,397
Four-year secondary	28.7	1,953	1,974
Higher	34.8	2,363	2,262
Missing/DK	0.1	5	4
Number of household members			
1	25.7	1,750	1,445
2	25.4	1,725	1,527
3	16.8	1,140	1,200
4	16.4	1,118	1,222
5	8.3	562	696
6	4.4	297	412
7+	3.0	206	296
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	86.9	5,910	5,982
Albanian	1.1	74	80
Bosnian	1.4	98	120
Hungarian	2.8	191	127
Roma	1.8	125	161
Other	4.7	320	265
Does not want to declare	1.2	80	63
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	88.7	6,033	6,152
Catholic	4.0	274	193
Muslim	2.1	144	181
Other religion	1.4	98	76
No religion	2.2	150	117
Does not want to declare	1.5	99	79

Table SR.3.2: Household members

Compositional features of households, by sex and age groups of interest, and mean household size, Serbia, 2025

	Value	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Percentage of households with[A]			
At least one child under age 2 years	4.7	292	595
At least one child under age 5 years	12.3	757	1,456
At least one child age 5–17 years	26.8	1,651	1,932
At least one child age <18 years	32.7	2,019	2,675
At least one young person age 18–24 years	21.4	1,323	1,220
At least one woman age 15–49 years	53.6	3,306	3,737
At least one man age 15–24 years	17.3	1,065	992
No member age <50 years	41.4	2,551	2,244
No adult (18+) member	0.0	0	0
Per 100 households, number of			
Children under age 5 years	14.0	6,798	6,798
Children age 5–17 years	37.6	6,798	6,798
Women age 15–49 years	68.2	6,798	6,798
Men age 15–24 years	19.1	6,798	6,798
Mean household size	2.8	6,798	6,798

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

Tables SR.3.1R and SR.3.2R provide the distribution of households by selected background characteristics in Roma settlements, including the sex, age, education, ethnicity, and religion of the household head, as well as area, region, and number of household members.

Table SR.3.1R: Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,855	1,855
Sex of household head			
Male	68.9	1,279	1,277
Female	31.1	576	578
Missing	0.0	0	0
Age of household head			
<18	0.1	2	2
18–34	18.0	334	341
35–64	61.9	1,148	1,156
65–84	19.6	363	348
85+	0.4	8	8
Missing/DK	0.0	0	0
Area			
Urban	74.3	1,379	1,389
Other	25.7	476	466
Region			
Belgrade	20.2	375	368
Vojvodina	15.4	286	272
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.7	217	232
Southern and Eastern Serbia	52.7	977	983
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	9.8	182	193
None	9.8	182	193
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	68.6	1,273	1,272
Secondary or higher	21.3	396	386
Three-year secondary	14.2	263	259
Four-year secondary	5.9	109	104
Higher	1.3	24	23
Missing/DK	0.2	4	4

Table SR.3.1R: Household composition

Per cent and frequency distribution of households, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Number of household members			
1	10.6	196	191
2	15.7	290	293
3	11.4	211	202
4	12.9	239	234
5	13.7	254	252
6	12.7	236	242
7+	23.1	429	441
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	54.3	1,007	951
Catholic	4.3	79	69
Muslim	31.1	578	633
Other religion	5.5	102	101
No religion	4.0	75	85
Does not want to declare	0.7	14	16

Table SR.3.2R: Household members

Compositional features of households, by sex and age groups of interest, and mean household size, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Value	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Percentage of households with[A]			
At least one child under age 2 years	20.3	360	361
At least one child under age 5 years	38.1	675	685
At least one child age 5–17 years	56.4	1,001	1,012
At least one child age <18 years	66.3	1,177	1,186
At least one young person age 18–24 years	37.7	669	679
At least one woman age 15–49 years	75.1	1,333	1,339
At least one man age 15–24 years	34.1	605	605
No member age <50 years	21.1	375	375
No adult (18+) member	0.0	1	1
Per 100 households, number of			
Children under age 5 years	57.7	1,855	1,855
Children age 5–17 years	119.4	1,855	1,855
Women age 15–49 years	117.5	1,855	1,855
Men age 15–24 years	45.1	1,855	1,855
Mean household size	4.7	1,855	1,855

[A] Each proportion is a separate characteristic based on the total number of households.

4.4 AGE STRUCTURE OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table SR.4.1. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 19,277 household members were listed. Of these, 9,230 were males, and 10,047 were females.[44]

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0–17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	9,230	100.0	10,047	100.0	19,277	100.0
Age						
0–4	467	5.1	484	4.8	951	4.9
5–9	481	5.2	428	4.3	909	4.7
10–14	444	4.8	386	3.8	830	4.3
15–19	594	6.4	627	6.2	1,221	6.3
15–17	388	4.2	426	4.2	814	4.2
18–19	206	2.2	201	2.0	407	2.1
20–24	706	7.7	658	6.6	1,364	7.1
25–29	424	4.6	629	6.3	1,053	5.5
30–34	510	5.5	515	5.1	1,025	5.3
35–39	533	5.8	568	5.7	1,101	5.7
40–44	597	6.5	712	7.1	1,308	6.8
45–49	704	7.6	930	9.3	1,634	8.5
50–54	672	7.3	561	5.6	1,233	6.4
55–59	547	5.9	541	5.4	1,088	5.6
60–64	573	6.2	610	6.1	1,183	6.1
65–69	595	6.4	692	6.9	1,287	6.7
70–74	627	6.8	706	7.0	1,333	6.9
75–79	428	4.6	530	5.3	959	5.0
80–84	189	2.0	273	2.7	462	2.4
85+	138	1.5	198	2.0	336	1.7
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	1,780	19.3	1,724	17.2	3,504	18.2
Adults age 18+ years	7,450	80.7	8,323	82.8	15,773	81.8

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

The weighted age and sex distribution of the survey population in Roma settlements is provided in Table SR.4.1R. In the households successfully interviewed in the survey, a weighted total of 8,695 household members were listed. Of these, 4,323 were males, and 4,372 were females.[45]

[44] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1 in Appendix D: Data quality.

[45] The single year age distribution is provided in Table DQ.1.1R in Appendix D: Data quality.

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of the household population[A] in five-year age groups and child (age 0–17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Males		Females		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	4,323	100.0	4,372	100.0	8,695	100.0
Age						
0–4	568	13.1	501	11.5	1,069	12.3
5–9	474	11.0	463	10.6	937	10.8
10–14	382	8.8	355	8.1	736	8.5
15–19	420	9.7	442	10.1	862	9.9
15–17	264	6.1	277	6.3	542	6.2
18–19	156	3.6	164	3.8	320	3.7
20–24	416	9.6	401	9.2	816	9.4
25–29	240	5.6	299	6.8	540	6.2
30–34	253	5.9	266	6.1	519	6.0
35–39	234	5.4	256	5.9	490	5.6
40–44	228	5.3	231	5.3	460	5.3
45–49	251	5.8	285	6.5	536	6.2
50–54	231	5.3	186	4.3	418	4.8
55–59	189	4.4	182	4.2	370	4.3
60–64	160	3.7	165	3.8	325	3.7
65–69	128	3.0	178	4.1	306	3.5
70–74	88	2.0	87	2.0	175	2.0
75–79	37	0.9	45	1.0	82	0.9
80–84	13	0.3	20	0.4	32	0.4
85+	11	0.2	10	0.2	20	0.2
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0–17 years	1,689	39.1	1,596	36.5	3,285	37.8
Adults age 18+ years	2,635	60.9	2,776	63.5	5,410	62.2

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

4.5 RESPONDENTS' BACKGROUND CHARACTERISTICS

Tables SR.5.1, SR.5.1W, SR.5.1M, SR.5.2, and SR.5.3 provide information on the background characteristics of the total population of respondents age 15–24 years, female respondents 15–49 years of age, male respondents age 15–24, children under age 5, and children age 5–17 years. In all these tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalised (standardised).[2] Note that in Table SR.5.3, an additional column is presented (Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years) to account for the random selection of one child in households with at least one child age 5–17 years. The final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years in the household.

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

Tables SR.5.1W and SR.5.1M provide background characteristics of female respondents 15–49 years of age, and male respondents age 15–24 years, whereas Table SR.5.1 combines all female and male respondents age 15–24 years. The tables include information on the distribution of women and men according to area, region, age, education[46], marital status, motherhood status, health insurance, ethnicity and religion of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.[47,48]

Background characteristics of children age 5–17 and under 5 are presented in Tables SR.5.2 and SR.5.3. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, region, age in months, mother's (or caregiver's) education, respondent type, health insurance, functional difficulties (for children under age 5 only for age 2–4 years), ethnicity and religion of the household head, and wealth index quintiles.

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

In the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 tables, denominators for wealth index quintiles are often too small, therefore data are merged into two groups — the poorest 60 per cent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 per cent (top two wealth quintiles) — in order to allow for presentation of findings by wealth status.

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

[47] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimise the urban bias in the wealth index values. Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, divided into 10 equal parts (deciles), and then finally regrouped into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest). In the Serbia MICS 2025, the following assets were used in these calculations: household ownership of selected durable goods and financial assets, characteristics of the dwelling, access to basic services, and selected household energy-use characteristics. Household assets included transport equipment (such as motorcycles and cars), information and communication devices (computers, tablets, mobile and smart phones), financial assets (bank accounts and the use of mobile financial transactions), and household appliances and amenities, including televisions, refrigerators, irons, hair dryers, water heaters, freezers, electric stoves, clothes dryers, dishwashers, microwave ovens, cable television, air conditioners, and other selected electrical devices. Additional variables described the materials used for the floor, roof, and exterior walls of the dwelling; access to electricity, drinking water, sanitation, and internet; and the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, space heating, water heating, lighting, and space cooling, including selected indicators related to affordability constraints in heating. For the Roma settlements sample, the wealth index was calculated separately from the national sample because the distribution and discriminatory power of household characteristics differ from those observed in the general population. In addition to the variables listed above, the Roma settlements wealth index included household crowding (persons per sleeping room), selected indicators of food insecurity, and receipt of selected social transfers. Within each sample, household members were ranked according to the resulting wealth scores and divided into five equal groups (quintiles) from the poorest to the richest. The wealth index is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth through information on household assets and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on. Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in: Filmer, D., and L. Pritchett. "Estimating Wealth Effects without Expenditure Data — or Tears: An Application to Educational Enrollments in States of India*." Demography 38, no. 1 (2001): 115–32. doi:10.1353/dem.2001.0003.; Rutstein, S., and K. Johnson. The DHS Wealth Index. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6. Calverton: ORC Macro, 2004. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/CR6/CR6.pdf; Rutstein, S. The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas. Calverton: Macro International, 2008. https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/WP60/WP60.pdf.

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

Table SR.5.1: Background characteristics of men and women age 15–24 years

Per cent and frequency distribution of population age 15–24 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of people	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,894	1,894
Sex			
Male	50.3	953	806
Female	49.7	941	1,088
Area			
Urban	61.8	1,170	1,101
Other	38.2	724	793
Region			
Belgrade	20.8	393	373
Vojvodina	20.6	390	248
Sumadija and Western Serbia	43.2	818	956
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.5	293	317
Age			
15–19	46.5	881	903
15–17	30.3	574	604
18–19	16.2	307	299
20–24	53.5	1,013	991
Education			
Primary, pre-primary or none	4.5	85	111
None	0.1	2	3
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	4.4	83	108
Secondary	61.2	1,158	1,201
Three-year secondary	8.9	169	178
Four-year secondary	52.2	989	1,023
Higher	34.4	651	582
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	6.7	127	182
Widowed	0.2	4	5
Divorced	0.5	9	12
Separated	92.5	1,751	1,693
Never married/in union	0.2	3	2
Health insurance			
Has coverage	97.4	1,846	1,854
Has no coverage	2.5	48	39
Missing/DK	0.0	0	1
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	86.9	1,646	1,620
Albanian	0.7	13	18
Bosnian	2.1	40	64
Hungarian	1.8	34	18
Roma	4.9	93	116
Other	3.1	59	48
Does not want to declare	0.5	9	10
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	90.8	1,720	1,705
Catholic	2.1	39	26
Muslim	3.6	67	110
Other	1.1	21	17
No religion	1.5	28	22
Does not want to declare	0.9	18	14
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.1	286	326
Second	22.8	433	438
Middle	17.1	325	350
Fourth	21.2	402	404
Richest	23.7	448	376

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4,701	4,701
Area			
Urban	63.6	2,988	2,886
Other	36.4	1,713	1,815
Region			
Belgrade	23.0	1,084	1,183
Vojvodina	21.2	996	723
Sumadija and Western Serbia	39.9	1,874	1,803
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.9	748	992
Age			
15–19	12.6	591	542
15–17	8.4	396	365
18–19	4.2	195	177
20–24	14.0	656	546
25–29	13.5	635	665
30–34	11.2	528	697
35–39	12.5	589	734
40–44	15.7	739	694
45–49	20.5	962	823
Education			
Primary, pre-primary or none	6.5	305	352
None	0.4	21	24
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	6.0	284	328
Secondary	47.4	2,230	2,247
Three-year secondary	10.6	498	517
Four-year secondary	36.8	1,732	1,730
Higher	46.0	2,164	2,099
Missing/DK	0.1	2	3
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	52.0	2,442	2,799
Widowed	1.6	77	72
Divorced	6.2	289	235
Separated	2.1	100	104
Never married/in union	37.9	1,783	1,483
Missing	0.2	9	8
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	45.7	2,151	1,757
Ever gave birth	54.3	2,550	2,944
Gave birth in last two years	6.6	310	581
No birth in last two years	47.7	2,240	2,363
Health insurance			
Has coverage	97.6	4,587	4,591
Has no coverage	2.4	114	110
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	87.4	4,111	4,108
Albanian	1.2	54	63
Bosnian	2.2	105	123
Hungarian	1.9	89	59
Roma	3.3	156	193
Other	3.4	160	130
Does not want to declare	0.5	25	25

Table SR.5.1W: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	90.7	4,262	4,279
Catholic	2.4	111	81
Muslim	3.3	156	196
Other	0.9	42	37
No religion	1.8	85	69
Does not want to declare	1.0	45	39
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	13.2	623	649
Second	20.8	979	967
Middle	19.9	935	930
Fourth	21.3	1,002	1,005
Richest	24.7	1,162	1,150

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men age 15–24 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	806	806
Area			
Urban	61.9	499	470
Other	38.1	307	336
Region			
Belgrade	22.9	185	172
Vojvodina	18.5	149	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	43.1	347	435
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.5	125	115
Age			
15–19	45.8	369	361
15–17	29.1	235	239
18–19	16.7	134	122
20–24	54.2	437	445
Education			
Primary, pre-primary or none	3.7	30	35
None	0.1	0	1
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	3.7	30	34
Secondary	67.0	540	563
Three-year secondary	11.3	91	101
Four-year secondary	55.7	449	462
Higher	29.3	236	208
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	4.9	40	55
Divorced	0.1	1	1
Separated	0.1	1	1
Never married/in union	94.5	761	748
Missing	0.3	3	1
Health insurance			
Has coverage	96.8	780	787
Has no coverage	3.2	26	18
Missing/DK	0.0	0	1

Table SR.5.1M: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men age 15–24 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	87.3	704	696
Albanian	0.7	5	9
Bosnian	1.7	14	24
Hungarian	1.6	13	6
Roma	5.2	42	44
Other	3.2	25	23
Does not want to declare	0.4	4	4
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	92.1	743	733
Catholic	1.9	16	12
Muslim	2.9	24	41
Other	1.2	10	8
No religion	1.2	9	8
Does not want to declare	0.6	5	4
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	15.3	124	133
Second	24.3	195	192
Middle	14.5	117	146
Fourth	20.7	167	163
Richest	25.2	203	172

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,738	1,738
Sex			
Male	49.2	854	878
Female	50.8	884	860
Area			
Urban	57.8	1,005	1,074
Other	42.2	733	664
Region			
Belgrade	20.9	364	484
Vojvodina	25.1	436	345
Sumadija and Western Serbia	37.8	657	505
Southern and Eastern Serbia	16.2	282	404
Age (in months)			
0–5	9.8	171	139
6–11	7.4	129	126
12–23	15.5	269	329
24–35	14.7	256	284
36–47	26.0	451	440
48–59	26.6	462	420
Mother's education[A,B]			
Primary, pre-primary or none	8.9	154	143
None	1.2	21	17
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	7.7	133	126
Secondary	39.7	690	697
Three-year secondary	9.0	156	179
Four-year secondary	30.7	534	518
Higher	51.0	887	893
Missing/DK	0.4	7	5

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire[B]			
Mother	97.2	1,690	1,694
Father	1.1	18	24
Other primary caregiver	1.7	30	20
Other relative	0.4	6	4
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	1.0	17	7
Other	0.0	1	1
Health insurance			
Has coverage	98.5	1,711	1,721
Has no coverage	1.5	27	17
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)[C,D]			
Has functional difficulty	8.5	99	94
Has no functional difficulty	91.5	1,070	1,050
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	83.2	1,446	1,483
Albanian	1.4	25	32
Bosnian	3.4	60	43
Hungarian	1.3	23	21
Roma	7.1	124	100
Other	3.1	54	51
Does not want to declare	0.4	7	8
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	89.6	1,557	1,576
Catholic	2.7	46	39
Muslim	5.0	86	69
Other	0.6	11	14
No religion	1.2	22	24
Does not want to declare	0.9	16	16
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	16.1	279	238
Second	16.6	288	253
Middle	16.7	290	317
Fourth	19.7	343	362
Richest	31.0	539	568

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent.
[B] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) was a primary caregiver identified as respondent.
[C] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.
[D] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,842	1,831	1,831
Sex				
Male	53.2	1,513	977	963
Female	46.8	1,329	854	868
Area				
Urban	62.7	1,781	1,169	1,128
Other	37.3	1,061	662	703
Region				
Belgrade	21.9	623	416	465
Vojvodina	23.6	672	416	311
Sumadija and Western Serbia	36.0	1,024	670	627
Southern and Eastern Serbia	18.4	523	329	428
Age				
5–9	34.8	988	654	793
10–14	32.2	916	536	519
15–17	33.0	938	640	519
Mother's education[B,D]				
Primary, pre-primary or none	11.3	320	165	186
None	1.7	47	17	18
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0	0
Primary	9.6	273	148	168
Secondary	44.5	1,264	844	869
Three-year secondary	13.3	378	241	252
Four-year secondary	31.2	887	604	617
Higher	44.0	1,249	817	772
Emancipated[C]	0.1	4	2	1
Missing/DK	0.1	4	3	3
Respondent to the children age 5–17 questionnaire[D]				
Mother	95.0	2,700	1,737	1,738
Father	3.4	98	66	69
Other primary caregiver	1.4	40	26	23
Other relative	0.4	12	9	10
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.8	22	13	10
Other	0.2	6	4	3
Emancipated[C]	0.1	4	2	1
Health insurance				
Has coverage	99.0	2,815	1,812	1,812
Has no coverage	0.9	26	18	18
Missing/DK	0.0	1	0	1
Child's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	3.7	105	65	54
Has no functional difficulty	96.3	2,737	1,766	1,777
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	84.3	2,396	1,581	1,585
Albanian	1.4	39	29	27
Bosnian	3.4	98	43	47
Hungarian	2.2	62	42	28
Roma	5.8	164	73	86
Other	2.7	76	57	50
Does not want to declare	0.2	6	6	8
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	89.5	2,544	1,663	1,673
Catholic	3.0	86	55	42
Muslim	5.0	141	63	74
Other	0.6	17	10	9
No religion	1.4	39	26	22
Does not want to declare	0.5	14	14	11

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	16.2	459	251	267
Second	16.5	468	322	324
Middle	18.3	521	347	358
Fourth	19.3	549	371	375
Richest	29.8	846	539	507

[A] As one child is randomly selected in each household with at least one child age 5–17 years, the final weight of each child is the weight of the household multiplied with the number of children age 5–17 years in the household. This column is the basis for the weighted per cent distribution, i.e. the distribution of all children age 5–17 years in sampled households.
[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent.
[C] Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with their mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver. This category is not presented in individual tables.
[D] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) was a primary caregiver identified as respondent. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15–17 years as described in note C.
[E] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

Tables SR.5.1R, SR.5.1WR, SR.5.1MR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R provide information on the background characteristics of the total population of respondents age 15–24 years, female respondents aged 15–49 years, male respondents age 15–24 years, children under age 5, and children aged 5–17 years belonging to the survey population in Roma settlements.

Table SR.5.1R: Background characteristics of men and women age 15–24 years

Per cent and frequency distribution of population age 15–24 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of people	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,275	1,275
Sex			
Male	49.4	630	435
Female	50.6	645	840
Area			
Urban	75.3	960	988
Other	24.7	315	287
Region			
Belgrade	22.3	284	284
Vojvodina	13.8	176	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	10.2	131	146
Southern and Eastern Serbia	53.7	685	682
Age			
15–19	51.0	651	662
15–17	32.5	415	421
18–19	18.5	236	241
20–24	49.0	624	613
Education			
Pre-primary or none	3.0	39	43
None	3.0	39	43
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	58.0	739	750
Secondary or higher	39.0	497	482
Three-year secondary	21.9	280	270
Four-year secondary	16.1	205	198
Higher	1.0	13	14
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	33.5	427	450
Widowed	1.0	13	14
Divorced	4.9	62	67
Separated	60.6	772	743
Never married/in union	0.0	0	1

Table SR.5.1R: Background characteristics of men and women age 15–24 years

Per cent and frequency distribution of population age 15–24 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of people	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Health insurance			
Has coverage	94.8	1,209	1,208
Has no coverage	5.2	66	67
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	47.2	602	564
Catholic	2.9	37	33
Muslim	42.2	538	572
Other	4.3	55	54
No religion	2.7	34	41
Does not want to declare	0.7	8	11
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.5	236	237
Second	16.1	205	209
Middle	22.8	290	274
Fourth	20.9	267	286
Richest	21.7	277	269
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	57.4	732	720
Richest 40 per cent	42.6	543	555

Table SR.5.1WR: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,153	2,153
Area			
Urban	76.7	1,652	1,661
Other	23.3	501	492
Region			
Belgrade	22.6	486	470
Vojvodina	13.2	283	275
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.4	246	274
Southern and Eastern Serbia	52.8	1,138	1,134
Age			
15–19	20.2	434	445
15–17	12.7	272	279
18–19	7.5	162	166
20–24	18.2	392	395
25–29	13.7	295	290
30–34	12.1	261	264
35–39	11.8	254	252
40–44	10.8	233	230
45–49	13.2	284	277
Education			
Pre-primary or none	9.5	204	207
None	9.4	203	206
Pre-primary	0.1	1	1
Primary	64.9	1,396	1,404
Secondary or higher	25.6	552	541
Three-year secondary	13.7	296	302
Four-year secondary	10.4	223	208
Higher	1.5	33	31
Missing/DK	0.0	1	1

Table SR.5.1WR: Women's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of women age 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	63.7	1,372	1,368
Widowed	1.6	34	37
Divorced	4.1	87	86
Separated	7.6	163	160
Never married/in union	23.0	495	500
Missing	0.1	1	2
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	29.1	628	641
Ever gave birth	70.9	1,525	1,512
Gave birth in last two years	18.2	391	388
No birth in last two years	52.7	1,135	1,125
Health insurance			
Has coverage	96.0	2,068	2,062
Has no coverage	4.0	85	91
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	50.8	1,094	1,036
Catholic	2.7	58	54
Muslim	38.1	820	873
Other	5.0	107	104
No religion	2.7	59	69
Does not want to declare	0.7	14	17
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.3	393	392
Second	17.7	381	378
Middle	20.5	441	441
Fourth	22.3	479	488
Richest	21.3	458	454
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	56.4	1,215	1,211
Richest 40 per cent	43.6	938	942

Table SR.5.1MR: Men's background characteristics

Per cent and frequency distribution of men age 15–24 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	435	435
Area			
Urban	73.6	320	337
Other	26.4	115	98
Region			
Belgrade	21.4	93	93
Vojvodina	14.3	62	59
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.8	43	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	54.5	237	240
Age			
15–19	49.5	215	217
15–17	32.1	140	142
18–19	17.4	75	75
20–24	50.5	220	218
Education			
Pre-primary or none	1.8	8	9
None	1.8	8	9
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	57.9	252	258
Secondary or higher	40.3	175	168
Three-year secondary	24.3	106	104
Four-year secondary	15.2	66	61
Higher	0.8	3	3
Marital status			
Currently married/in union	28.3	123	125
Widowed	0.0	0	0
Divorced	0.6	3	3
Separated	2.6	11	12
Never married/in union	68.5	298	295
Health insurance			
Has coverage	94.1	409	408
Has no coverage	5.9	26	27
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	46.6	203	187
Catholic	3.3	14	14
Muslim	42.6	185	199
Other	4.5	19	18
No religion	2.5	11	13
Does not want to declare	0.7	3	4
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	17.9	78	79
Second	15.4	67	69
Middle	25.8	112	107
Fourth	18.7	81	86
Richest	22.3	97	94
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	59.0	257	255
Richest 40 per cent	41.0	178	180

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1,065	1,065
Sex			
Male	52.9	563	563
Female	47.1	502	502
Area			
Urban	73.9	787	791
Other	26.1	278	274
Region			
Belgrade	22.1	235	231
Vojvodina	13.8	147	140
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.0	96	106
Southern and Eastern Serbia	55.2	588	588
Age (in months)			
0–5	11.2	120	116
6–11	8.1	87	91
12–23	19.0	202	197
24–35	19.3	205	210
36–47	19.7	210	213
48–59	22.7	241	238
Mother's education[A,B]			
Pre-primary or none	10.7	114	117
None	10.7	114	117
Pre-primary	0.0	0	0
Primary	68.9	733	738
Secondary or higher	20.4	217	210
Three-year secondary	12.5	133	131
Four-year secondary	7.2	77	74
Higher	0.7	7	5
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire[B]			
Mother	96.9	1,032	1,033
Father	1.9	20	19
Other primary caregiver	1.2	13	13
Other relative	0.6	6	6
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.4	4	4
Other	0.1	1	1
Health insurance			
Has coverage	94.1	1,002	1,005
Has no coverage	5.9	63	60
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)[C,D]			
Has functional difficulty	14.2	94	99
Has no functional difficulty	85.8	563	562
Religion of household head			
Orthodox	51.7	550	518
Catholic	2.3	24	23
Muslim	39.4	420	450
Other	4.5	48	46
No religion	2.1	22	27
Does not want to declare	0.1	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	26.1	278	283
Second	19.7	210	200
Middle	21.2	226	223
Fourth	16.8	179	184
Richest	16.1	172	175

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children under five years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	67.1	714	706
Richest 40 per cent	32.9	351	359

[A] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent.
[B] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) was a primary caregiver identified as respondent.
[C] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.
[D] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2,221	1,001	1,001
Sex				
Male	51.6	1,146	532	534
Female	48.4	1,075	469	467
Area				
Urban	74.5	1,654	745	751
Other	25.5	567	256	250
Region				
Belgrade	23.7	527	225	216
Vojvodina	12.1	268	125	125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	10.2	227	111	119
Southern and Eastern Serbia	53.9	1,198	540	541
Age				
5–9	40.5	900	417	415
10–14	32.8	728	300	302
15–17	26.7	593	285	284
Mother's education[B,D]				
Pre-primary or none	13.0	289	111	117
None	12.8	284	110	116
Pre-primary	0.2	5	1	1
Primary	71.6	1,590	713	717
Secondary or higher	14.1	312	158	149
Three-year secondary	8.8	195	94	93
Four-year secondary	4.0	89	47	41
Higher	1.3	28	17	15
Emancipated[C]	1.2	26	18	17
Missing/DK	0.2	4	1	1
Respondent to the children age 5–17 questionnaire[D]				
Mother	89.0	1,976	877	876
Father	5.6	123	58	59
Other primary caregiver	4.3	95	47	49
Other relative	3.4	76	37	38
Step/Foster/Adopted parent or relative	0.8	18	9	9
Other	0.1	1	1	2
Emancipated[C]	1.2	26	18	17
Health insurance				
Has coverage	96.3	2,139	973	970
Has no coverage	3.7	83	28	31
Child's functional difficulties[E]				
Has functional difficulty	9.5	212	95	92
Has no functional difficulty	90.5	2,009	906	909

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

Per cent and frequency distribution of children age 5–17 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weighted per cent	Weighted total number of children age 5–17 years[A]	Number of households with at least one child age 5–17 years	
			Weighted	Unweighted
Religion of household head				
Orthodox	51.0	1,132	526	494
Catholic	2.2	48	28	26
Muslim	39.8	885	363	392
Other	4.2	94	50	50
No religion	2.4	53	28	33
Does not want to declare	0.4	10	5	6
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	23.6	524	204	207
Second	21.0	466	210	207
Middle	19.7	438	197	200
Fourth	19.1	424	196	202
Richest	16.6	369	194	185
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	64.3	1,427	611	614
Richest 40 per cent	35.7	794	390	387

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

[B] In this table and throughout the report where applicable, mother's education refers to educational attainment of the respondent.

[C] Children age 15–17 years were considered emancipated and individually interviewed if not living with their mother and the respondent to the Household Questionnaire indicated that the child does not have a primary caregiver. This category is not presented in individual tables.

[D] Only if the child's mother was not listed as member of the household (i.e., deceased or is living elsewhere) was a primary caregiver identified as respondent. The category of "Emancipated" applies to children age 15–17 years as described in note C.

[E] The results of the Child Functioning module are presented in Chapter 11.1.

4.6 HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE

There is a global consensus and an ever-growing body of evidence that expanding access to clean household energy for cooking, heating, and lighting is key to achieving a range of global priorities such as improving health, gender equality, equitable economic development and environmental protection. Goal 7 of the SDGs seeks to ensure access to affordable, reliable sustainable and modern energy for all by 2030 and would be measured as the percentage of the population relying on clean fuels and technology.[49]

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 included a module with questions to assess the main technologies and fuels used for cooking, heating, and lighting. Information was also collected about the name or brand of the cookstove or device used to classify the use of clean fuels for cooking and heating.

The ability to adequately heat, cool and light the home is closely linked to living conditions and well-being. Understanding household energy use is therefore important for identifying households at risk of experiencing energy poverty and informing future policies on energy efficiency and energy costs.

At the initiative of the Ministry of Mining and Energy, MICS7 Serbia collected information relevant to energy use and, for consenting households, obtained electricity consumption data directly from the electricity provider. These administrative records provide an objective measure of electricity use, avoiding reliance on respondents' recall and reducing the reporting burden on households. Linking these records with MICS information on household composition, socioeconomic characteristics, housing conditions and energy use provides a basis for strengthening the evidence available to finetune future energy and social protection policies in Serbia.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for cooking are those mainly using solar cooker, electric stove, piped natural gas stove, biogas stove, cooking gas stove, or a liquid fuel stove burning ethanol/alcohol only. Table SR.6.1 presents the per cent distribution of household members according to type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking.

Table SR.6.2 further presents the per cent distribution of household members using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for space heating are those mainly relying on electricity (including solar panels), piped natural gas, cooking gas, biogas, or alcohol/ethanol. Table SR.6.3 presents the per cent distribution of household members according to type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating.

Households that use clean fuels and technologies for lighting are those mainly using electricity (including solar panels), solar-powered lantern or flashlight, rechargeable or battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern, biogas lamp, or LPG lamp. Table SR.6.4 presents the per cent distribution of household members according to type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting.

The questions asked about cooking, space heating and lighting help to monitor SDG indicator 7.1.2, "Proportion of population with primary reliance on clean fuels and technology" for cooking, space heating and lighting. Table SR.6.5 presents the percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting.

Tables SR.6.2S, SR.6.2SR, SR.6.3S, SR.6.3SR, SR.6.4S and SR.6.4SR present information on secondary use of fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting, respectively.

The inclusion of secondary energy sources reflects the recognition that household energy use is often not exclusive, but instead involves multiple fuels and technologies, a practice commonly referred to as *fuel stacking*. Considering only the primary source may not fully capture the diversity of fuels and technologies used within the household. This approach is consistent with the broader shift toward multidimensional measurement of energy access, as reflected in the Multi-Tier Framework[50] developed by the World Bank.

Tables SR.6.7S and SR.6.7SR present reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating used for dishwashing, while Tables SR.6.8S and SR.6.8SR present analogous information for water heating used for bathing.

Tables SR.6.9S and SR.6.9SR present reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling.

Estimates for secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling are not presented in this report due to an insufficient number of household members residing in households that reported a secondary cooling source.

[49] WHO. Burning Opportunity: Clean Household Energy for Health, Sustainable Development, and Wellbeing of Women and Children. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/204717/9789241565233_eng.pdf.

[50] Bhatia, M., and Angelou, N. 2015. Beyond Connections: Energy Access Redefined. ESMAP Technical Report 008/15. Washington, DC: World Bank.

Table SR.6.1: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using[A]				Polluting fuels for cooking and using[B]							
	Solar cooker (Thermal energy, not solar panels)	Electric stove	Piped natural gas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove[C]	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)[C]	Three stone stove/Open fire	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	0.3	80.9	4.3	5.7	8.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,277	91.2	19,264
Area												
Urban	0.2	89.4	4.6	4.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,932	98.4	11,928
Other	0.4	67.1	3.9	8.1	19.7	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	7,345	79.6	7,335
Region												
Belgrade	0.4	92.7	0.8	4.2	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,580	98.1	4,579
Vojvodina	0.2	71.2	15.7	7.4	5.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,805	94.4	4,803
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.3	79.9	0.6	5.2	13.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,135	86.3	6,127
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.2	80.7	0.0	5.9	12.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,757	86.8	3,755
Education of household head												
Primary, pre-primary or none	0.5	64.0	3.3	7.1	23.8	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,307	75.0	3,303
Secondary	0.2	80.8	4.6	6.3	7.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,847	92.0	9,844
Higher	0.3	90.3	4.2	3.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,106	98.8	6,100
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	0.3	82.6	4.0	5.2	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,759	92.2	16,746
Albanian	0.0	81.2	1.2	14.9	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	231	97.3	231
Bosnian	0.0	85.0	0.0	0.9	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385	85.9	385
Hungarian	0.7	62.4	19.4	16.4	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	433	99.1	433
Roma	0.4	51.5	0.5	3.3	42.6	1.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	559	55.6	559
Other	0.2	72.2	8.9	10.7	7.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	766	92.0	766
Does not want to declare	0.0	86.5	1.3	3.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	90.9	144
Energy vulnerability status												
Energy vulnerable	0.8	64.7	7.7	5.7	20.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	687	79.1	686
Not energy vulnerable	0.3	81.5	4.2	5.7	8.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,590	91.7	18,577
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	0.2	58.7	2.9	5.8	30.9	1.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,855	67.8	3,843
Second	0.2	80.1	2.6	8.6	8.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	91.5	3,858
Middle	0.8	84.6	6.3	5.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,852	97.5	3,851
Fourth	0.0	88.9	6.0	4.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	99.5	3,858
Richest	0.2	92.3	3.8	3.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,854	99.8	3,854

[1] MICS indicator SR.601 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Biogas stove", "Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol", "Manufactured solid fuel stove", and "Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol", "Moveable Firepan", "Other/DK fuel/Cookstove".

[C] The brand/name of manufactured solid fuel stove or traditional solid fuel stove brand/type is identified as using polluting fuels.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.1S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members by use of additional cookstoves or cooking devices in the household, and percentage of household members living in households using multiple cooking technologies, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:												
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using[A]						Polluting fuels for cooking and using[B]						
	Solar cooker (Thermal energy, not solar panels)	Electric stove	Piped natural gas stove	Biogas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ ethanol	Manufactured solid fuel stove[C]	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)[C]	Three stone stove/Open fire	Total	Number of household members in households using a secondary cooking source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and tech-nologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking and use a secondary cooking source)
Total	0.1	34.8	4.5	0.0	11.6	0.0	47.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	5,324	51.1	5,324
Area													
Urban	0.4	36.6	8.8	0.1	16.1	0.0	35.9	1.5	0.6	100.0	1,908	61.9	1,908
Other	0.0	33.8	2.1	0.0	9.1	0.0	53.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	3,416	45.0	3,416
Region													
Belgrade	0.7	34.7	1.2	0.0	23.3	0.0	37.8	2.4	0.0	100.0	468	59.9	468
Vojvodina	0.2	50.3	15.1	0.0	11.5	0.0	21.7	0.4	0.8	100.0	1,505	77.1	1,505
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	30.3	0.3	0.0	11.7	0.0	56.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	2,163	42.3	2,163
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	23.2	0.0	0.1	7.2	0.0	66.3	3.2	0.0	100.0	1,188	30.5	1,188
Education of household head													
Primary, pre-primary or none	0.0	31.6	2.2	0.0	6.1	0.0	57.5	2.6	0.0	100.0	1,435	39.9	1,435
Secondary	0.1	35.1	3.8	0.0	12.4	0.0	47.8	0.7	0.0	100.0	2,937	51.5	2,937
Higher	0.4	38.0	10.1	0.0	17.8	0.0	30.9	1.6	1.2	100.0	943	66.2	943
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	0.0	33.5	4.6	0.0	12.2	0.0	47.9	1.5	0.3	100.0	4,538	50.3	4,538
Albanian	0.0	20.9	4.7	0.0	18.9	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	52	44.4	52
Bosnian	0.0	24.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	74.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	113	25.1	113
Hungarian	2.4	66.9	7.3	0.0	5.6	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	145	82.2	145
Roma	0.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	60.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	203	37.7	203
Other	1.5	52.1	6.4	0.0	11.0	0.0	28.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	218	71.0	218
Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(32.9)	(9.9)	(0.0)	(20.7)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	55	(63.5)	55
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	0.0	43.7	4.6	0.0	3.4	0.0	47.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	262	51.7	262
Not energy vulnerable	0.1	34.3	4.5	0.0	12.1	0.0	47.3	1.4	0.2	100.0	5,062	51.0	5,062
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.0	37.0	2.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	53.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,779	46.0	1,779
Second	0.2	30.2	4.3	0.0	6.9	0.0	57.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,462	41.5	1,462
Middle	0.0	31.0	4.1	0.1	13.8	0.0	47.3	2.8	1.0	100.0	991	49.0	991
Fourth	0.5	37.5	8.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	34.7	0.5	0.1	100.0	627	64.7	627
Richest	0.0	45.2	10.9	0.0	30.3	0.0	9.8	3.3	0.4	100.0	466	86.5	466

[1] MICS indicator SR.S601 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Manufactured solid fuel stove", and "Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol", "Moveable Firepan", "Other/DK fuel/Cookstove" and "No food cooked in the household".

[C] The brand/name of manufactured solid fuel stove or traditional solid fuel stove brand/type is identified as using polluting fuels.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.2: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:[A]								
		Solid fuels for cooking							
	Clean fuels and technologies[B]	Charcoal unprocessed	Wood	Woodchips	Other fuel for cooking	No food cooked in the household	Total	Percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	91.2	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.8	19,277
Area									
Urban	98.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.6	11,932
Other	79.5	0.0	20.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	20.4	7,345
Region									
Belgrade	98.1	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.9	4,580
Vojvodina	94.4	0.1	5.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	5.6	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.2	0.0	13.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	13.7	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.7	0.0	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.2	3,757
Education of household head									
Primary, pre-primary or none	74.9	0.1	24.7	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	24.9	3,307
Secondary	91.9	0.0	8.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	9,847
Higher	98.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.2	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	92.1	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	7.8	16,759
Albanian	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	231
Bosnian	85.9	0.0	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	14.1	385
Hungarian	98.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	0.9	433
Roma	55.6	0.0	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.4	559
Other	92.0	0.0	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.0	766
Does not want to declare	90.9	0.0	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	144
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	79.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	20.9	687
Not energy vulnerable	91.6	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.3	18,590
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	67.6	0.1	31.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	32.1	3,855
Second	91.5	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.5	3,858
Middle	97.4	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	3,852
Fourth	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	3,858
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	3,854

[A] The following categories of fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Gasoline/Diesel (not in generator)", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Coal/Lignite unprocessed", "Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets", "Charcoal briquettes/pellets", "Agricultural or Crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs/Corn cobs", "Animal dung/waste", "Processed biomass pellets/briquettes", "Garbage/Plastic", and "Sawdust".

[B] As in Table SR.6.1, alcohol/ethanol is included as a clean fuel if used in a liquid fuel stove. If used in a different type of cookstove, alcohol/ethanol is included in the category of "Other fuel for cooking".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.2S: Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members living in households by type of cooking fuel or technology used in addition to the primary cooking fuel or technology and percentage of household members living in households using additional polluting fuels or technologies for cooking, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:[A]									
			Solid fuels for cooking							
	Clean fuels and technologies[B]	Gasoline/ Diesel (not in generator)	Charcoal unprocessed	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue/ Grass/Straw/ Shrubs/Corn cobs	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Woodchips	Total	Percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels and technology for cooking in addition to their primary cooking fuel or technology	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking and use a secondary cooking source)
Total	51.1	0.0	0.1	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	48.9	5,324
Area										
Urban	61.9	0.0	0.1	37.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	38.1	1,908
Other	45.0	0.0	0.0	54.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	55.0	3,416
Region										
Belgrade	59.9	0.0	0.0	40.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	40.1	468
Vojvodina	77.1	0.0	0.1	22.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	22.9	1,505
Sumadija and Western Serbia	42.3	0.0	0.0	57.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	57.7	2,163
Southern and Eastern Serbia	30.5	0.1	0.1	69.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	69.5	1,188
Education of household head										
Primary, pre-primary or none	39.9	0.1	0.0	59.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	60.1	1,435
Secondary	51.5	0.0	0.1	48.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	48.5	2,937
Higher	66.2	0.0	0.2	33.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	33.8	943
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	50.3	0.0	0.1	49.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	49.7	4,538
Albanian	44.4	0.0	0.0	55.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	55.6	52
Bosnian	25.1	0.0	0.0	74.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	74.9	113
Hungarian	82.2	0.0	0.0	17.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.8	145
Roma	37.7	0.0	0.0	62.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62.3	203
Other	71.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	29.0	218
Does not want to declare	(63.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(36.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(36.5)	55
Energy vulnerability status										
Energy vulnerable	51.7	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	48.3	262
Not energy vulnerable	51.0	0.0	0.1	48.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	49.0	5,062
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	46.0	0.0	0.1	53.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	54.0	1,779
Second	41.5	0.0	0.0	58.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	58.5	1,462
Middle	49.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	51.0	991
Fourth	64.7	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	35.3	627
Richest	86.5	0.0	0.4	13.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.5	466

[A] The following categories of fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Alcohol/Ethanol", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Coal/Lignite unprocessed", "Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets", "Charcoal briquettes/pellets", "Animal dung/waste", "Garbage/Plastic", "Sawdust", "Other fuel for cooking", "No food cooked in the household".

[B] As in Table SR.6.1, alcohol/ethanol is included as a clean fuel if used in a liquid fuel stove. If used in a different type of cookstove, alcohol/ethanol is included in the category of "Other fuel for cooking".

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.3: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia, 2025

		Percentage of household members in households						
		Clean fuels for space heating:[B]				Polluting fuels		
	Central heating[A]	Electricity (including solar panels)	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Cooking gas	Gasoline/Diesel (not in generator)	Coal/Lignite unprocessed	Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets	Charcoal unprocessed
Total	61.4	12.0	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Area								
Urban	67.8	17.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Other	50.9	3.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1
Region								
Belgrade	68.9	23.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Vojvodina	60.7	9.7	6.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Sumadija and Western Serbia	61.8	7.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Southern and Eastern Serbia	52.4	8.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0
Education of household head								
Primary, pre-primary or none	41.0	5.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.2
Secondary	60.3	11.9	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Higher	74.1	16.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	62.6	12.6	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Albanian	72.3	3.9	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosnian	60.6	5.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungarian	62.6	9.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Roma	19.3	4.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.9
Other	62.9	11.2	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Does not want to declare	58.5	13.2	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Energy vulnerability status								
Energy vulnerable	45.4	11.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not energy vulnerable	62.0	12.1	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	20.9	7.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.3
Second	55.5	10.1	2.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Middle	73.1	12.7	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	73.6	17.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Richest	83.8	12.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0

[1] MICS indicator SR.6.02 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

[A] Central heating is considered a clean technology for individual household use irrespective of fuel type.

[B] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Biogas" and "Alcohol/Ethanol".

[C] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Agricultural or crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs/Corn cobs", "Woodchips", "Garbage/Plastic". In addition, no households were classified under "Don't know type of fuel/Unknown if house is heated" or "Space heating never needed".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

with primary reliance on: for space heating:[c]									
Charcoal briquettes/pellets	Wood	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Sawdust	Other fuel for space heating	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of house-hold members in need of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
0.0	23.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,277	75.2	19,275
0.1	12.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,932	86.5	11,930
0.0	42.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,345	56.9	7,345
0.0	7.6	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,580	91.9	4,580
0.1	22.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,805	77.4	4,805
0.0	28.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,135	69.7	6,133
0.1	38.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,757	61.1	3,757
0.0	51.7	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,307	47.3	3,306
0.0	24.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,847	74.7	9,847
0.1	8.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,106	91.3	6,106
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	16
0.1	22.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,759	76.9	16,757
0.0	18.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	231	82.0	231
0.0	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385	66.6	385
0.0	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	433	77.6	433
0.0	73.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	559	24.5	559
0.0	21.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	766	78.3	766
0.0	26.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	73.3	144
0.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	687	58.2	687
0.0	23.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,590	75.9	18,588
0.0	68.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,855	30.2	3,853
0.1	31.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	67.9	3,858
0.0	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,852	88.3	3,852
0.1	6.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	92.4	3,858
0.0	2.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,854	97.3	3,854

Table SR.6.3S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel used for space heating in addition to the primary fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using additional clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:													
		Clean fuels for space heating[B]:	Polluting fuels for space heating:[C]											
	Central heating[A]	Electricity (including solar panels)	Piped natural gas	Coal/ Lignite unprocessed	Charcoal unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes/ pellets	Wood	Agricultural or crop residue/ Grass/ Straw/ Shrubs/ Corn cobs	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Other fuel for space heating	Total	Number of household members in need of space heating in households using a secondary space heating source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating and use a secondary heating source)
Total	1.5	78.3	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	18.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,780	80.9	2,780
Area														
Urban	1.0	83.4	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	13.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	1,836	85.8	1,836
Other	2.4	68.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	27.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	943	71.4	943
Region														
Belgrade	0.9	92.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	751	93.2	751
Vojvodina	2.2	67.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.0	26.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	917	72.5	917
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.8	76.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	21.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	784	78.2	784
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	82.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	328	82.4	328
Education of household head														
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.7	54.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	40.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	336	58.4	336
Secondary	1.7	79.1	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.5	17.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,349	82.1	1,349
Higher	1.2	84.7	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,095	86.3	1,095
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	1.7	78.2	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,434	81.0	2,434
Albanian	(0.0)	(69.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(21.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	27	(69.8)	27
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(*)	19
Hungarian	0.0	78.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97	80.2	97
Roma	0.0	64.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	56	64.3	56
Other	0.0	85.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121	86.2	121
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25	(*)	25
Energy vulnerability status														
Energy vulnerable	0.0	82.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.4	0.0	0.0	0	100.0	123	82.6	123
Not energy vulnerable	1.5	78.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	18.2	0.1	0.1	0	100.0	2,656	80.8	2,656
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.9	60.2	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.5	32.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	372	65.9	372
Second	3.2	77.7	0.8	0.7	0.0	0.8	15.8	0.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	507	81.6	507
Middle	0.6	74.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	24.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	653	75.3	653
Fourth	0.4	82.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	591	83.1	591
Richest	1.2	89.6	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	658	92.3	658

[1] MICS indicator SR.S602 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

[A] Central heating is considered a clean technology for individual household use irrespective of fuel type.

[B] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Cooking gas", "Biogas" and "Alcohol/Ethanol"

[C] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: Gasoline/Diesel (not in generator)", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets", "Woodchips", "Garbage/Plastic", and "Sawdust". In addition, no households were classified under "Don't know type of fuel/Unknown if house is heated", "Space heating never needed", or "No space heating in the household".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.4: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Per cent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:											
	Clean fuels for lighting[A]				Polluting fuels for lighting[B]							
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp	Candle	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	99.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	19,277	99.8	19,272
Area												
Urban	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,932	99.9	11,931
Other	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	7,345	99.8	7,341
Region												
Belgrade	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,580	99.9	4,580
Vojvodina	99.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4,805	99.7	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,135	99.9	6,133
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,757	99.8	3,753
Education of household head												
Primary, pre-primary or none	98.6	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,307	99.4	3,302
Secondary	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,847	99.9	9,847
Higher	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,106	99.9	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	99.8	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	16,759	99.9	16,756
Albanian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	231	100.0	231
Bosnian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385	100.0	385
Hungarian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	433	100.0	433
Roma	93.9	0.6	2.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	559	97.7	556
Other	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	766	99.8	766
Does not want to declare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	144	100.0	144
Energy vulnerability status												
Energy vulnerable	99.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	687	99.1	687
Not energy vulnerable	99.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	18,590	99.9	18,585
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.5	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,855	99.3	3,850
Second	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	100.0	3,858
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,852	100.0	3,852
Fourth	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	100.0	3,858
Richest	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,854	99.9	3,854

[1] MICS indicator SR.603 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern" and "Biogas lamp".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Gasoline lamp", "Kerosene/Paraffin lamp" and "Oil lamp".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.4S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Per cent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel used by the household in addition to the primary fuel, and percentage of household members living in households using additional clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:			Total	Number of household members in households using a secondary lighting source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of lighting and use a secondary lighting source)
	Clean fuels for lighting[A]		Polluting fuels for lighting[B]				
	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Candle				
Total	(50.8)	(17.0)	(32.3)	100.0	25	(67.7)	25
Area							
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	13
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Region							
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(*)	14
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	6
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3
Education of household head							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	10
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(*)	8
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	13
Albanian	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Bosnian	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8	(*)	8
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	4
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Energy vulnerability status							
Energy vulnerable	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Not energy vulnerable	(50.8)	(17.0)	(32.3)	100.0	25	(67.7)	25
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14	(*)	14
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	6
Middle	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	(*)	5
Richest	-	-	-	-	0	-	0

[1] MICS indicator SR.S603 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Electricity (including solar panels)", "Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern", "Biogas lamp", and "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Gasoline lamp", "Kerosene/Paraffin lamp", "Oil lamp", "Open fire", "Other fuel for lighting", and "No lighting in the household".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table SR.6.5: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Serbia, 2025

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	73.1	19,277
Area		
Urban	86.3	11,932
Other	51.7	7,345
Region		
Belgrade	91.1	4,580
Vojvodina	76.8	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	65.5	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	59.0	3,757
Education of household head		
Primary, pre-primary or none	43.4	3,307
Secondary	72.2	9,847
Higher	90.7	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	74.7	16,759
Albanian	81.2	231
Bosnian	64.5	385
Hungarian	77.6	433
Roma	22.9	559
Other	74.8	766
Does not want to declare	73.3	144
Energy vulnerability status		
Energy vulnerable	54.0	687
Not energy vulnerable	73.8	18,590
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	25.3	3,855
Second	64.3	3,858
Middle	86.5	3,852
Fourth	92.2	3,858
Richest	97.3	3,854

[1] MICS indicator SR.604 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG indicator 7.1.2

[A] For households that do not use space heating, the computation is based on reliance on clean fuel use for cooking and lighting. A similar approach is applied for households that report no cooking or do not use lighting.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.5S: Population use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services

Percentage of household members using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources, and percentage using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any source, for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling, and lighting, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling and lighting	Percentage of household members using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any primary or secondary source for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling or lighting	Total	Number of household members
Total	37.9	62.1	100.0	19,277
Area				
Urban	53.4	46.6	100.0	11,932
Other	12.7	87.3	100.0	7,345
Region				
Belgrade	62.5	37.5	100.0	4,580
Vojvodina	54.9	45.1	100.0	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	20.8	79.2	100.0	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.1	85.9	100.0	3,757
Education of household head				
Primary, pre-primary or none	13.1	86.9	100.0	3,307
Secondary	33.5	66.5	100.0	9,847
Higher	58.4	41.6	100.0	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	39.1	60.9	100.0	16,759
Albanian	26.8	73.2	100.0	231
Bosnian	7.4	92.6	100.0	385
Hungarian	48.6	51.4	100.0	433
Roma	5.3	94.7	100.0	559
Other	45.3	54.7	100.0	766
Does not want to declare	56.1	43.9	100.0	144
Energy vulnerability status				
Energy vulnerable	30.2	69.8	100.0	687
Not energy vulnerable	38.2	61.8	100.0	18,590
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	12.0	88.0	100.0	3,855
Second	22.9	77.1	100.0	3,858
Middle	37.3	62.7	100.0	3,852
Fourth	53.6	46.4	100.0	3,858
Richest	63.7	36.3	100.0	3,854

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.6S: Household use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services

Percentage of households and household members using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources, and percentage using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any source, for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling, and lighting, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling and lighting	Percentage of households using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any primary or secondary source for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling or lighting	Total	Number of households
Total	44.8	55.2	100.0	6,798
Area				
Urban	59.5	40.5	100.0	4,549
Other	15.1	84.9	100.0	2,249
Region				
Belgrade	68.8	31.2	100.0	1,912
Vojvodina	58.2	41.8	100.0	1,849
Sumadija and Western Serbia	23.9	76.1	100.0	1,722
Southern and Eastern Serbia	18.3	81.7	100.0	1,315
Education of household head				
Primary, pre-primary or none	16.8	83.2	100.0	1,126
Secondary	40.4	59.6	100.0	3,304
Higher	64.2	35.8	100.0	2,363
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	45.6	54.4	100.0	5,910
Albanian	30.6	69.4	100.0	74
Bosnian	9.1	90.9	100.0	98
Hungarian	49.0	51.0	100.0	191
Roma	7.7	92.3	100.0	125
Other	51.6	48.4	100.0	320
Does not want to declare	62.6	37.4	100.0	80
Energy vulnerability status				
Energy vulnerable	30.5	69.5	100.0	200
Not energy vulnerable	45.2	54.8	100.0	6,598
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	19.2	80.8	100.0	1,666
Second	33.5	66.5	100.0	1,277
Middle	47.6	52.4	100.0	1,323
Fourth	63.5	36.5	100.0	1,340
Richest	68.4	31.6	100.0	1,192

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.7S: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel or energy source mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households				
	Clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using				
	Electricity	Solar energy	Heat pump	Gaseous fuels (natural gas/LPG)	Other biomass
Total	91.7	0.2	0.3	4.7	0.1
Area					
Urban	90.8	0.2	0.5	5.6	0.1
Other	93.1	0.3	0.1	3.2	0.2
Region					
Belgrade	91.6	0.0	0.7	2.2	0.4
Vojvodina	80.9	0.0	0.6	15.3	0.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.2	1.0	0.1	0.6	0.3
Education of household head					
Primary, pre-primary or none	91.6	0.2	0.0	1.7	0.0
Secondary	93.5	0.2	0.1	4.5	0.2
Higher	88.8	0.2	0.8	6.5	0.1
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	92.3	0.2	0.3	4.5	0.2
Albanian	93.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0
Bosnian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hungarian	80.7	0.3	0.0	17.7	0.0
Roma	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	89.9	0.0	1.5	6.2	0.0
Does not want to declare	89.2	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0
Energy vulnerability status					
Energy vulnerable	91.7	0.6	0.0	5.3	0.0
Not energy vulnerable	91.6	0.2	0.3	4.6	0.1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	92.7	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0
Second	95.9	0.3	0.1	2.7	0.3
Middle	93.3	0.1	0.1	5.2	0.1
Fourth	91.9	0.2	0.2	6.1	0.0
Richest	84.4	0.2	1.2	8.5	0.3

[1] MICS indicator SR.S605 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

[A] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Heating heavy oil", "Solid waste/wooden pallets/coal dust/crates/wooden beams/old furniture/parquet flooring", "Unknown type of energy" and "Water heating never needed".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

with primary reliance on:									
Other/Polluting fuels for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using[A]									
Coal	Wood	Central (district heating)	Heating with a common boiler only for one or more buildings (boiler room in the building)	Other	No water heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use (in households that reported water heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported water heating)
0.2	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	19,277	97.1	19,260
0.3	0.4	2.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	11,932	97.1	11,929
0.2	2.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	7,345	97.0	7,330
0.1	0.4	4.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,580	94.8	4,580
0.0	2.0	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,805	96.8	4,802
0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	6,135	98.7	6,130
1.0	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	3,757	97.4	3,748
1.0	5.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,307	93.9	3,296
0.0	0.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	9,847	98.6	9,845
0.2	0.2	2.8	0.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,106	96.3	6,103
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	16
0.1	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	16,759	97.6	16,750
0.0	1.8	0.8	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	231	94.5	231
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385	100.0	385
0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	433	99.0	432
5.8	17.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	559	76.9	552
0.0	1.1	0.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	766	97.6	766
0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	144	98.4	144
0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	687	97.8	686
0.3	1.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	18,590	97.0	18,573
0.3	5.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	3,855	94.2	3,838
0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	99.3	3,858
0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,852	98.8	3,852
0.6	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,858	98.4	3,858
0.0	0.2	4.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,854	94.7	3,854

Table SR.6.8S: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

Per cent distribution of household members by type of additional fuel or energy source used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:												
	Clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using[A]				Other/Polluting fuels for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using[B]								
	Electricity	Solar energy	Gaseous fuels (natural gas/LPG)	Other biomass	Coal	Wood	Solid waste[C]	Central (district heating)	Other	Total	Number of household members in households using a secondary water heating source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use (in households that reported water heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported water heating and use a secondary water heating source)
Total	44.4	1.4	16.2	2.6	1.2	27.5	1.3	4.9	0.5	100.0	593	64.6	593
Area													
Urban	53.7	1.7	22.9	2.2	2.4	13.0	1.0	3.0	0.0	100.0	296	80.5	296
Other	35.1	1.1	9.5	3.0	0.0	41.9	1.6	6.7	1.1	100.0	297	48.6	297
Region													
Belgrade	68.4	0.0	8.8	0.0	0.0	6.0	2.3	14.5	0.0	100.0	62	77.2	62
Vojvodina	49.7	1.2	28.7	2.5	2.7	13.4	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	262	82.0	262
Sumadija and Western Serbia	29.1	0.0	11.6	2.7	0.0	47.2	0.0	9.4	0.0	100.0	134	43.4	134
Southern and Eastern Serbia	38.4	3.7	0.0	3.8	0.0	45.0	1.2	5.5	2.4	100.0	135	46.0	135
Education of household head													
Primary, pre-primary or none	25.0	2.1	13.0	1.9	0.0	49.5	0.0	6.3	2.2	100.0	148	42.0	148
Secondary	52.2	0.0	11.8	5.0	2.9	17.6	2.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	248	69.0	248
Higher	49.3	2.5	24.2	0.0	0.0	23.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	197	76.0	197
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	41.6	1.6	19.2	1.0	0.0	28.5	1.6	5.8	0.6	100.0	500	63.5	500
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	10
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	33	(*)	33
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20	(*)	20
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	(*)	27
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	-	0
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	17
Not energy vulnerable	44.8	1.4	16.0	2.6	1.3	26.9	1.4	5.0	0.6	100.0	575	64.9	575
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	30.7	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	59.7	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	121	36.3	121
Second	36.5	2.4	1.2	3.1	0.0	39.7	0.0	14.4	2.7	100.0	116	43.2	116
Middle	49.1	3.0	28.4	2.6	0.0	12.3	1.6	3.0	0.0	100.0	106	83.1	106
Fourth	39.2	1.9	29.1	2.1	6.3	15.7	1.2	4.5	0.0	100.0	114	72.3	114
Richest	64.3	0.0	18.1	4.8	0.0	9.9	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	135	87.2	135

[1] MICS indicator SR.S606 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Heat pump".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Heating heavy oil", "Heating with a common boiler only for one or more buildings", "Unknown type of energy", "Water heating never needed" and "No water heating in the household".

[C] The examples of solid fules are:"Wooden pallets", "Coal dust", "Crates", "Wooden beams", "Old furniture" and, "Parquet flooring".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table SR.6.9S: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel or energy source mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space cooling, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:					Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling (in households that reported space cooling)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported space cooling)
	Clean fuels and technologies for space cooling and using[A]		Other fuels and technologies for space cooling	Space cooling never needed	No space cooling in the household				
	Electricity	Heat pump							
Total	67.6	0.1	0.0	4.1	28.2	100.0	19,277	99.9	13,063
Area									
Urban	77.9	0.2	0.0	2.9	18.9	100.0	11,932	99.9	9,334
Other	50.8	0.0	0.0	5.9	43.3	100.0	7,345	100.0	3,729
Region									
Belgrade	87.9	0.5	0.0	2.6	9.0	100.0	4,580	100.0	4,048
Vojvodina	77.6	0.0	0.0	5.4	16.9	100.0	4,805	100.0	3,730
Sumadija and Western Serbia	55.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	40.4	100.0	6,135	100.0	3,413
Southern and Eastern Serbia	49.6	0.1	0.2	4.3	45.9	100.0	3,757	99.7	1,871
Education of household head									
Primary, pre-primary or none	40.2	0.0	0.0	5.6	54.2	100.0	3,307	100.0	1,329
Secondary	66.4	0.1	0.1	4.4	29.1	100.0	9,847	99.9	6,549
Higher	84.5	0.4	0.0	2.8	12.4	100.0	6,106	100.0	5,179
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	69.2	0.1	0.0	3.9	26.8	100.0	16,759	99.9	11,619
Albanian	66.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	22.1	100.0	231	100.0	155
Bosnian	30.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	67.1	100.0	385	100.0	116
Hungarian	71.3	0.0	0.0	6.3	22.4	100.0	433	100.0	309
Roma	24.4	0.0	0.0	5.7	69.9	100.0	559	100.0	137
Other	80.5	0.8	0.0	2.8	16.0	100.0	766	100.0	622
Does not want to declare	73.9	0.0	0.0	8.7	17.4	100.0	144	100.0	106
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	48.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	47.4	100.0	687	100.0	330
Not energy vulnerable	68.3	0.1	0.0	4.0	27.5	100.0	18,590	99.9	12,733
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	12.3	0.0	0.1	8.5	79.2	100.0	3,855	99.2	476
Second	42.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	51.4	100.0	3,858	100.0	1,621
Middle	86.0	0.1	0.1	4.3	9.5	100.0	3,852	99.9	3,320
Fourth	98.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	0.8	100.0	3,858	100.0	3,792
Richest	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,854	100.0	3,854

[1] MICS indicator SR.S607 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Solar energy".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.1R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members by type of cookstove mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:												
	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using[A]				Polluting fuels for cooking and using[B]								
	Solar cooker (Thermal energy, not solar panels)	Electric stove	Piped natural gas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove[C]	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)[C]	Moveable Firepan	Three stone stove/Open fire	No food cooked in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking)
Total	1.0	63.2	0.2	3.8	30.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	8,695	68.5	8,670
Area													
Urban	1.2	70.0	0.3	2.6	24.6	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	6,504	74.4	6,484
Other	0.1	43.2	0.0	7.5	47.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2,191	50.9	2,186
Region													
Belgrade	2.1	72.3	0.0	0.7	23.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,897	75.5	1,885
Vojvodina	0.9	43.3	1.7	9.3	42.1	1.7	0.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,164	55.2	1,162
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.4	58.3	0.0	5.9	34.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	940	65.0	935
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.7	65.5	0.0	3.4	29.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4,694	69.6	4,689
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	0.0	51.9	0.0	1.0	46.3	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	879	53.0	876
Primary	0.9	60.5	0.1	4.0	33.1	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	6,068	65.7	6,049
Secondary or higher	1.5	78.3	0.9	4.6	13.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,736	85.5	1,733
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	0.6	61.1	0.7	7.5	28.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	928	70.2	923
Not energy vulnerable	1.0	63.5	0.2	3.4	30.7	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	7,767	68.2	7,747
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	0.2	15.8	0.0	3.7	75.9	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.8	100.0	1,740	19.8	1,727
Second	0.6	50.7	0.0	2.9	44.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	1,736	54.5	1,727
Middle	1.3	72.3	0.2	3.8	21.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,738	77.7	1,736
Fourth	1.9	83.8	0.0	5.4	8.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739	91.1	1,739
Richest	0.8	93.6	0.9	3.4	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,741	98.7	1,741
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	0.7	46.3	0.1	3.5	47.5	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	5,215	50.7	5,190
Richest 40 per cent	1.4	88.7	0.5	4.4	4.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,480	94.9	3,480

[1] MICS indicator SR.601 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Biogas stove", "Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol", "Manufactured solid fuel stove", and "Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol", and "Other/DK fuel/cookstove"".

[C] The brand/name of manufactured solid fuel stove or traditional solid fuel stove brand/type is identified as using polluting fuels.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.1SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members by use of additional cookstoves or cooking devices in the household, and percentage of household members living in households using multiple cooking technologies, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Clean fuels and technologies for cooking and using[A]			Polluting fuels for cooking and using[B]					Number of household members in households using a secondary cooking source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking (in households that reported cooking)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking and use a secondary cooking source)
	Electric stove	Biogas stove	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/ Cooking gas stove	Manufactured solid fuel stove[C]	Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)[C]	Three stone stove/Open fire	Other/DK fuel/ cookstove	Total			
Total	19.1	0.7	3.0	74.5	2.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	4,046	22.8	4,046
Area											
Urban	17.5	0.6	1.9	77.4	2.1	0.1	0.3	100.0	3,142	20.1	3,142
Other	24.6	1.0	6.7	64.5	2.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	904	32.3	904
Region											
Belgrade	22.5	0.0	3.8	69.6	4.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	797	26.2	797
Vojvodina	38.2	5.3	1.3	49.2	5.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	550	44.7	550
Sumadija and Western Serbia	23.5	0.0	8.9	66.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	445	32.4	445
Southern and Eastern Serbia	12.4	0.0	2.0	84.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	2,255	14.3	2,255
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	22.2	0.0	3.9	73.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	342	26.1	342
Primary	20.5	0.7	2.4	72.8	2.9	0.1	0.5	100.0	2,975	23.6	2,975
Secondary or higher	11.8	1.2	5.0	81.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	727	18.1	727
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2
Energy vulnerability status											
Energy vulnerable	17.9	0.0	3.0	78.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	581	20.8	581
Not energy vulnerable	19.3	0.8	3.0	73.9	2.4	0.1	0.5	100.0	3,465	23.1	3,465
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	37.9	0.0	8.4	50.3	3.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	431	46.4	431
Second	27.6	1.2	1.1	67.8	1.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	939	29.9	939
Middle	18.0	0.4	0.5	79.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,165	18.9	1,165
Fourth	11.9	1.5	1.8	80.9	3.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	915	15.2	915
Richest	5.1	0.0	8.6	83.3	3.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	596	13.8	596
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	25.0	0.6	2.1	70.2	1.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	2,535	27.7	2,535
Richest 40 per cent	9.3	0.9	4.5	81.8	3.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,511	14.6	1,511

[1] MICS indicator SR.S601 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking

[A] The following categories of clean fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Solar cooker (Thermal energy, not solar panels)", "Piped natural gas stove", "Liquid fuel stove using alcohol/ethanol", "Manufactured solid fuel stove", and "Traditional solid fuel stove (Non-manufactured)".

[B] The following categories of polluting fuels and technologies are not shown because no cases were found: "Liquid fuel stove not using alcohol/ethanol", "Moveable Firepan", and "Other/DK fuel/cookstove".

[C] The brand/name of manufactured solid fuel stove or traditional solid fuel stove brand/type is identified as using polluting fuels.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.2R: Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members living in households with primary reliance on clean and other fuels and technology for cooking and percentage of household members living in households using polluting fuels and technologies for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:[A]								
			Solid fuels for cooking						
	Clean fuels and technologies[B]	Gasoline/ Diesel (not in generator)	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue/ Grass/Straw/ Shrubs/Corn cobs	Woodchips	No food cooked in the household	Total	Percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels and technology for cooking	Number of household members
Total	68.3	0.1	30.9	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	31.5	8,695
Area									
Urban	74.1	0.1	25.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	100.0	25.5	6,504
Other	50.8	0.0	48.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	49.0	2,191
Region									
Belgrade	75.0	0.0	23.6	0.1	0.6	0.6	100.0	24.4	1,897
Vojvodina	55.2	0.0	43.8	0.0	0.9	0.2	100.0	44.7	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	64.6	0.0	34.5	0.1	0.1	0.6	100.0	34.8	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	69.5	0.2	30.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	30.4	4,694
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	52.9	0.0	46.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	46.9	879
Primary	65.5	0.0	33.5	0.2	0.4	0.3	100.0	34.1	6,068
Secondary or higher	85.4	0.4	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	14.5	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	69.9	0.8	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	29.6	928
Not energy vulnerable	68.1	0.0	31.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	100.0	31.7	7,767
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	19.7	0.0	77.5	0.8	1.3	0.8	100.0	79.6	1,740
Second	54.3	0.4	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	45.2	1,736
Middle	77.6	0.0	22.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	22.3	1,738
Fourth	91.1	0.0	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	1,739
Richest	98.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	1,741
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	50.5	0.1	48.2	0.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	49.0	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	94.9	0.0	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.1	3,480

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Alcohol/Ethanol", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Coal/Lignite unprocessed", "Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets", "Charcoal unprocessed", "Charcoal briquettes/pellets", "Animal dung/waste", "Processed biomass pellets/briquettes", "Garbage/Plastic", "Sawdust", "Other fuel for cooking", and "No food cooked in the household".

[B] As in Table SR.6.1R, alcohol/ethanol is included as a clean fuel if used in a liquid fuel stove. If used in a different type of cookstove, alcohol/ethanol is included in the category of "Other fuel for cooking".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.2SR: Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking

Per cent distribution of household members living in households by type of cooking fuel or technology used in addition to the primary cooking fuel or technology and percentage of household members living in households using additional polluting fuels or technologies for cooking, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:[A]								
		Solid fuels for cooking							
	Clean fuels and technologies[B]	Coal/Lignite unprocessed	Charcoal unprocessed	Wood	Agricultural or Crop residue/ Grass/Straw/ Shrubs/Corn cobs	Woodchips	Total	Percentage of household members living in house-holds using solid fuels and technology for cooking in addition to their primary cooking fuel or technology	Number of household members (living in households that reported cooking and use a second-ary cooking source)
Total	22.8	0.1	0.1	76.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	77.2	4,046
Area									
Urban	20.1	0.1	0.2	79.0	0.3	0.4	100.0	79.9	3,142
Other	32.3	0.0	0.0	67.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	67.7	904
Region									
Belgrade	26.2	0.0	0.4	72.5	0.0	0.9	100.0	73.8	797
Vojvodina	44.7	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	55.3	550
Sumadija and Western Serbia	32.4	0.0	0.4	66.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	67.6	445
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.3	0.1	0.0	85.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	85.7	2,255
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	26.1	0.0	0.0	71.9	0.0	1.9	100.0	73.9	342
Primary	23.6	0.1	0.2	75.7	0.3	0.2	100.0	76.4	2,975
Secondary or higher	18.1	0.0	0.0	81.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.9	727
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	20.8	0.0	0.0	78.4	0.8	0.0	100.0	79.2	581
Not energy vulnerable	23.1	0.1	0.2	76.2	0.1	0.4	100.0	76.9	3,465
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	46.4	0.0	0.0	52.6	1.0	0.0	100.0	53.6	431
Second	29.9	0.0	0.2	69.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	70.1	939
Middle	18.9	0.0	0.3	79.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	81.1	1,165
Fourth	15.2	0.0	0.0	84.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	84.8	915
Richest	13.8	0.4	0.0	85.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	86.2	596
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	27.7	0.0	0.2	71.4	0.2	0.5	100.0	72.3	2,535
Richest 40 per cent	14.6	0.2	0.0	85.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	85.4	1,511

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Alcohol/Ethanol", "Gasoline/Diesel (not in generator)", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets", "Charcoal briquettes/pellets", "Animal dung/waste", "Processed biomass pellets/briquettes", "Garbage/Plastic", "Sawdust", "Other fuel for cooking", "No food cooked in the household".

[B] As in Table SR.6.1R, alcohol/ethanol is included as a clean fuel if used in a liquid fuel stove. If used in a different type of cookstove, alcohol/ethanol is included in the category of "Other fuel for cooking".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.3R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel mainly used for space heating by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

		Percentage of household members in households						
		Clean fuels for space heating:						Polluting fuels
	Central heating[A]	Electricity (including solar panels)	Piped natural gas	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)/Cooking gas	Coal/Lignite unprocessed	Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets	Charcoal unprocessed	Charcoal briquettes/pellets
Total	20.0	6.2	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2
Area								
Urban	20.1	8.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.3
Other	19.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2
Region								
Belgrade	17.7	16.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.7
Vojvodina	10.8	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Sumadija and Western Serbia	16.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	23.9	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	16.9	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Primary	17.0	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4
Secondary or higher	31.9	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Energy vulnerability status								
Energy vulnerable	13.1	2.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not energy vulnerable	20.8	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	1.5	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
Second	2.3	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Middle	11.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fourth	27.3	6.3	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.7
Richest	56.8	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	5.2	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Richest 40 per cent	42.0	7.8	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6

[1] MICS indicator SR.602 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

[A] Central heating is considered a clean technology for individual household use irrespective of fuel type.

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Biogas", "Alcohol/Ethanol", "Gasoline/Diesel (not in generator)", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Garbage/Plastic", and "Sawdust". In addition, no cases were found for "Don't know type of fuel/Unknown if house is heated" or "Space heating never needed".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

with primary reliance on:[B] for space heating:									
Wood	Agricultural or crop residue/ Grass/Straw/ Shrubs/Corn cobs	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Woodchips	Mazut	No space heating in the household	Total	Number of house-hold members in need of space heating	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating)
71.8	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	8,695	26.3	8,686
69.4	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,504	28.3	6,496
78.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,191	20.2	2,191
63.6	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,897	34.1	1,897
87.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,164	11.9	1,164
77.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	940	21.0	940
70.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	100.0	4,694	27.7	4,686
77.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	879	20.2	873
75.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,068	22.7	6,066
56.2	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,736	41.4	1,735
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	928	16.2	928
70.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	7,767	27.5	7,759
92.2	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,740	6.4	1,737
90.9	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,736	7.3	1,731
81.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738	17.7	1,738
63.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739	33.8	1,739
31.1	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,741	66.1	1,741
88.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	5,215	10.5	5,206
47.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,480	50.0	3,480

Table SR.6.3SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel used for space heating in addition to the primary fuel used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using additional clean fuels and technologies for space heating, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:[B]							
	Clean fuels for space heating:	Polluting fuels for space heating:						
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Charcoal briquettes/pellets	Wood	Processed biomass pellets/ briquettes	Total	Number of household members in need of space heating in households using a secondary space heating source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating (in households that reported the use of space heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of space heating and use a secondary heating source)
Total	75.0	0.8	23.8	0.4	100.0	772	75.0	772
Area								
Urban	78.2	1.0	20.3	0.5	100.0	615	78.2	615
Other	62.4	0.0	37.6	0.0	100.0	157	62.4	157
Region								
Belgrade	73.4	1.7	24.9	0.0	100.0	342	73.4	342
Vojvodina	57.1	0.0	39.7	3.3	100.0	98	57.1	98
Sumadija and Western Serbia	82.8	0.0	17.2	0.0	100.0	83	82.8	83
Southern and Eastern Serbia	81.7	0.0	18.3	0.0	100.0	250	81.7	250
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	(54.4)	(0.0)	(45.6)	(0.0)	100.0	33	(54.4)	33
Primary	74.8	1.1	23.5	0.6	100.0	534	74.8	534
Secondary or higher	79.0	0.0	21.0	0.0	100.0	205	79.0	205
Energy vulnerability status								
Energy vulnerable	56.0	0.0	44.0	0.0	100.0	46	56.0	46
Not energy vulnerable	76.2	0.8	22.5	0.4	100.0	726	76.2	726
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	65.8	0.0	34.2	0.0	100.0	49	65.8	49
Second	68.5	0.0	31.5	0.0	100.0	96	68.5	96
Middle	64.0	0.0	34.1	2.0	100.0	163	64.0	163
Fourth	82.0	3.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	167	82.0	167
Richest	80.8	0.0	19.2	0.0	100.0	297	80.8	297
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	65.7	0.0	33.3	1.0	100.0	308	65.7	308
Richest 40 per cent	81.2	1.3	17.5	0.0	100.0	464	81.2	464

[1] MICS indicator SR.SG02 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating

[A] Central heating is considered a clean technology for individual household use irrespective of fuel type.

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Biogas", "Alcohol/Ethanol", "Gasoline/Diesel (not in generator)", "Kerosene/Paraffin", "Coal/Lignite unprocessed", "Coal/Lignite briquettes/pellets", "Charcoal unprocessed", "Agricultural or crop residue/Grass/Straw/Shrubs/Corn cobs", "Woodchips", "Garbage/Plastic", "Sawdust", "Other fuel for space heating", "Don't know type of fuel/Unknown if house is heated", "Space heating never needed", and "No space heating in the household".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.4R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Per cent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel mainly used for lighting by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:[A]												
	Clean fuels for lighting:				Polluting fuels for lighting:								
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Solar-powered lantern or flashlight	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Kerosene/ Paraffin lamp	Candle	Open fire	Other fuel for lighting	No lighting in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of lighting)
Total	96.7	1.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	8,695	99.0	8,664
Area													
Urban	97.3	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	100.0	6,504	99.1	6,487
Other	94.7	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	2,191	98.5	2,177
Region													
Belgrade	97.9	1.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1,897	99.8	1,889
Vojvodina	98.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,164	99.0	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	940	98.3	936
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.7	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	4,694	98.8	4,676
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	94.3	0.0	0.2	1.7	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	879	96.3	879
Primary	96.3	1.4	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	6,068	99.1	6,037
Secondary or higher	99.2	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,736	99.8	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	928	100.0	928
Not energy vulnerable	96.3	1.2	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	100.0	7,767	98.9	7,736
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	84.1	5.2	0.6	3.6	0.2	4.1	0.0	0.5	1.8	100.0	1,740	95.1	1,709
Second	99.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,736	99.9	1,736
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738	100.0	1,738
Fourth	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739	99.8	1,739
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,741	100.0	1,741
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	94.5	1.7	0.2	1.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	5,215	98.4	5,184
Richest 40 per cent	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,480	99.9	3,480

[1] MICS indicator SR.603 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Biogas lamp", "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp", "Gasoline lamp", and "Oil lamp".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.4SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

Per cent distribution of household members by type of lighting fuel used by the household in addition to the primary fuel, and percentage of household members living in households using additional clean fuels and technologies for lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:[A]							
	Clean fuels for lighting:			Polluting fuels for lighting:				
	Electricity (including solar panels)	Rechargeable flashlight, mobile, torch or lantern	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Candle	Total	Number of household members in households using a secondary lighting source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting in households that reported the use of lighting[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported the use of lighting and use a secondary lighting source)
Total	31.2	14.5	2.7	51.6	100.0	52	48.4	52
Area								
Urban	(11.9)	(19.3)	(0.0)	(68.7)	100.0	39	(31.3)	39
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13	(*)	13
Region[B]								
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	(*)	21
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	(*)	7
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	(*)	23
Education of household head[C]								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3
Primary	33.0	9.6	2.8	54.5	100.0	49	45.5	49
Energy vulnerability status[D]								
Energy vulnerable	31.2	14.5	2.7	51.6	100.0	52	48.4	52
Wealth index quintile[E]								
Poorest	(46.7)	(16.1)	(4.0)	(33.2)	100.0	35	(66.8)	35
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15	(*)	15
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	32.4	11.2	2.8	53.6	100.0	50	46.4	50
Richest 40 per cent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2

1 MICS indicator SR.S603 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting

A The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Solar-powered lantern or flashlight", "Biogas lamp", "Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) lamp", "Gasoline lamp", "Kerosene/Paraffin lamp", "Oil lamp", "Open fire", "Other fuel for lighting", and "No lighting in the household".

B The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Belgrade".

D The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Secondary or higher".

C The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Not energy vulnerable".

E The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Middle" and "Fourth".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.5R: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting

Percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting[1,A]	Number of household members
Total	25.3	8,695
Area		
Urban	27.9	6,504
Other	17.7	2,191
Region		
Belgrade	33.7	1,897
Vojvodina	11.4	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	19.2	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.6	4,694
Education of household head		
Pre-primary or none	20.7	879
Primary	21.3	6,068
Secondary or higher	41.5	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	12
Energy vulnerability status		
Energy vulnerable	13.3	928
Not energy vulnerable	26.8	7,767
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	4.2	1,740
Second	6.5	1,736
Middle	17.0	1,738
Fourth	32.7	1,739
Richest	66.1	1,741
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	9.3	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	49.4	3,480

1 MICS indicator SR.604 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting; SDG indicator 7.1.2
A For households that do not use space heating, the computation is based on reliance on clean fuel use for cooking and lighting. A similar approach is applied for households that report no cooking or do not use lighting.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.5SR: Population use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services

Percentage of household members using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources, and percentage using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any source, for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling, and lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling and lighting	Percentage of household members using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any primary or secondary source for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling or lighting	Total	Number of household members
Total	6.6	93.4	100.0	8,695
Area				
Urban	8.7	91.3	100.0	6,504
Other	0.5	99.5	100.0	2,191
Region				
Belgrade	15.8	84.2	100.0	1,897
Vojvodina	4.4	95.6	100.0	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.7	93.3	100.0	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.5	96.5	100.0	4,694
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	4.0	96.0	100.0	879
Primary	5.1	94.9	100.0	6,068
Secondary or higher	13.2	86.8	100.0	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Energy vulnerability status				
Energy vulnerable	3.4	96.6	100.0	928
Not energy vulnerable	7.0	93.0	100.0	7,767
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	4.0	96.0	100.0	1,740
Second	5.0	95.0	100.0	1,736
Middle	5.1	94.9	100.0	1,738
Fourth	6.4	93.6	100.0	1,739
Richest	12.7	87.3	100.0	1,741
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	4.7	95.3	100.0	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	9.5	90.5	100.0	3,480

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.6SR: Household use of clean and polluting fuels and technologies for domestic energy services

Percentage of households and household members using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources, and percentage using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any source, for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling, and lighting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households using exclusively clean fuels and technologies across all reported primary and secondary sources for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling and lighting	Percentage of households using at least one polluting fuel or technology across any primary or secondary source for cooking, heating, water heating, cooling or lighting	Total	Number of households
Total	7.2	92.8	100.0	1,855
Area				
Urban	9.3	90.7	100.0	1,379
Other	0.8	99.2	100.0	476
Region				
Belgrade	18.2	81.8	100.0	375
Vojvodina	4.4	95.6	100.0	286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.5	93.5	100.0	217
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.9	96.1	100.0	977
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	5.0	95.0	100.0	182
Primary	5.6	94.4	100.0	1,273
Secondary or higher	12.8	87.2	100.0	396
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Energy vulnerability status				
Energy vulnerable	2.9	97.1	100.0	205
Not energy vulnerable	7.7	92.3	100.0	1,649
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.8	96.2	100.0	373
Second	5.8	94.2	100.0	397
Middle	6.9	93.1	100.0	360
Fourth	5.7	94.3	100.0	378
Richest	14.1	85.9	100.0	348
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	5.5	94.5	100.0	1,129
Richest 40 per cent	9.7	90.3	100.0	726

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.7SR: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel or energy source mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:[A]											
	Clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using				Other/Polluting fuels for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using							
	Electricity	Solar energy	Gaseous fuels (natural gas/LPG)	Other biomass	Coal	Wood	Solid waste[B]	No water heating in the household	Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use (in households that reported water heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported water heating)
Total	83.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.2	14.1	0.8	0.4	100.0	8,695	84.8	8,659
Area												
Urban	87.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.3	10.6	0.6	0.4	100.0	6,504	88.4	6,479
Other	72.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	24.2	1.7	0.5	100.0	2,191	74.0	2,180
Region												
Belgrade	87.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	0.7	0.5	100.0	1,897	88.3	1,886
Vojvodina	77.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	17.5	3.1	0.9	100.0	1,164	79.2	1,153
Sumadija and Western Serbia	86.6	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	12.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	940	87.7	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	14.9	0.5	0.3	100.0	4,694	84.2	4,679
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	74.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	879	74.3	879
Primary	82.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.3	14.8	1.2	0.6	100.0	6,068	83.6	6,034
Secondary or higher	93.2	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	5.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,736	94.3	1,735
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Energy vulnerability status												
Energy vulnerable	86.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	928	87.1	928
Not energy vulnerable	83.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	14.4	0.7	0.5	100.0	7,767	84.5	7732
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	32.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	61.5	3.7	1.3	100.0	1,740	33.9	1,717
Second	91.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.5	7.2	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,736	91.7	1,723
Middle	97.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738	98.5	1,738
Fourth	98.3	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739	99.4	1,739
Richest	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,741	100.0	1,741
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	73.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	23.4	1.4	0.7	100.0	5,215	74.8	5,179
Richest 40 per cent	98.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,480	99.7	3,480

[1] MICS indicator SR.S605 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Heat pump", "Heating heavy oil", "Central (district heating)", "Heating with a common boiler only for one or more buildings", "Other", "Unknown type of energy", and "Water heating never needed".

[B] The examples of solid fules are:"Wooden pallets", "Coal dust", "Crates", "Wooden beams", "Old furniture" and, "Parquet flooring".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.8SR: Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

Per cent distribution of household members by type of additional fuel or energy source used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with secondary reliance on:[A]											
	Clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using				Other/Polluting fuels for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use and using							
	Electricity	Heat pump	Gaseous fuels (natural gas/LPG)	Other biomass	Coal	Wood	Solid waste[B]	Central (district heating)	Total	Number of household members in households using a secondary water heating source	Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use (in households that reported water heating)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported water heating and use a secondary water heating source)
Total	13.4	0.8	0.3	1.2	1.3	76.7	5.5	0.7	100.0	735	15.8	735
Area												
Urban	11.3	1.2	0.1	0.7	1.9	77.7	6.2	0.9	100.0	516	13.3	516
Other	18.5	0.0	1.0	2.3	0.0	74.4	3.8	0.0	100.0	219	21.8	219
Region												
Belgrade	10.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	7.9	70.9	7.3	0.0	100.0	123	14.0	123
Vojvodina	26.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	52.4	17.5	0.0	100.0	139	30.1	139
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	17
Southern and Eastern Serbia	10.5	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	85.0	1.5	1.1	100.0	456	12.4	456
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	(20.5)	(0.0)	(0.8)	(11.9)	(0.0)	(66.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42	(33.3)	42
Primary	13.3	1.0	0.4	0.6	1.6	75.4	6.8	0.8	100.0	592	15.4	592
Secondary or higher	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	88.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	100	11.1	100
Energy vulnerability status												
Energy vulnerable	13.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	142	15.4	142
Not energy vulnerable	13.4	1.0	0.0	1.5	1.6	74.8	6.8	0.8	100.0	593	15.9	593
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	19.5	0.0	1.5	2.9	0.0	66.7	9.3	0.0	100.0	173	23.9	173
Second	19.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.2	0.9	0.0	100.0	241	19.9	241
Middle	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.6	7.0	0.0	100.0	153	3.4	153
Fourth	10.9	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	67.6	11.1	4.6	100.0	104	16.7	104
Richest	1.1	0.0	0.0	5.8	14.9	78.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	65	7.0	65
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	15.3	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.0	78.2	5.1	0.0	100.0	567	16.7	567
Richest 40 per cent	7.1	3.6	0.0	2.2	5.7	71.7	6.8	2.9	100.0	168	12.9	168

[1] MICS indicator SR.S606 — Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Solar energy", "Heating heavy oil", "Heating with a common boiler only for one or more buildings", "Other", "Unknown type of energy", "Water heating never needed", and "No water heating in the household".

[B] The examples of solid fules are:"Wooden pallets", "Coal dust", "Crates", "Wooden beams", "Old furniture" and, "Parquet flooring".

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.6.9SR: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling

Per cent distribution of household members by type of fuel or energy source mainly used by the household and percentage of household members living in households using clean fuels and technologies for space cooling, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members in households with primary reliance on:					Total	Number of household members	Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling (in households that reported space cooling)[1]	Number of household members (living in households that reported space cooling)
	Clean fuels and technologies for space cooling and using[A]		Other fuels and technologies for space cooling	Space cooling never needed	No space cooling in the household				
	Electricity	Solar energy							
Total	40.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	59.1	100.0	8,695	99.4	3,505
Area									
Urban	41.7	0.1	0.1	0.4	57.8	100.0	6,504	99.7	2,724
Other	35.1	0.0	0.6	1.1	63.2	100.0	2,191	98.3	782
Region									
Belgrade	62.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	37.0	100.0	1,897	99.4	1,194
Vojvodina	60.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	39.4	100.0	1,164	100.0	705
Sumadija and Western Serbia	30.9	0.0	0.8	1.5	66.8	100.0	940	97.4	298
Southern and Eastern Serbia	27.7	0.0	0.2	0.7	71.4	100.0	4,694	99.4	1,308
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	17.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	81.0	100.0	879	100.0	156
Primary	38.0	0.1	0.4	0.4	61.2	100.0	6,068	99.0	2,331
Secondary or higher	58.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	40.9	100.0	1,736	100.0	1,014
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	4
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	34.0	0.4	0.1	0.3	65.3	100.0	928	99.8	319
Not energy vulnerable	40.7	0.0	0.3	0.6	58.4	100.0	7,767	99.3	3,186
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	6.8	0.0	0.4	0.6	92.1	100.0	1,740	94.1	126
Second	19.8	0.0	0.8	0.1	79.3	100.0	1,736	96.0	358
Middle	33.3	0.2	0.0	0.6	65.8	100.0	1,738	99.9	583
Fourth	51.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	47.3	100.0	1,739	100.0	893
Richest	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	11.1	100.0	1,741	100.0	1,545
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	20.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	79.1	100.0	5,215	97.9	1,067
Richest 40 per cent	70.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	29.2	100.0	3,480	100.0	2,438

[1] MICS indicator SR.SG07 — Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Heat pump".
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

4.7 CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) recognises that "the child, for the full and harmonious development of his or her personality, should grow up in a family environment, in an atmosphere of happiness, love and understanding".[51] Millions of children around the world grow up without the care of their parents for several reasons, including due to the premature death of the parents or their migration for work. In most cases, these children are cared for by members of their extended families, while in others, children may be living in households other than their own, as live-in domestic workers for instance. Understanding the children's living arrangements, including the composition of the households in which they live and the relationships with their primary caregivers, is key to design targeted interventions aimed at promoting a child's care and wellbeing.

Tables SR.9.1 and SR.9.1R present information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18.

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed "children left behind", i.e., for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children. Tables SR.9.2 and SR.9.2R present information on the living arrangements and co-residence with parents of children under age 18.

[51] Convention on the rights of the child (1989) Treaty no. 27531. United Nations Treaty Series, 1577, preamble. Accessed 7 July 2025. https://www.unicef.org/child-rights-convention/convention-text.

Tables SR.9.3 and SR.9.3R present information on children under age 18 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to the head of household and those living in households headed by a family member.

Table SR.9.1: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Per cent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia, 2025

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	83.1	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.1	10.8	1.5	2.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	4.5	1.3	2.2	3,504
Sex															
Male	82.2	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.1	11.6	1.7	3.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	4.5	1.1	2.1	1,780
Female	84.0	0.1	0.4	1.0	0.1	9.9	1.3	2.5	0.4	0.4	100.0	4.5	1.5	2.2	1,724
Area															
Urban	83.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	12.2	1.7	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	2.9	0.6	2.1	2,152
Other	83.3	0.1	0.5	1.7	0.2	8.6	1.1	4.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	6.9	2.4	2.2	1,353
Region															
Belgrade	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	11.7	1.3	3.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	3.8	0.1	1.8	759
Vojvodina	78.7	0.2	0.6	1.8	0.0	12.8	2.2	3.1	0.0	0.6	100.0	5.9	2.5	3.0	840
Sumadija and Western Serbia	85.9	0.0	0.3	0.9	0.2	9.3	1.2	1.8	0.3	0.1	100.0	3.5	1.3	2.0	1,281
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.0	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.2	10.3	1.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	5.4	1.1	1.8	624
Age															
0–4	90.9	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.0	6.6	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	100.0	2.3	0.9	0.6	951
5–9	83.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.1	10.8	1.2	2.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	4.4	1.3	1.9	909
10–14	78.8	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.1	13.5	2.2	3.5	0.1	0.4	100.0	5.1	1.5	2.6	830
15–17	77.7	0.0	0.4	1.0	0.1	12.9	2.8	4.4	0.5	0.2	100.0	6.5	1.6	3.9	814
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	84.6	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	10.3	1.1	2.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	3.8	0.8	1.8	2,935
Albanian	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.4	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.7	0.0	0.0	47
Bosnian	84.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.2	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	0.0	4.1	119
Hungarian	79.7	2.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	8.3	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.5	6.5	7.6	70
Roma	65.1	0.0	0.0	6.4	0.2	17.7	3.5	5.3	1.1	0.7	100.0	13.6	6.6	4.8	216
Other	84.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	9.2	2.1	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.8	2.5	2.1	107
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	67.9	0.3	0.5	2.8	0.3	16.6	2.2	7.3	0.9	1.2	100.0	12.3	3.9	4.3	559
Second	83.6	0.0	0.7	0.8	0.0	10.7	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	3.8	1.5	3.0	581
Middle	83.7	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.3	11.5	1.6	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.0	2.0	639
Fourth	86.5	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.0	9.0	1.3	1.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	3.1	1.1	1.8	682
Richest	88.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	8.4	0.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.3	0.2	1.0	1,042

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 — Children's living arrangements
[2] MICS indicator SR.19 — Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.2: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents

Percentage of children age 0–17 years by coresidence of parents, Serbia, 2025

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere[A]				Children with at least one parent living abroad				Number of children age 0–17 years
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	3.0	10.7	0.7	14.5	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.9	3,504
Sex									
Male	3.2	11.6	0.7	15.4	0.4	2.6	0.0	3.1	1,780
Female	2.8	9.8	0.8	13.5	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.8	1,724
Area									
Urban	2.3	12.0	0.3	14.6	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.7	2,152
Other	4.2	8.6	1.4	14.3	0.9	2.4	0.0	3.2	1,353
Region									
Belgrade	3.2	11.6	0.1	14.9	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.9	759
Vojvodina	3.8	12.5	1.6	17.9	0.6	2.1	0.1	2.8	840
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.0	9.2	0.7	11.9	0.5	3.0	0.0	3.5	1,281
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.7	10.4	0.5	14.6	0.0	1.8	0.0	1.9	624
Age									
0–4	1.4	6.4	0.6	8.4	0.2	1.6	0.1	1.8	951
5–9	3.2	10.6	0.8	14.6	0.6	2.5	0.0	3.0	909
10–14	3.3	13.8	0.6	17.7	0.5	3.0	0.0	3.5	830
15–17	4.5	12.8	1.0	18.3	0.6	2.9	0.0	3.5	814
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	2.8	10.9	0.8	14.5	0.4	2.5	0.0	2.9	3,421
Only mother alive	15.7	na	na	15.7	2.5	na	na	2.5	62
Only father alive	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	(*)	11
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	4
Unknown	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	2.9	10.3	0.3	13.4	0.4	2.2	0.0	2.6	2,935
Albanian	8.7	18.4	0.0	27.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	4.2	47
Bosnian	0.2	11.2	0.0	11.4	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1	119
Hungarian	2.2	9.8	2.2	14.1	0.0	6.9	0.0	6.9	70
Roma	5.9	16.6	6.4	29.0	1.2	3.4	0.0	4.7	216
Other	2.3	7.4	2.5	12.2	0.1	1.7	0.5	2.3	107
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.6	16.3	2.8	26.7	2.5	3.2	0.0	5.7	559
Second	2.4	10.7	0.8	13.9	0.2	3.0	0.0	3.2	581
Middle	2.0	11.3	0.1	13.4	0.0	2.2	0.1	2.3	639
Fourth	2.0	9.2	0.5	11.7	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.5	682
Richest	2.1	8.4	0.2	10.7	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	1,042

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 — Children with at least one parent living abroad
[A] Includes parent(s) known to be alive and living abroad or elsewhere in the country.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table SR.9.3: Children not in parental care

Per cent distribution of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household[A]					Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[B]	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Grand-child	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild	Other not related	Inconsistent/ Don't know/ Missing			
Total	1.3	3,504	(32.5)	(7.7)	(47.4)	(9.4)	(3.1)	100.0	(87.5)	46
Sex										
Male	1.1	1,780	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Female	1.5	1,724	(34.0)	(9.0)	(45.3)	(6.3)	(5.4)	100.0	(88.3)	26
Area										
Urban	0.6	2,152	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Other	2.4	1,353	(32.2)	(6.0)	(44.3)	(13.3)	(4.3)	100.0	(82.4)	33
Region										
Belgrade	0.1	759	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Vojvodina	2.5	840	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	1,281	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.1	624	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Age										
0–4	0.9	951	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
5–9	1.3	909	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
10–14	1.5	830	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
15–17	1.6	814	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Orphanhood status										
Both parents alive	0.9	3,421	(31.0)	(2.6)	(49.4)	(13.8)	(3.2)	100.0	(82.9)	31
Only mother alive	15.7	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Only father alive	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Both parents deceased	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Unknown	(*)	7	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	0.8	2,935	(22.7)	(12.8)	(46.9)	(17.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(82.4)	25
Albanian	0.0	47	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Bosnian	0.0	119	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Hungarian	6.5	70	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Roma	6.6	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Other	2.5	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Does not want to declare	(*)	9	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.9	559	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Second	1.5	581	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Middle	1.0	639	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Fourth	1.1	682	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8
Richest	0.2	1,042	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 — Children's living arrangements

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Child is head of household", "Brother/Sister", "Spouse/Partner" and "Servant (Live-in)".

[B] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table SR.9.1R: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Per cent distribution of children age 0–17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Living with both parents	Living with neither biological parent				Living with mother only		Living with father only		Missing information on father/ mother	Total	Not living with biological mother	Living with neither biological parent[1]	One or both parents dead[2]	Number of children age 0–17 years
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead						
Total	75.3	0.1	0.7	2.6	0.1	14.7	1.2	4.0	0.6	0.8	100.0	8.2	3.4	2.7	3,285
Sex															
Male	75.2	0.1	0.7	1.5	0.0	15.1	1.1	4.6	0.6	1.1	100.0	7.6	2.3	2.5	1,689
Female	75.4	0.1	0.6	3.7	0.1	14.2	1.4	3.4	0.6	0.5	100.0	8.8	4.5	2.9	1,596
Area															
Urban	75.8	0.1	0.6	2.5	0.1	14.8	1.2	3.6	0.5	0.8	100.0	7.6	3.4	2.5	2,437
Other	74.0	0.1	0.8	2.6	0.0	14.3	1.4	5.2	0.7	0.9	100.0	9.8	3.5	3.0	847
Region															
Belgrade	75.7	0.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	16.7	0.4	3.7	0.3	0.5	100.0	6.8	2.8	1.7	762
Vojvodina	68.4	0.2	0.5	3.4	0.0	21.1	1.7	2.1	0.6	2.1	100.0	6.8	4.1	3.0	414
Sumadija and Western Serbia	73.2	0.3	0.4	2.6	0.9	14.4	1.2	4.2	1.2	1.6	100.0	9.8	4.2	4.0	323
Southern and Eastern Serbia	77.2	0.0	0.7	2.7	0.0	12.4	1.5	4.5	0.6	0.5	100.0	8.8	3.4	2.8	1,786
Age															
0–4	79.5	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	17.1	0.3	1.9	0.0	0.5	100.0	2.7	0.7	0.6	1,069
5–9	76.9	0.2	0.4	1.2	0.0	14.8	0.8	4.7	0.3	0.8	100.0	7.2	1.8	1.6	937
10–14	72.2	0.3	1.2	2.4	0.1	15.3	1.8	4.7	1.1	1.0	100.0	9.8	4.0	4.5	736
15–17	68.9	0.0	1.3	9.3	0.3	8.8	3.1	5.9	1.4	1.0	100.0	18.3	10.8	6.1	542
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	64.9	0.1	0.8	2.3	0.0	24.8	1.7	3.8	0.6	1.0	100.0	7.7	3.2	3.2	802
Second	77.1	0.0	0.9	4.1	0.0	12.4	1.6	2.3	1.0	0.7	100.0	8.2	4.9	3.5	678
Middle	73.0	0.1	0.2	2.2	0.0	15.3	2.2	5.8	0.4	0.9	100.0	8.7	2.5	2.9	662
Fourth	83.6	0.0	0.1	2.1	0.5	8.9	0.3	3.6	0.7	0.2	100.0	7.1	2.7	1.5	604
Richest	82.3	0.3	1.4	1.9	0.0	8.0	0.0	4.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	9.1	3.6	1.8	539
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 per cent	71.2	0.1	0.6	2.8	0.0	17.9	1.8	3.9	0.7	0.8	100.0	8.2	3.5	3.2	2,142
Richest 40 per cent	83.0	0.1	0.7	2.0	0.2	8.5	0.2	4.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	8.1	3.1	1.7	1,143

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 — Children's living arrangements
[2] MICS indicator SR.19 — Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

Table SR.9.2R: Children's living arrangements and coresidence with parents

Percentage of children age 0–17 years by coresidence of parents, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Children with at least one parent living elsewhere[A]				Children with at least one parent living abroad				Number of children age 0–17 years
	Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				Percentage with at least one parent alive and:				
	Mother living elsewhere	Father living elsewhere	Both mother and father living elsewhere	At least one parent living elsewhere	Mother living abroad	Father living abroad	Mother and father living abroad	At least one parent living abroad[1]	
Total	4.7	13.3	2.4	20.3	1.0	2.1	0.2	3.3	3,285
Sex									
Male	5.0	13.7	1.4	20.2	1.2	2.4	0.2	3.8	1,689
Female	4.3	12.8	3.4	20.4	0.8	1.8	0.2	2.8	1,596
Area									
Urban	4.0	12.9	2.4	19.2	0.9	2.1	0.3	3.2	2,437
Other	6.5	14.4	2.4	23.4	1.2	2.3	0.0	3.5	847
Region									
Belgrade	4.1	15.1	1.7	20.8	1.4	2.1	0.0	3.5	762
Vojvodina	2.6	20.3	2.7	25.7	0.4	2.8	0.0	3.2	414
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.7	14.0	2.6	21.4	1.2	3.5	0.0	4.7	323
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.4	10.7	2.6	18.7	0.9	1.7	0.4	3.0	1,786
Age									
0–4	2.3	15.2	0.4	17.8	0.5	2.3	0.0	2.7	1,069
5–9	5.5	13.4	1.1	20.0	1.0	2.3	0.1	3.4	937
10–14	5.5	14.0	2.1	21.7	1.6	2.1	0.4	4.1	736
15–17	6.8	8.2	8.9	23.9	1.2	1.6	0.6	3.3	542
Orphanhood status									
Both parents alive	4.0	13.6	2.5	20.1	0.9	2.2	0.2	3.4	3,171
Only mother alive	34.5	na	na	34.5	2.3	na	na	2.3	62
Only father alive	na	(15.0)	na	(15.0)	na	(0.0)	na	(0.0)	23
Both parents deceased	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	3
Unknown	(22.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.1)	(3.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.8)	26
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	4.5	23.8	2.0	30.2	0.7	3.4	0.0	4.1	802
Second	2.8	11.2	4.1	18.1	0.8	1.6	0.4	2.8	678
Middle	6.0	12.6	2.2	20.8	2.6	1.6	0.3	4.5	662
Fourth	4.0	7.5	1.8	13.3	0.5	1.8	0.3	2.5	604
Richest	6.4	7.5	1.7	15.6	0.2	2.0	0.0	2.2	539
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	4.4	16.3	2.7	23.5	1.3	2.3	0.2	3.8	2,142
Richest 40 per cent	5.1	7.5	1.8	14.4	0.3	1.8	0.2	2.4	1,143

[1] MICS indicator SR.20 — Children with at least one parent living abroad

[A] Includes parent(s) known to be alive and living abroad or elsewhere in the country.

na not applicable

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table SR.9.3R: Children not in parental care

Per cent distribution of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent according to relationship to head of household and percentage living in households headed by a family member, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children living with neither biological parent[1]	Number of children age 0–17 years	Child's relationship to head of household[A]						Total	Percentage of children living in households headed by a family member[B]	Number of children age 0–17 years not living with a biological parent
			Child is head of household	Spouse/ Partner	Grand-child	Brother/ Sister	Other relative	Adopted/ Foster/ Stepchild			
Total	3.4	3,285	0.8	3.6	51.7	4.7	26.5	12.7	100.0	99.2	111
Sex											
Male	2.3	1,689	(2.2)	(0.0)	(63.2)	(9.0)	(8.0)	(17.6)	100.0	(97.8)	40
Female	4.5	1,596	0.0	5.6	45.4	2.4	36.7	9.9	100.0	100.0	72
Area											
Urban	3.4	2,437	1.0	3.1	47.0	6.4	30.5	12.0	100.0	99.0	82
Other	3.5	847	(0.0)	(5.1)	(64.8)	(0.0)	(15.5)	(14.6)	100.0	(100.0)	29
Region											
Belgrade	2.8	762	(4.0)	(7.0)	(22.2)	(20.1)	(46.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(96.0)	21
Vojvodina	4.1	414	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.2	323	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.4	1,786	0.0	4.2	58.7	1.7	16.9	18.6	100.0	100.0	60
Age											
0–4	0.7	1,069	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
5–9	1.8	937	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
10–14	4.0	736	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.0)	(12.2)	(6.6)	(14.3)	100.0	(100.0)	29
15–17	10.8	542	1.5	6.9	39.9	0.0	44.5	7.3	100.0	98.5	59
Orphanhood status											
Both parents alive	2.6	3,171	0.0	4.8	53.5	0.0	32.7	9.0	100.0	100.0	84
Only mother alive	34.5	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22
Only father alive	(15.0)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Both parents deceased	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Unknown	(0.0)	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	3.2	802	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.2)	(0.0)	(23.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	26
Second	4.9	678	(2.6)	(9.7)	(47.8)	(12.9)	(27.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.4)	33
Middle	2.5	662	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Fourth	2.7	604	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Richest	3.6	539	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	3.5	2,142	1.1	4.2	62.5	5.6	26.5	0.0	100.0	98.9	76
Richest 40 per cent	3.1	1,143	(0.0)	(2.3)	(28.5)	(2.8)	(26.6)	(39.8)	100.0	(100.0)	35

[1] MICS indicator SR.18 — Children's living arrangements
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Servant (Live-in)" and "Other not related".
[B] Excludes households headed by the child, servants and other not related".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

5 SURVIVE

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

Although the fertility module was included in the questionnaires for the Serbia MICS 2025, a deliberate decision was made not to calculate mortality rates for this survey, taking into consideration low mortality and fertility rates in general in the country. The data from the module was used for calculation of fertility-related indicators for Serbia. The mortality indicators were calculated only for the population of children from Roma settlements in the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, because there is a lack of data from regular statistics for this population group, and other estimates indicate that mortality rates in this population are higher than the national averages.

In the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, an indirect method known as the Brass method[52], was used to calculate infant and under-five mortality rates. Robust estimates of the aforementioned indicators are produced by this indirect method, and are comparable with those obtained by applying direct methods.

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

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

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

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

To derive a single reported estimate for each indicator, estimates based on the 5–9-year TSFB cohort were adopted[53]. The under-five mortality rate is estimated at 19 deaths per 1,000 live births, of which an estimated 17 deaths per 1,000 live births occur before the age of one (infant mortality rate) (see Table CS.2R). The estimates refer to a reference period centered on May 2020. Table CS.3R presents under-five and infant mortality rates disaggregated by background characteristics.

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

Mean and total numbers of children ever born, children surviving and proportion dead by time since first birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Children ever born		Children surviving		Proportion dead	Number of women age 15–49 years
	Mean	Total	Mean	Total		
Total	3.4	3,416	3.3	3,349	0.020	1,012
Time since first birth (in years)						
0–4	2.3	280	2.2	276	0.015	124
5–9	3.1	747	3.0	733	0.019	241
10–14	3.6	777	3.5	762	0.019	217
15–19	3.8	876	3.7	860	0.019	233
20–24	3.7	736	3.6	718	0.024	197

[52] The neonatal period is the first 28 days of life, however, traditionally the neonatal mortality rates are computed based on the first month of life in household surveys, which very closely approximates the 28-day definition.

[53] Although the 0–4 years since first birth group corresponds to a more recent reference period, estimates from this group are disproportionately drawn from women who had their first birth at a younger age than typical, which may bias the resulting mortality estimates.

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

Indirect estimates of infant and under-5 mortality rates by time since first birth of women, and reference dates for estimates, East model, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Reference date	Infant mortality rate	Under-5 mortality rate
Time since first birth (in years)			
0–4	2023.7	(16)	(18)
5–9	2020.5	17	19
10–14	2016.9	16	18
15–19	2013.2	15	17
20–24	2009.3	19	21

() A rate in parenthesis is based on 250 to 499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

Table CS.3R: Infant and under-5 mortality rates by background characteristics

Indirect estimates of infant and under-five mortality rates by selected background characteristics, time since first birth version, East Model, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Infant mortality rate[1,A]	Under-five mortality rate[2,A]
Total	17	19
Sex		
Male	(15)	(16)
Female	(19)	(22)
Area		
Urban	7	8
Other	(*)	(*)
Region		
Belgrade	(*)	(*)
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(9)	(11)
Education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)
Primary	20	22
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	23	26
Second 40 per cent	(*)	(*)

1 MICS indicator CS.3 — Infant mortality rate
2 MICS indicator CS.5 — Under-five mortality rate; SDG indicator 3.2.1
A Rates refer to 2020.5. The East Model was assumed to approximate the age pattern of mortality in Roma settlements in Serbia.
() A rate in parenthesis is based on 250 to 499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the rate is based on less than 250 person-years of exposure to the risk of death.

6 THRIVE — REPRODUCTIVE, MATERNAL, NEWBORN, AND ADULT HEALTH

6.1 FERTILITY

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

- Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the one-year period preceding the survey, classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. Denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by all interviewed women (or in simplified terms, the average number of women) in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period.
- The ASFRs for adolescents, that is, for age 10–14 and 15–19 years, are known as the adolescent birth rates. The rates for the age group 10–14 are based on retrospective data from girls age 15–17 years, as the age eligibility for the questionnaire begins at age 15.
- The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15–49 years).
- The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15–49.
- The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 household population during the specified period.

Fertility rates for the 2025 MICS surveys in Serbia are calculated based on the one-year period preceding the survey using the date of birth of the last live birth. Since a small proportion of women had more than one child in the year preceding the survey, the one-year fertility rates may be a slight underestimate. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women aged 15–19) is defined as the number of births to women aged 15–19 years during the one-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women aged 15–19 (number of women years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The adolescent birth rate is a Global SDG indicator (3.7.2) for ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services (Target 3.7).

Tables TM.1.2–TM.1.4 and TM.1.2R–TM.1.4R are survey-specific tables on the fertility preferences of currently married women aged 15–49 years.

Tables TM.1.2 and TM.1.2R present the per cent distribution of these women, by marital status and by desire for children, according to the number of living children.

Tables TM.1.3 and TM.1.3R present the per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years who want to have a (another) child, by marital status and by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, according to the number of living children. The mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 years who want to have a (another) child, by background characteristics is presented in Tables TM.1.4 and TM.1.4R.

Table TM.1.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rates, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Serbia, 2025

	Area		Total
	Urban	Other	
Age[A]			
15–19[1]	13	(7)	11
20–24	20	(70)	38
25–29	77	103	87
30–34	113	73	99
35–39	54	23	44
40–44	12	1	8
45–49	3	0	2
TFR (15–49 years)[B]	1.5	(1.4)	1.4
GFR (15–49 years)[C]	38	36	37
CBR[D]	9	8	9

[1] MICS indicator TM.1b — Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2
[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last year, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.
[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years.
[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last year divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.
[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last year, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population.
[( )] A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.

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

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years by marital status and by desire for children, according to number of living children, Serbia, 2025

Desire for children	Number of living children[A]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
ALL WOMEN						
Have a(nother) child soon[B]	16.1	23.5	6.7	5.3	9.4	13.6
Have a(nother) child later[C]	57.6	14.7	4.1	2.4	0.5	29.6
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3
Undecided	12.4	7.3	7.4	6.0	4.8	9.4
Want no (more) children	5.6	48.5	79.8	83.3	84.1	41.9
Sterilised[D]	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1
Declared infecund	2.2	4.8	1.3	1.5	1.0	2.3
Missing	5.5	1.1	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	2,104	775	1,288	402	133	4,701
WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION						
Have a(nother) child soon[B]	49.8	29.6	7.1	5.9	10.3	16.9
Have a(nother) child later[C]	25.1	17.8	4.6	2.6	0.6	9.4
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1
Undecided	5.3	5.9	7.8	6.6	5.9	6.8
Want no (more) children	11.9	41.2	78.3	82.2	81.6	63.2
Sterilised[D]	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.3	0.2
Declared infecund	5.9	4.7	1.5	1.7	1.3	2.7
Missing	2.0	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women currently married or in union	251	590	1,135	360	107	2,442
WOMEN NOT MARRIED OR IN UNION						
Have a(nother) child soon[B]	10.9	(*)	(*)	-	-	10.9
Have a(nother) child later[C]	64.4	(*)	(*)	-	-	63.6
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	0.4	(*)	(*)	-	-	0.4
Undecided	13.3	(*)	(*)	-	-	13.3
Want no (more) children	4.0	(*)	(*)	-	-	4.8
Sterilised[D]	0.0	(*)	(*)	-	-	0.0
Declared infecund	0.9	(*)	(*)	-	-	0.9
Missing	6.1	(*)	(*)	-	-	6.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Number of women not married or in union	1,759	18	5	0	0	1,783

[A] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy as a living child.
[B] Wants next birth within 2 years.
[C] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[D] Includes both female and male sterilisation.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
["-"] A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.1.3: Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years who want to have a (another) child, by marital status and by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, according to the number of living children, Serbia, 2025

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[A]				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
ALL WOMEN					
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
1	7.4	3.3	1.0	(2.6)	6.4
2	58.9	50.0	4.7	(1.4)	53.5
3	30.8	44.8	83.6	(3.1)	35.8
4+	2.6	2.0	10.7	(90.9)	4.1
DK/Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who want to have a (another) child	1,605	291	131	25	2,052
Mean ideal number of children for[B]:					
All women who want to have a (another) child	2.3	2.5	3.0	(4.2)	2.4
Number of women who want to have a (another) child	1,605	291	131	25	2,052
WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION					
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
1	11.6	2.8	1.0	(2.6)	5.2
2	56.8	50.3	4.9	(1.4)	41.2
3	29.6	45.0	82.8	(1.4)	46.2
4+	2.0	1.8	11.2	(92.5)	7.4
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	(2.1)	0.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women currently married or in union who want to have a (another) child	190	276	125	24	616
Mean ideal number of children for[B]:					
Women currently married or in union who want to have a (another) child	2.2	2.5	3.0	(4.2)	2.6
Number of women currently married or in union who want to have a (another) child	190	276	125	24	616
WOMEN NOT MARRIED OR IN UNION					
0	0.0	(*)	-	-	0.0
1	6.9	(*)	-	-	6.9
2	59.0	(*)	-	-	58.9
3	31.2	(*)	-	-	31.3
4+	2.7	(*)	-	-	2.7
DK/Missing	0.2	(*)	-	-	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Number of women not married or in union who want to have a (another) child	1,370	1	0	0	1,371
Mean ideal number of children for[B]:					
Women not married or in union who want to have a (another) child	2.3	(*)	-	-	2.3
Number of women not married or in union who want to have a (another) child	1,370	1	0	0	1,371

[A] The number of living children includes athe current pregnancy as a living child.
[B] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave DK/Missing responses.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.1.4: Mean ideal number of children by background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 years who want to have a (another) child, by background characteristics, Serbia, 2025

	Mean	Number of women who want to have a (another) child
Total	2.4	2,052
Area		
Urban	2.4	1,361
Other	2.4	691
Region		
Belgrade	2.4	531
Vojvodina	2.4	478
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.4	744
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.4	299
Age		
15–19	2.4	456
15–17	2.4	291
18–19	2.5	165
20–24	2.5	566
25–29	2.3	475
30–34	2.4	277
35–39	2.4	164
40–44	2.3	88
45–49	(*)	24
Education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	3.0	50
Secondary	2.4	875
Higher	2.4	1,127
Number of living children		
0	2.3	1,646
1	2.5	262
2	3.1	120
3+	(4.2)	24
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	2.4	1,824
Albanian	(*)	19
Bosnian	2.7	43
Hungarian	(*)	30
Roma	2.9	53
Other	2.3	72
Does not want to declare	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.5	228
Second	2.4	405
Middle	2.4	401
Fourth	2.4	478
Richest	2.4	540

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.1.1R: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rates, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the one-year period preceding the survey, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Area		Total
	Urban	Other	
Age[A]			
15–19[1]	83	(*)	98
20–24	210	(*)	220
25–29	(188)	(*)	178
30–34	(94)	(*)	90
35–39	(35)	(*)	39
40–44	(6)	(*)	(5)
45–49	(0)	(*)	0
TFR (15–49 years)[B]	(3.1)	(*)	(3.1)
GFR (15–49 years)[C]	95	117	100
CBR[D]	25	27	25

[1] MICS indicator TM.1b — Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2
[A] The age-specific fertility rates (ASFR) are the number of live births in the last year, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.
[B] TFR: The Total Fertility Rate is the sum of age-specific fertility rates of women age 15–49 years. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed. The rate is expressed per woman age 15–49 years.
[C] GFR: The General Fertility Rate is the number of births in the last year divided by the average number of women age 15–49 years during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women age 15–49 years.
[D] CBR: The Crude Birth Rate is the number of births in the last year, divided by the total population during the same period, expressed per 1,000 population.
( ) A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years by marital status and by desire for children, according to number of living children, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

Desire for children	Number of living children[A]					Total
	0	1	2	3	4+	
ALL WOMEN						
Have a(nother) child soon[B]	19.6	29.1	17.7	8.9	6.3	15.2
Have a(nother) child later[C]	53.7	38.6	13.6	6.5	1.0	23.2
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	2.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Undecided	17.5	8.9	6.9	5.6	3.5	9.0
Want no (more) children	4.3	20.8	59.8	76.0	86.1	49.2
Sterilised[D]	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.3	0.9
Declared infecund	1.4	2.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Missing	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women	597	244	411	372	530	2,153
WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION						
Have a(nother) child soon[B]	70.8	38.2	18.7	9.4	7.0	17.9
Have a(nother) child later[C]	16.3	40.2	15.5	6.4	1.1	11.6
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Undecided	0.0	4.5	6.6	6.3	3.6	4.9
Want no (more) children	2.0	14.6	56.9	75.2	84.8	62.3
Sterilised[D]	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	2.4	1.3
Declared infecund	9.2	2.5	2.3	0.3	0.5	1.6
Missing	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women currently married or in union	76	169	345	328	456	1,372
WOMEN NOT MARRIED OR IN UNION						
Have a(nother) child soon[B]	8.6	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	9.1
Have a(nother) child later[C]	62.1	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	60.5
Have a(nother) child, undecided when	2.2	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	2.1
Undecided	21.6	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	21.0
Want no (more) children	4.1	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	5.9
Sterilised[D]	0.0	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	0.0
Declared infecund	0.0	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	0.0
Missing	1.4	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	1.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	100.0
Number of women not married or in union	477	12	5	0	1	495

[A] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy as a living child.
[B] Wants next birth within 2 years.
[C] Wants to delay next birth for 2 or more years.
[D] Includes both female and male sterilisation.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.1.3R: Ideal number of children according to number of living children

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years who want to have a (another) child, by marital status and by ideal number of children, and mean ideal number of children, according to the number of living children, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

Ideal number of children	Number of living children[A]				Total
	0	1	2	3+	
ALL WOMEN					
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
1	3.2	7.5	21.7	22.1	8.0
2	45.1	41.5	2.8	5.2	35.6
3	44.7	44.4	44.2	5.3	42.0
4+	6.8	6.7	31.2	67.4	14.2
DK/Missing	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women who want to have a (another) child	464	171	118	51	805
Mean ideal number of children for[B]:					
All women who want to have a (another) child	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.5	2.7
Number of women who want to have a (another) child	464	171	118	51	805
WOMEN CURRENTLY MARRIED OR IN UNION					
0	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
1	3.3	8.2	22.5	(19.5)	13.2
2	35.2	39.3	3.0	(5.7)	23.1
3	46.9	45.2	43.8	(5.8)	40.0
4+	14.5	7.3	30.7	(69.0)	23.8
DK/Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	(0.0)	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of women currently married or in union who want to have a (another) child	66	137	110	47	359
Mean ideal number of children for[B]:					
Women currently married or in union who want to have a (another) child	2.7	2.5	2.9	(3.6)	2.8
Number of women currently married or in union who want to have a (another) child	66	137	110	47	359
WOMEN NOT MARRIED OR IN UNION					
0	0.0	(*)	-	-	0.0
1	3.2	(*)	-	-	3.2
2	46.9	(*)	-	-	46.8
3	44.7	(*)	-	-	44.5
4+	5.1	(*)	-	-	5.4
DK/Missing	0.0	(*)	-	-	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	-	-	100.0
Number of women not married or in union who want to have a (another) child	361	6	0	0	367
Mean ideal number of children for[B]:					
Women not married or in union who want to have a (another) child	2.5	(*)	-	-	2.5
Number of women not married or in union who want to have a (another) child	361	6	0	0	367

[A] The number of living children includes the current pregnancy as a living child.
[B] Means are calculated excluding respondents who gave DK/Missing responses.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.1.4R: Mean ideal number of children by background characteristics

Mean ideal number of children for women age 15–49 years who want to have a (another) child, by background characteristics, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Mean	Number of women who want to have a (another) child
Total	2.7	805
Area		
Urban	2.7	637
Other	2.6	168
Region		
Belgrade	2.6	215
Vojvodina	2.5	118
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.6	81
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.7	390
Age		
15–19	2.6	335
15–17	2.6	203
18–19	2.7	133
20–24	2.8	264
25–29	2.5	121
30–34	(2.6)	43
35–39	(2.7)	27
40–44	(*)	12
45–49	(*)	2
Education		
Pre-primary or none	(2.8)	36
Primary	2.7	450
Secondary or higher	2.6	319
Number of living children		
0	2.6	498
1	2.4	149
2	2.9	112
3+	(3.6)	45
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.6	129
Second	2.6	140
Middle	2.7	159
Fourth	2.6	181
Richest	2.7	196
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	2.7	428
Richest 40 per cent	2.6	377

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.2 EARLY CHILDBEARING

Tables TM.2.1 and TM.2.1R present the survey findings on adolescent birth rates and further disaggregates of the total fertility rate.

The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15–19 years during the one-year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15–19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

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

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

To estimate the proportion of women who have had a live birth before age 18 — when they were still children themselves — data based on women age 20–24 years at the time of survey are used to avoid truncation.[54]

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

Table TM.2.1: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Serbia, 2025

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15–49 years)[A]
Total	11	1.4
Area		
Urban	13	1.5
Other	(7)	(1.4)
Region		
Belgrade	(*)	(*)
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2	(1.1)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)
Education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)
Secondary	10	(1.6)
Higher	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	10	1.4
Albanian	(*)	(*)
Bosnian	(*)	(*)
Hungarian	(*)	(*)
Roma	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(*)	(*)
Second	(*)	(*)
Middle	(*)	(*)
Fourth	(*)	(*)
Richest	(*)	(*)

[1] MICS indicator TM.1b — Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2
[A] Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.
( ) A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the rate is based on less than 125 woman-years of exposure.

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

Table TM.2.2W: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–19 years	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20–24 years
Total	1.5	0.1	1.6	0.0	591	1.9	656
Area							
Urban	1.5	0.0	1.5	0.0	355	0.8	423
Other	1.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	236	4.0	234
Region							
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98	0.0	133
Vojvodina	6.1	0.0	6.1	0.0	115	3.5	171
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.0	301	0.6	252
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	78	5.1	100
Education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(10.6)	(1.0)	(11.6)	(0.0)	41	(42.4)	24
Secondary	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	476	1.1	215
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	74	0.0	418
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	510	0.7	569
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	1
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	16
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	11
Roma	(12.4)	(1.5)	(13.9)	(0.0)	29	(30.9)	27
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	27
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.9	0.5	5.4	0.0	93	13.6	90
Second	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	133	0.0	133
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	111	0.0	135
Fourth	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	121	0.2	153
Richest	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	133	0.0	145

[1] MICS indicator TM.2 — Early childbearing
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.2.3W: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Serbia, 2025

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	0.0	2,988	1.7	2,632	0.5	1,713	4.8	1,477	0.2	4,701	2.8	4,110
Age												
15–19	0.0	355	na	na	0.0	236	na	na	0.0	591	na	na
15–17	0.0	232	na	na	0.0	163	na	na	0.0	396	na	na
18–19	0.0	123	na	na	0.0	73	na	na	0.0	195	na	na
20–24	0.0	423	0.8	423	0.0	234	4.0	234	0.0	656	1.9	656
25–29	0.0	393	0.2	393	0.4	242	1.4	242	0.1	635	0.6	635
30–34	0.0	348	1.5	348	1.0	180	6.6	180	0.3	528	3.2	528
35–39	0.0	393	1.6	393	1.0	196	5.0	196	0.3	589	2.8	589
40–44	0.0	491	2.0	491	1.2	248	5.0	248	0.4	739	3.0	739
45–49	0.0	585	3.1	585	0.4	378	6.4	378	0.2	962	4.4	962

na not applicable

Table TM.2.1R: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the one-year period preceding the survey, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15–19 years)[A]	Total fertility rate (women age 15–49 years)[A]
Total	98	(3.1)
Area		
Urban	83	(3.1)
Other	(*)	(*)
Region		
Belgrade	(*)	(*)
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(82)	(*)
Education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)
Primary	(119)	(3.2)
Secondary or higher	(64)	(*)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(*)	(*)
Second	(*)	(*)
Middle	(*)	(*)
Fourth	(*)	(*)
Richest	(*)	(*)
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	(137)	(*)
Richest 40 per cent	(51)	(*)

1 MICS indicator TM.1b — Adolescent birth rate (age 15–19 years); SDG indicator 3.7.2
A Please see Table TM.1.1 for definitions.
( ) A rate in parenthesis is based on 125 to 249 unweighted woman-years of exposure.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the rate is based on less than 125 woman-years of exposure.

Table TM.2.2WR: Early childbearing (young women)

Percentage of women age 15–19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15–19 years who:						
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth or are pregnant with first child	Have had a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–19 years	Percentage of women age 20–24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20–24 years
Total	15.5	3.6	19.1	0.6	434	25.7	392
Area							
Urban	14.2	3.9	18.1	0.8	352	26.4	284
Other	20.9	2.3	23.2	0.0	83	23.9	108
Region							
Belgrade	15.0	5.8	20.8	0.0	94	18.0	98
Vojvodina	24.0	3.9	27.9	0.0	57	(38.5)	52
Sumadija and Western Serbia	15.5	0.0	15.5	0.8	45	(19.1)	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.7	3.3	17.0	1.0	239	27.7	199
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	22
Primary	20.0	5.0	25.0	0.6	240	31.0	240
Secondary or higher	8.2	2.0	10.1	0.0	181	12.3	130
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.7	6.8	29.5	1.6	82	32.2	77
Second	29.4	1.4	30.8	1.8	73	28.8	66
Middle	9.0	3.2	12.2	0.0	77	32.0	86
Fourth	10.6	1.4	12.0	0.0	111	19.1	80
Richest	9.6	5.5	15.0	0.0	91	17.1	83
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	20.2	3.9	24.1	1.2	232	31.1	230
Richest 40 per cent	10.1	3.3	13.4	0.0	203	18.1	163

[1] MICS indicator TM.2 — Early childbearing
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.2.3WR: Trends in early childbearing (women)

Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20–49 years
Total	3.5	1,652	29.9	1,300	5.3	501	36.0	418	4.0	2,153	31.4	1,719
Age												
15–19	0.8	352	na	na	0.0	83	na	na	0.6	434	na	na
15–17	0.8	217	na	na	0.0	55	na	na	0.6	272	na	na
18–19	0.7	134	na	na	(0.0)	28	na	na	0.6	162	na	na
20–24	2.6	284	26.4	284	4.6	108	23.9	108	3.1	392	25.7	392
25–29	3.9	221	27.2	221	6.1	74	35.6	74	4.5	295	29.3	295
30–34	5.0	193	29.3	193	8.0	68	39.6	68	5.7	261	32.0	261
35–39	2.7	202	27.2	202	3.4	52	42.5	52	2.9	254	30.3	254
40–44	5.6	178	31.8	178	10.8	55	38.1	55	6.8	233	33.3	233
45–49	6.6	222	38.5	222	6.7	62	46.3	62	6.7	284	40.2	284

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

6.3 CONTRACEPTIVE USE

Appropriate contraceptive use is important to the health of women and children by:

- preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late,
- extending the period between births, and
- limiting the total number of children.[55]

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

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

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

Tables TM.3.1A, TM.3.1AR and TM.3.1B and TM.3.1BR present the reasons for never using any contraceptive method among all women age 15–49 years and among women currently married/in union, respectively.

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

Table TM.3.0A: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15–49 years, percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of contraceptives, by method, among:		
	all women	women currently married or in union	sexually active women that are not married or in union[A]
Any method	99.5	99.6	100.0
Any modern method[B]	99.2	99.3	100.0
Female sterilization	85.5	87.6	92.2
Male sterilization	80.5	81.4	86.9
IUD	90.6	93.7	94.0
Injectables	43.8	43.3	45.3
Implants	38.6	39.3	40.1
Pill	97.7	97.6	99.6
Male condom	98.8	98.8	100.0
Female condom	52.5	54.0	59.3
Diaphragm	64.7	69.4	65.6
Foam/Jelly	46.0	46.7	49.3
Emergency contraception	90.9	90.6	96.6
Any traditional method	98.0	99.0	99.6
Periodic abstinence	95.7	96.7	99.2
Withdrawal	97.0	98.4	99.1
Other	0.1	0.1	0.0
Mean number of methods known by women	9.8	10.0	10.3
Number of women	4,701	2,442	611

[A] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.
[B] The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the Serbia MICS 2025 because there is no official LAM programme in the country.

[55] United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. World Family Planning 2022: Meeting the changing needs for family planning: Contraceptive use by age and method. UN DESA/POP/2022/TR/NO. 4, 2022. https://www.un.org/development/desa/pd/sites/www.un.org.development.desa.pd/files/files/documents/2023/Feb/undesa_pd_2022_world-family-planning.pdf.

Table TM.3.0B: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, percentage who have heard of at least one modern method and percentage who have heard of at least one traditional method, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of:			Number of women currently married or in union
	any method	any modern method[A]	any traditional method[B]	
Total	99.6	99.3	99.0	2,442
Area				
Urban	99.6	99.5	99.3	1,500
Other	99.5	99.0	98.7	943
Region				
Belgrade	100.0	100.0	99.6	557
Vojvodina	99.6	99.5	98.8	530
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.5	99.0	99.4	923
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.2	98.9	97.9	432
Age				
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20–24	98.3	98.3	97.8	96
25–29	100.0	99.5	99.9	254
30–34	99.7	99.7	98.0	377
35–39	99.8	99.5	99.5	438
40–44	99.6	99.4	99.1	556
45–49	99.5	99.0	99.2	712
Education				
Primary, pre-primary or none	96.8	96.2	93.1	184
Secondary	99.7	99.2	99.5	1,178
Higher	100.0	99.9	99.6	1,078
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	99.8	99.7	99.6	2,122
Albanian	(98.4)	(98.4)	(98.4)	27
Bosnian	100.0	97.3	100.0	55
Hungarian	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	41
Roma	94.3	92.5	85.2	88
Other	99.2	98.6	99.2	96
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.9	96.9	95.6	293
Second	99.8	99.4	99.4	471
Middle	99.8	99.5	99.4	459
Fourth	99.7	99.7	99.6	498
Richest	100.0	99.9	99.5	722

[A] Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly and emergency contraception.
[B] Periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional methods.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):												Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method				Traditional method							
	No method	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Total	57.6	0.2	2.9	5.1	10.5	0.0	7.9	15.7	0.0	18.7	23.6	42.6	2,442
Area													
Urban	54.8	0.2	3.4	5.9	12.2	0.0	8.2	15.4	0.0	21.7	23.6	45.3	1,500
Other	62.1	0.2	2.1	4.0	7.8	0.0	7.5	16.2	0.0	14.0	23.6	38.4	943
Region													
Belgrade	49.7	0.1	2.7	6.6	15.2	0.0	5.9	19.8	0.0	24.6	25.7	50.4	557
Vojvodina	60.2	0.7	1.9	3.6	9.9	0.0	4.4	19.2	0.1	16.0	23.6	39.9	530
Sumadija and Western Serbia	57.1	0.0	4.9	6.0	9.1	0.0	12.3	10.6	0.0	19.9	22.7	43.3	923
Southern and Eastern Serbia	65.6	0.1	0.2	3.3	8.3	0.0	5.6	17.0	0.0	11.8	22.5	34.4	432
Age													
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20–24	63.5	0.0	1.1	1.2	22.0	0.0	6.0	6.3	0.0	24.2	12.3	36.5	96
25–29	65.5	0.1	0.6	4.0	12.8	0.1	5.5	11.4	0.0	17.6	16.9	34.5	254
30–34	59.5	0.3	2.7	4.8	11.2	0.0	6.8	14.7	0.0	18.9	21.6	40.5	377
35–39	51.4	0.1	5.0	6.2	11.1	0.0	8.2	18.1	0.1	22.2	26.3	48.7	438
40–44	56.0	0.2	2.9	5.4	9.3	0.0	8.9	17.4	0.0	17.6	26.1	44.3	556
45–49	58.3	0.3	2.9	5.5	8.6	0.0	8.8	15.6	0.0	17.2	24.3	42.1	712
Education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	66.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	7.0	0.0	4.7	19.3	0.2	9.3	24.1	34.2	184
Secondary	58.5	0.0	3.5	4.9	7.6	0.0	8.0	17.4	0.0	16.0	25.3	41.7	1,178
Higher	55.2	0.3	2.6	6.1	14.2	0.0	8.3	13.2	0.0	23.3	21.5	44.9	1,078
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Number of living children													
0	74.6	0.0	0.5	3.8	15.8	0.1	1.6	3.6	0.0	20.3	5.2	25.4	296
1	63.8	0.0	1.7	4.2	9.0	0.0	7.4	13.9	0.0	14.9	21.3	36.3	573
2	51.0	0.1	3.8	6.5	10.2	0.0	9.8	18.6	0.0	20.5	28.4	49.2	1,118
3	53.3	0.9	4.6	3.3	10.0	0.0	9.1	18.9	0.0	18.7	27.8	46.9	357
4+	60.9	0.3	1.6	6.0	8.4	0.0	4.1	18.6	0.0	16.1	22.3	40.1	99
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	56.0	0.2	3.0	5.3	10.6	0.0	8.5	16.5	0.0	19.0	24.9	44.2	2,122
Albanian	(41.8)	(0.0)	(6.6)	(1.5)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(24.2)	(34.0)	(58.2)	27
Bosnian	74.7	0.7	3.7	0.0	7.0	0.0	2.9	11.0	0.0	11.4	13.9	25.3	55
Hungarian	(71.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(10.8)	(28.5)	41
Roma	79.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.7	0.0	2.1	12.8	0.0	5.6	14.6	22.1	88
Other	62.2	0.0	2.5	7.5	14.2	0.0	0.2	13.5	0.0	24.2	13.6	37.8	96
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Religion of household head													
Orthodox	57.0	0.1	3.0	5.0	10.4	0.0	8.2	16.2	0.0	18.5	24.4	43.2	2,224
Catholic	64.8	1.6	1.6	4.8	10.2	0.0	9.8	7.1	0.0	18.2	17.0	35.2	58
Muslim	78.1	0.5	2.5	3.1	4.7	0.0	2.3	8.8	0.0	10.8	11.1	21.9	83
Other Religion	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
No Religion	(43.9)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(17.1)	(20.3)	(0.0)	(0.7)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(39.7)	(13.8)	(58.1)	35
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	67.7	0.0	1.0	1.3	9.0	0.0	6.7	14.3	0.0	11.3	20.9	32.7	293
Second	58.9	0.2	4.3	5.6	7.4	0.0	10.0	13.6	0.0	17.4	23.4	41.4	471
Middle	60.4	0.0	1.7	3.4	9.3	0.0	8.4	16.6	0.1	14.4	25.0	39.9	459
Fourth	57.9	0.6	3.0	5.7	11.7	0.1	6.9	14.2	0.0	21.0	21.1	42.1	498
Richest	50.6	0.1	3.6	7.0	13.1	0.0	7.4	18.2	0.0	23.8	25.6	49.4	722

[1] MICS indicator TM.3 — Contraceptive prevalence rate
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method, and per cent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women that never used any method of contraception[1]	Number of women	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/ partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge[2]	Side effects of contra-ceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Total	37.5	4,701	46.8	40.2	1.7	0.4	0.7	3.8	0.4	1.3	2.0	2.6	100.0	1,764
Area														
Urban	34.5	2,988	46.6	38.8	1.8	0.2	0.9	4.9	0.3	1.5	2.1	3.0	100.0	1,030
Other	42.9	1,713	47.1	42.2	1.6	0.7	0.5	2.2	0.5	1.1	1.9	2.2	100.0	734
Region														
Belgrade	23.6	1,084	49.9	39.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.6	1.5	5.5	100.0	255
Vojvodina	39.4	996	42.8	36.8	2.1	0.5	1.4	7.0	0.0	2.9	5.0	1.5	100.0	392
Sumadija and Western Serbia	38.4	1,874	57.0	34.5	2.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.2	100.0	720
Southern and Eastern Serbia	53.1	748	30.4	54.7	2.1	0.3	0.5	5.7	0.0	0.8	1.0	4.5	100.0	397
Age														
15–19	87.7	591	97.7	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	518
20–24	39.2	656	73.8	19.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.4	100.0	257
25–29	27.0	635	28.6	50.5	1.3	1.0	2.0	4.8	0.0	2.8	1.6	7.4	100.0	172
30–34	36.7	528	13.6	72.8	1.9	0.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	2.3	1.6	1.9	100.0	194
35–39	28.7	589	8.7	75.1	0.0	0.2	0.9	7.4	0.0	0.7	3.6	3.3	100.0	169
40–44	28.9	739	9.2	70.0	5.6	0.4	0.0	5.8	1.2	1.4	4.4	1.9	100.0	214
45–49	25.1	962	8.2	62.4	5.1	0.9	1.7	6.1	1.5	3.8	4.3	6.0	100.0	241
Education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	56.8	305	35.0	55.2	1.3	0.2	1.2	3.0	0.0	1.9	1.3	1.0	100.0	173
Secondary	43.5	2,230	53.9	34.4	1.4	0.7	1.1	3.6	0.2	1.5	1.6	1.6	100.0	971
Higher	28.7	2,164	38.9	45.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.7	0.8	2.7	4.8	100.0	620
Missing/DK	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	35.5	4,111	48.0	39.4	1.7	0.3	0.7	3.6	0.0	1.4	1.9	3.0	100.0	1,461
Albanian	28.9	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Bosnian	73.1	105	(44.7)	(44.9)	(2.3)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	77
Hungarian	33.3	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
Roma	68.6	156	(37.7)	(54.9)	(2.4)	(0.3)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.6)	100.0	107
Other	42.6	160	(47.8)	(29.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(12.2)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(5.8)	(3.2)	100.0	68
Does not want to declare	(24.0)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	54.6	623	47.2	41.7	2.0	0.9	0.6	1.8	0.8	1.4	1.6	2.0	100.0	340
Second	39.3	979	46.8	41.0	1.9	0.4	1.3	3.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	3.2	100.0	385
Middle	39.5	935	49.0	39.7	1.9	0.5	0.4	4.2	0.0	0.5	2.4	1.3	100.0	370
Fourth	34.0	1,002	47.9	36.6	1.6	0.0	0.1	6.1	0.0	2.7	2.6	2.5	100.0	341
Richest	28.4	1,162	42.9	42.1	1.1	0.1	1.1	3.3	0.8	1.6	2.6	4.3	100.0	329

[1] MICS indicator TM.S1 — Never used any method of contraception
[2] MICS indicator TM.S2 — Never used contraception because uninformed
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union that have never used any contraceptive method, and per cent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union that never used any method of contraception	Number of women currently married or in union	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy											Number of women currently married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/ partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge	Side effects of contra-ceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing	Total	
Total	28.9	2,442	0.2	81.4	3.3	0.2	1.1	5.6	0.6	2.6	3.1	2.0	100.0	707
Area														
Urban	26.7	1,500	0.1	79.0	3.6	0.1	1.2	7.3	0.7	2.8	2.8	2.4	100.0	400
Other	32.5	943	0.3	84.7	3.0	0.4	0.9	3.2	0.6	2.2	3.4	1.4	100.0	306
Region														
Belgrade	16.5	557	0.2	89.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.8	0.0	3.0	0.0	4.7	100.0	92
Vojvodina	35.4	530	0.0	69.5	4.4	0.0	1.7	10.9	0.0	5.3	6.6	1.7	100.0	188
Sumadija and Western Serbia	24.7	923	0.6	81.6	5.6	0.0	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.9	3.3	1.1	100.0	228
Southern and Eastern Serbia	46.0	432	0.0	88.6	1.2	0.5	0.4	6.1	0.0	0.5	0.9	1.8	100.0	199
Age														
15–19	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
20–24	40.3	96	(0.0)	(99.4)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
25–29	33.7	254	0.0	84.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	4.9	0.0	4.2	1.7	0.8	100.0	86
30–34	36.1	377	0.0	89.2	0.6	0.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	3.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	136
35–39	27.4	438	0.0	87.8	0.0	0.2	0.4	5.9	0.0	1.0	2.5	2.2	100.0	120
40–44	28.1	556	0.8	78.1	7.7	0.5	0.0	4.5	1.7	0.7	5.2	0.9	100.0	156
45–49	23.6	712	0.1	67.9	6.2	0.0	2.4	7.9	1.0	4.7	4.4	5.4	100.0	168
Education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	45.6	184	0.2	88.6	2.6	0.4	1.1	3.2	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.3	100.0	84
Secondary	30.2	1,178	0.1	78.6	3.1	0.3	1.9	6.4	0.5	4.0	3.0	2.1	100.0	355
Higher	24.8	1,078	0.3	83.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	5.2	1.0	1.5	3.2	1.9	100.0	267
Missing/DK	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	26.7	2,122	0.3	81.7	3.1	0.2	1.0	5.2	0.0	3.0	3.3	2.2	100.0	568
Albanian	(25.4)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Bosnian	59.4	55	(0.0)	(81.4)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Hungarian	(39.5)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Roma	61.4	88	0.0	90.2	4.8	0.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Other	28.0	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Does not want to declare	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	44.4	293	0.8	85.3	5.2	0.8	0.7	2.0	0.6	2.6	1.3	0.7	100.0	130
Second	30.9	471	0.0	80.8	3.6	0.0	3.4	5.1	0.7	1.6	2.4	2.4	100.0	145
Middle	31.8	459	0.3	83.4	2.5	0.0	1.1	5.1	0.0	0.0	4.5	3.1	100.0	146
Fourth	25.8	498	0.0	74.9	3.1	0.0	0.2	14.2	0.0	5.6	2.0	0.0	100.0	129
Richest	21.7	722	0.0	82.5	2.4	0.2	0.0	2.3	1.7	3.4	4.6	3.1	100.0	157

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	62.6	10.1	72.7	520
Area				
Urban	61.8	10.4	72.2	386
Other	64.9	9.1	74.1	134
Region				
Belgrade	67.7	5.8	73.5	156
Vojvodina	52.9	15.0	67.9	126
Sumadija and Western Serbia	75.0	8.4	83.4	183
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.6	16.7	45.3	55
Age				
15–19	(68.1)	(17.5)	(85.6)	30
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
18–19	(69.7)	(22.4)	(92.1)	24
20–24	71.3	9.0	80.4	196
25–29	71.4	10.5	81.9	140
30–34	51.9	9.3	61.2	53
35–39	(35.3)	(7.1)	(42.4)	33
40–44	(48.9)	(13.5)	(62.5)	44
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Education				
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Secondary	56.9	17.2	74.1	177
Higher	66.2	6.4	72.6	338
Number of living children				
0	66.4	10.1	76.5	460
1+	33.2	10.0	43.1	60
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	63.5	9.9	73.5	479
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(42.8)	(15.1)	(57.9)	34
Second	65.3	11.8	77.1	124
Middle	60.5	13.0	73.6	91
Fourth	60.4	4.8	65.2	129
Richest	68.3	10.4	78.7	142

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who have ever consulted a doctor on the use of any contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who have ever consulted on the use of any method to avoid getting pregnant, by type of provider:			Number of women currently married or in union
	chosen doctor	gynaecologist	both	
Total	15.3	47.3	14.7	2,442
Area				
Urban	15.9	52.2	15.2	1,500
Other	14.3	39.6	13.9	943
Region				
Belgrade	23.9	58.5	23.4	557
Vojvodina	14.5	58.8	14.0	530
Sumadija and Western Serbia	8.7	41.7	8.0	923
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.2	30.7	18.6	432
Age				
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20–24	7.3	25.0	7.3	96
25–29	16.8	46.1	16.6	254
30–34	14.5	50.6	14.3	377
35–39	17.9	46.6	17.6	438
40–44	16.6	47.9	15.5	556
45–49	13.9	48.7	13.0	712
Education				
Primary, pre-primary or none	8.7	24.5	7.2	184
Secondary	15.0	44.4	14.2	1,178
Higher	16.8	54.4	16.5	1,078
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Number of living children				
0	21.8	52.6	21.6	296
1	12.6	44.2	12.5	573
2	15.3	48.2	14.4	1,118
3	14.7	48.5	13.8	357
4+	14.3	34.7	13.5	99
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	15.4	48.3	14.9	2,122
Albanian	(26.5)	(54.7)	(23.7)	27
Bosnian	5.3	12.9	5.3	55
Hungarian	(21.5)	(60.3)	(20.4)	41
Roma	7.8	12.4	4.9	88
Other	19.2	68.8	16.6	96
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.8	23.6	5.5	293
Second	15.5	46.2	14.8	471
Middle	16.0	44.4	16.0	459
Fourth	16.0	48.1	15.0	498
Richest	18.1	58.9	17.3	722

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.3.0AR: Knowledge of specific contraceptive methods

Percentage of all women age 15–49 years, percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union and percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years not married or in union who have heard of any contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who have heard of contraceptives, by method, among:		
	all women	women currently married or in union	sexually active women that are not married or in union[A]
Any method	96.0	97.8	97.9
Any modern method[B]	94.2	95.5	97.9
Female sterilization	51.5	53.5	62.2
Male sterilization	29.6	28.6	38.8
IUD	70.5	76.9	87.3
Injectables	16.0	16.1	15.8
Implants	10.8	10.4	20.2
Pill	79.4	79.6	91.2
Male condom	91.6	92.9	95.8
Female condom	20.0	20.4	33.9
Diaphragm	20.4	19.1	33.3
Foam/Jelly	8.4	7.4	13.2
Emergency contraception	41.2	40.8	53.9
Any traditional method	91.5	95.7	96.0
Periodic abstinence	63.8	64.9	70.4
Withdrawal	90.4	95.1	92.7
Other	0.1	0.2	0.0
Mean number of methods known by women	5.9	6.1	7.1
Number of women	2,153	1,372	94

[A] Had last sexual intercourse within 30 days preceding the survey.
[B] The lactational amenorrhea method (LAM) was not included in the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 because there is no official LAM programme in the country.

Table TM.3.0BR: Knowledge of contraceptive methods

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union who have heard of at least one contraceptive method, percentage who have heard of at least one modern method and percentage who have heard of at least one traditional method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who have heard of:			Number of women currently married or in union
	any method	any modern method[A]	any traditional method[B]	
Total	97.8	95.5	95.7	1,372
Area				
Urban	97.9	95.4	96.1	1,016
Other	97.6	95.8	94.4	357
Region				
Belgrade	99.5	99.2	96.8	299
Vojvodina	100.0	99.6	98.7	181
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.8	95.7	95.3	142
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.8	93.0	94.6	750
Age				
15–19	97.3	97.3	95.3	83
20–24	97.5	96.6	95.2	236
25–29	97.8	97.4	94.8	215
30–34	98.6	96.4	97.2	200
35–39	98.3	95.6	96.6	208
40–44	98.1	94.6	94.4	194
45–49	96.9	92.1	96.1	236
Education				
Pre-primary or none	91.0	83.6	86.8	157
Primary	98.5	96.4	96.1	960
Secondary or higher	99.6	99.6	99.3	254
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	97.8	91.8	94.1	222
Second	96.6	93.7	94.2	258
Middle	97.3	95.5	93.9	284
Fourth	97.9	96.1	96.7	310
Richest	99.2	99.2	98.8	298
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	97.2	93.8	94.0	764
Richest 40 per cent	98.6	97.7	97.7	608

[A] Female sterilization, male sterilization, IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm, foam/jelly and emergency contraception.
[B] Periodic abstinence, withdrawal and other traditional methods.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):												Number of women currently married or in union
		Modern method					Traditional method						
	No method	Female sterilization	IUD	Pill	Male condom	Emergency contracep-tion	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Total	53.6	1.3	1.0	1.7	6.9	0.1	2.3	32.8	0.3	10.9	34.9	47.2	1,372
Area													
Urban	52.9	1.3	0.9	1.9	7.7	0.0	2.4	32.7	0.2	11.6	34.8	47.8	1,016
Other	55.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	4.6	0.4	2.2	33.1	0.5	8.8	35.5	45.3	357
Region													
Belgrade	46.8	1.7	2.1	3.1	7.6	0.0	3.2	35.6	0.0	14.5	38.8	53.2	299
Vojvodina	51.3	2.5	0.0	1.9	7.1	0.8	2.3	34.2	0.0	12.3	36.4	48.7	181
Sumadija and Western Serbia	64.6	0.7	1.3	0.5	12.4	0.0	2.9	16.9	0.7	14.4	19.9	37.6	142
Southern and Eastern Serbia	54.8	1.0	0.7	1.4	5.6	0.0	1.9	34.3	0.4	8.5	35.9	46.2	750
Age													
15–19	72.7	0.0	1.1	1.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	5.9	21.3	27.6	83
15–17	(64.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(20.9)	(36.1)	29
18–19	76.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	21.4	0.0	1.7	21.4	23.1	54
20–24	63.4	0.3	0.7	1.0	8.6	0.0	1.5	24.3	0.3	10.4	25.8	37.2	236
25–29	54.8	1.9	0.7	0.8	5.6	0.7	3.4	31.3	0.9	9.5	34.9	46.3	215
30–34	41.9	3.9	1.0	3.7	8.2	0.0	1.0	40.2	0.0	16.5	40.1	59.3	200
35–39	37.8	1.5	2.1	1.4	8.6	0.0	2.0	46.6	0.0	13.4	47.7	62.9	208
40–44	50.6	1.2	1.2	2.7	5.7	0.0	4.9	33.6	0.0	10.7	38.2	49.9	194
45–49	61.7	0.0	0.4	1.2	6.0	0.0	2.2	27.9	0.6	7.6	30.6	38.5	236
Education													
Pre-primary or none	59.6	1.1	0.0	0.4	3.9	0.0	1.6	33.5	0.0	5.3	34.9	40.7	157
Primary	53.1	1.7	1.2	1.6	6.2	0.0	2.5	33.3	0.3	10.6	35.8	47.3	960
Secondary or higher	51.1	0.0	0.7	2.9	11.6	0.6	2.1	30.6	0.4	15.3	31.9	50.7	254
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Number of living children													
0	92.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	3.3	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	4.2	3.7	7.9	105
1	68.5	0.0	1.2	0.0	3.3	0.0	2.5	24.6	0.0	4.4	26.8	32.1	163
2	53.9	0.0	0.7	1.8	8.5	0.4	2.0	32.3	0.3	11.3	34.0	46.9	340
3	44.7	2.2	0.5	2.2	8.0	0.0	3.4	38.6	0.5	12.7	42.1	55.7	318
4+	44.9	2.5	1.8	2.1	7.0	0.0	2.3	39.0	0.4	13.2	40.8	56.1	445
Religion of household head													
Orthodox	53.5	1.3	0.9	2.1	7.7	0.0	2.7	31.6	0.1	11.9	33.9	47.4	673
Catholic	(58.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(1.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(32.8)	(0.0)	(8.3)	(32.8)	(41.1)	43
Muslim	57.3	1.7	1.2	1.3	7.8	0.0	2.4	28.0	0.4	11.7	30.4	43.5	525
Other Religion	39.3	0.0	1.5	0.0	1.7	0.0	1.0	56.5	0.0	3.2	57.5	60.7	82
No Religion	(37.9)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(60.7)	(62.1)	42
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	62.3	2.2	1.1	0.9	3.2	0.0	2.8	26.8	0.7	7.3	30.2	38.1	222
Second	52.5	0.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	0.6	1.3	38.0	0.0	8.0	38.4	48.8	258
Middle	49.9	2.6	0.0	0.4	6.3	0.0	2.4	38.1	0.3	9.2	40.5	50.4	284
Fourth	50.5	0.8	1.5	1.4	13.7	0.0	2.8	28.9	0.5	17.2	31.7	50.2	310
Richest	54.6	0.6	0.6	3.3	6.9	0.0	2.2	31.8	0.0	11.1	33.5	46.3	298
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	54.4	1.8	1.0	1.2	4.2	0.2	2.2	34.8	0.3	8.2	36.8	46.3	764
Richest 40 per cent	52.5	0.7	1.0	2.4	10.3	0.0	2.5	30.3	0.2	14.2	32.6	48.3	608

[1] MICS indicator TM.3 — Contraceptive prevalence rate

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years that have never used any contraceptive method, and per cent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women that never used any method of contraception[1]	Number of women	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/ partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge[2]	Side effects of contra-ceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Total	50.5	2,153	39.9	45.7	1.0	0.3	4.2	0.7	1.5	2.9	1.7	1.9	100.0	1,086
Area														
Urban	50.5	1,652	42.0	45.6	0.8	0.1	3.2	0.5	1.5	2.7	1.3	2.3	100.0	834
Other	50.2	501	33.1	46.2	1.8	1.1	7.5	1.1	1.6	3.8	3.0	0.8	100.0	252
Region														
Belgrade	41.6	486	44.9	46.5	1.7	0.3	1.8	0.0	0.6	0.9	2.6	0.7	100.0	202
Vojvodina	38.8	283	34.5	49.9	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.5	5.1	7.3	0.6	100.0	110
Sumadija and Western Serbia	53.4	246	37.6	52.9	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.8	0.0	5.5	0.7	0.6	100.0	132
Southern and Eastern Serbia	56.5	1,138	39.8	43.3	1.2	0.4	5.8	0.9	2.3	2.7	0.7	2.8	100.0	643
Age														
15–19	84.4	434	78.5	15.6	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	2.0	100.0	366
20–24	56.1	392	30.4	62.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.4	1.9	1.1	1.9	0.9	100.0	220
25–29	41.8	295	19.0	64.1	2.0	0.0	4.6	0.7	1.0	3.5	3.9	1.1	100.0	123
30–34	35.4	261	8.8	66.6	1.6	1.9	9.0	0.0	0.7	7.8	1.2	2.5	100.0	92
35–39	28.7	254	16.0	63.9	2.3	0.0	7.3	0.0	1.8	5.3	0.0	3.4	100.0	73
40–44	38.6	233	16.1	54.2	0.8	0.0	8.6	1.1	4.6	10.0	2.0	2.5	100.0	90
45–49	42.7	284	17.8	55.2	1.8	0.7	12.3	3.6	2.1	2.3	1.6	2.5	100.0	121
Education														
Pre-primary or none	51.7	204	22.5	58.3	2.9	0.8	6.0	1.3	2.9	4.1	1.2	0.0	100.0	105
Primary	48.9	1,396	33.3	51.0	0.8	0.3	5.3	0.7	2.0	3.1	2.0	1.6	100.0	683
Secondary or higher	53.8	552	61.7	28.9	1.0	0.2	1.2	0.3	0.0	2.1	1.3	3.3	100.0	297
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	62.0	393	35.1	47.0	2.0	1.0	5.7	0.7	2.0	3.3	2.7	0.5	100.0	244
Second	48.6	381	36.8	47.6	0.8	0.0	6.4	0.7	0.7	5.5	0.4	1.2	100.0	185
Middle	48.3	441	44.0	42.7	0.0	0.0	4.7	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.3	1.1	100.0	213
Fourth	51.9	479	42.0	44.3	1.1	0.4	2.6	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.0	4.6	100.0	249
Richest	42.6	458	42.0	47.5	1.1	0.0	1.8	0.9	2.3	1.8	0.6	2.0	100.0	195
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	52.9	1,215	38.5	45.8	1.0	0.4	5.6	0.7	1.6	3.7	1.9	0.9	100.0	642
Richest 40 per cent	47.3	938	42.0	45.7	1.1	0.2	2.2	0.7	1.4	1.9	1.4	3.4	100.0	444

[1] MICS indicator TM.S1 — Never used any method of contraception
[2] MICS indicator TM.S2 — Never used contraception because uninformed
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union that have never used any contraceptive method, and per cent distribution by reasons for never using contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union that never used any method of contraception	Number of women currently married or in union	Reasons for never using methods to avoid or delay pregnancy										Total	Number of women currently married or in union who have never used any contraceptive method
			No sexual intercourse	Wanted to get pregnant	Husband/ partner was against	Insufficient means (too expensive)	Lack of knowledge	Side effects of contraceptives	Religious reasons	Other	DK	Missing		
Total	37.9	1,372	3.8	76.4	1.7	0.5	6.3	1.3	1.8	4.8	2.3	1.1	100.0	520
Area														
Urban	37.0	1,016	3.7	79.8	1.6	0.0	4.8	1.0	2.0	4.4	1.5	1.2	100.0	376
Other	40.4	357	3.8	67.7	2.1	1.9	10.1	2.0	1.4	5.9	4.3	0.7	100.0	144
Region														
Belgrade	31.6	299	5.2	81.9	1.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.3	1.9	4.4	1.6	100.0	94
Vojvodina	29.2	181	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.8	7.1	1.3	100.0	53
Sumadija and Western Serbia	41.6	142	0.0	86.7	0.0	0.0	3.8	1.2	0.0	6.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	59
Southern and Eastern Serbia	41.8	750	4.7	71.6	2.4	0.9	9.1	1.9	2.6	5.0	1.0	1.0	100.0	314
Age														
15–19	59.8	83	1.0	94.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	50
20–24	51.8	236	(1.0)	(89.9)	(1.1)	(0.0)	(0.9)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.6)	100.0	122
25–29	38.5	215	3.9	77.0	1.3	0.0	5.3	1.1	1.5	4.0	5.9	0.0	100.0	83
30–34	31.0	200	1.7	71.0	2.4	2.9	9.6	0.0	1.0	7.8	1.8	1.9	100.0	62
35–39	24.3	208	1.5	79.5	3.3	0.0	4.9	0.0	2.7	5.2	0.0	2.9	100.0	51
40–44	32.6	194	3.0	61.7	1.1	0.0	10.0	1.6	3.5	12.7	2.8	3.6	100.0	63
45–49	37.9	236	12.2	60.0	2.4	1.0	14.0	4.5	1.9	3.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	89
Education														
Pre-primary or none	44.3	157	8.8	70.0	4.3	1.3	6.0	1.9	3.2	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	70
Primary	38.0	960	3.0	77.1	0.9	0.5	7.2	1.2	2.0	4.6	3.0	0.5	100.0	365
Secondary or higher	33.2	254	2.8	78.3	3.2	0.0	2.9	1.2	0.0	6.1	0.9	4.4	100.0	84
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	50.9	222	6.2	70.8	3.1	1.6	8.3	1.6	0.8	2.8	4.9	0.0	100.0	113
Second	37.5	258	4.7	72.5	1.5	0.0	9.2	1.4	1.2	8.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	97
Middle	35.5	284	3.7	76.1	0.0	0.0	6.7	1.1	3.2	5.5	3.6	0.0	100.0	101
Fourth	35.1	310	0.5	82.1	1.7	0.8	5.0	0.8	0.9	4.5	2.0	1.7	100.0	109
Richest	33.7	298	3.7	80.6	2.2	0.0	2.3	1.7	3.0	3.4	0.5	2.5	100.0	101
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	40.7	764	4.9	73.1	1.6	0.6	8.0	1.4	1.7	5.4	3.0	0.4	100.0	311
Richest 40 per cent	34.4	608	2.0	81.4	1.9	0.4	3.7	1.2	1.9	4.0	1.3	2.1	100.0	209

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union who are using (or whose partner is using):			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union
	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method	
Total	35.1	19.8	57.1	69
Area				
Urban	32.8	25.3	58.0	54
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Region				
Belgrade	(43.5)	(25.5)	(73.9)	30
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Age				
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
20–24	(41.3)	(22.2)	(63.5)	30
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Education				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(27.1)	(20.1)	(47.2)	39
Secondary or higher	(48.3)	(17.1)	(70.6)	28
Number of living children				
0	(41.9)	(19.1)	(61.0)	46
1+	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	(25.6)	(23.8)	(53.6)	35
Richest 40 per cent	(45.1)	(15.6)	(60.7)	34

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

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

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who have ever consulted a doctor on the use of any contraceptive method to avoid getting pregnant, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who have ever consulted on the use of any method to avoid getting pregnant, by type of provider:			Number of women currently married or in union
	chosen doctor	gynaecologist	both	
Total	4.9	15.9	4.7	1,372
Area				
Urban	5.0	15.6	4.8	1,016
Other	4.5	16.9	4.5	357
Region				
Belgrade	1.5	21.2	1.5	299
Vojvodina	5.8	23.8	5.8	181
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.2	18.8	5.8	142
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.8	11.4	5.5	750
Age				
15–19	2.2	4.6	2.2	83
20–24	2.8	13.2	2.8	236
25–29	6.8	18.3	6.8	215
30–34	6.1	18.5	5.5	200
35–39	5.5	15.4	4.6	208
40–44	5.6	22.2	5.6	194
45–49	4.0	13.6	4.0	236
Education				
Pre-primary or none	1.2	4.4	1.2	157
Primary	4.2	15.3	4.1	960
Secondary or higher	9.8	25.4	9.1	254
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Number of living children				
0	3.6	9.1	3.6	105
1	1.6	10.3	1.6	163
2	4.5	16.5	4.0	340
3	8.1	19.0	8.1	318
4+	4.3	16.9	4.1	445
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	6.7	14.7	6.2	222
Second	4.6	12.0	4.6	258
Middle	3.2	13.9	3.2	284
Fourth	3.8	16.8	3.8	310
Richest	6.5	21.2	5.9	298
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	4.7	13.5	4.6	764
Richest 40 per cent	5.1	19.0	4.8	608

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.4 NEED AND DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING

The percentage of demand for family planning that is satisfied with modern methods is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal, Target 3.7. Its goals include ensuring universal access to sexual and reproductive health-care services, including for family planning, information and education and the integration of reproductive health into national strategies and programmes.

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

Tables TM.4.1 and TM.4.1R show the levels of unmet need and met need for contraception, and the demand for contraception satisfied for women who are currently married or in union. The same tabulations are produced in Tables TM.4.2 and TM.4.2R for sexually active women who are not currently married or in union, and finally, Tables TM.4.3 and TM.4.3R show the information for all women and therefore holds SDG Indicator 3.7.1 — Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception (among all women).

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

- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic[56] and iii) fecund[57] and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are i) not pregnant, ii) not post-partum amenorrhoeic, and iii) fecund and unsure whether they want another child OR
- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed (would have wanted to wait) OR
- are post-partum amenorrhoeic and say that the birth was mistimed (would have wanted to wait).

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

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

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

The met need for limiting includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[58] and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilisation, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method and who want to have another child or are undecided whether to have another child. Combining the met need for spacing and limiting results in the total met need for contraception.

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women who are currently using contraception over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting) plus those who are currently using contraception.

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

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

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

Table TM.4.1: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	4.9	16.6	21.4	11.9	30.7	42.6	16.8	47.2	64.0	2,442	66.5	29.2	1,564
Area													
Urban	5.4	14.8	20.3	14.2	31.0	45.3	19.7	45.9	65.5	1,500	69.0	33.1	983
Other	3.9	19.3	23.2	8.2	30.1	38.4	12.2	49.4	61.6	943	62.3	22.8	581
Region													
Belgrade	5.8	11.4	17.2	18.4	31.9	50.4	24.2	43.4	67.6	557	74.6	36.5	376
Vojvodina	7.1	15.1	22.2	11.0	28.9	39.9	18.1	44.0	62.1	530	64.3	25.8	329
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.3	21.9	25.2	10.2	33.0	43.3	13.5	55.0	68.4	923	63.2	29.1	632
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.4	13.5	17.9	8.3	26.1	34.4	12.6	39.7	52.3	432	65.8	22.6	226
Age													
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	8
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	-	-	0
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	8
20–24	13.5	5.6	19.1	31.4	5.2	36.5	44.8	10.8	55.6	96	65.7	43.6	53
25–29	15.8	6.7	22.5	29.1	5.3	34.5	44.9	12.0	56.9	254	60.5	30.9	145
30–34	7.9	12.1	20.0	25.3	15.3	40.5	33.2	27.4	60.5	377	67.0	31.3	228
35–39	4.4	12.8	17.2	13.9	34.8	48.7	18.3	47.6	66.0	438	73.8	33.7	289
40–44	1.8	22.7	24.5	4.0	40.3	44.3	5.8	63.0	68.8	556	64.4	25.6	382
45–49	0.6	21.7	22.3	0.4	41.7	42.1	1.0	63.3	64.3	712	65.4	26.8	458
Education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	2.4	18.8	21.2	4.3	29.9	34.2	6.7	48.7	55.5	184	61.7	16.7	102
Secondary	3.7	19.1	22.9	9.1	32.7	41.7	12.8	51.8	64.6	1,178	64.6	24.8	761
Higher	6.5	13.4	19.9	16.3	28.6	44.9	22.8	42.0	64.8	1,078	69.3	35.9	698
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	4.7	15.9	20.6	12.0	32.2	44.2	16.7	48.1	64.8	2,122	68.2	29.3	1,375
Albanian	(3.4)	(14.6)	(17.9)	(22.8)	(35.4)	(58.2)	(26.2)	(49.9)	(76.1)	27	(76.4)	(31.8)	21
Bosnian	6.2	15.7	21.9	9.6	15.8	25.3	15.8	31.5	47.3	55	(53.6)	(24.2)	26
Hungarian	(6.2)	(30.7)	(36.9)	(4.5)	(24.0)	(28.5)	(10.6)	(54.7)	(65.4)	41	(*)	(*)	27
Roma	6.3	20.5	26.8	3.3	18.7	22.1	9.6	39.3	48.9	88	45.2	11.5	43
Other	5.1	24.4	29.5	19.5	18.3	37.8	24.6	42.7	67.3	96	56.2	35.9	64
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	3.4	19.8	23.1	6.4	26.3	32.7	9.8	46.1	55.9	293	58.6	20.2	164
Second	4.0	16.2	20.2	9.1	32.3	41.4	13.2	48.4	61.6	471	67.2	28.2	290
Middle	4.7	17.6	22.4	9.5	30.4	39.9	14.2	48.1	62.3	459	64.1	23.1	286
Fourth	4.9	20.1	25.0	13.9	28.2	42.1	18.8	48.3	67.1	498	62.7	31.3	334
Richest	6.1	12.4	18.5	16.2	33.2	49.4	22.2	45.6	67.9	722	72.8	35.1	490

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.4.2: Need and demand for family planning (sexually active, currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	10.1	6.1	16.2	67.3	5.4	72.7	77.4	11.5	88.9	520	81.8	70.4	462
Area													
Urban	11.1	6.0	17.1	65.6	6.6	72.2	76.8	12.6	89.3	386	80.8	69.2	345
Other	7.1	6.4	13.5	72.1	2.0	74.1	79.2	8.4	87.6	134	84.5	74.1	117
Region													
Belgrade	9.5	3.4	12.9	66.4	7.1	73.5	76.0	10.5	86.5	156	85.0	78.3	135
Vojvodina	14.6	8.4	23.0	61.8	6.1	67.9	76.4	14.5	90.9	126	74.7	58.2	114
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.0	5.9	9.9	78.5	4.9	83.4	82.5	10.8	93.3	183	89.4	80.4	171
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.9	9.0	30.9	44.9	0.4	45.3	66.8	9.4	76.2	55	(59.5)	(37.5)	42
Age													
15–19	(14.4)	(0.0)	(14.4)	(84.3)	(1.3)	(85.6)	(98.7)	(1.3)	(100.0)	30	(85.6)	(68.1)	30
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	7
18–19	(7.9)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(90.4)	(1.7)	(92.1)	(98.3)	(1.7)	(100.0)	24	(92.1)	(69.7)	24
20–24	11.9	3.1	15.0	80.4	0.0	80.4	92.3	3.1	95.3	196	84.3	74.8	187
25–29	8.0	2.9	11.0	81.9	0.0	81.9	90.0	2.9	92.9	140	88.2	76.9	130
30–34	11.8	1.0	12.8	56.4	4.7	61.2	68.2	5.7	74.0	53	(82.7)	(70.1)	39
35–39	(7.9)	(16.8)	(24.7)	(16.4)	(26.0)	(42.4)	(24.3)	(42.8)	(67.1)	33	(*)	(*)	22
40–44	(7.7)	(11.1)	(18.9)	(39.3)	(23.2)	(62.5)	(47.0)	(34.4)	(81.3)	44	(*)	(*)	36
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	18
Education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2
Secondary	8.4	8.4	16.8	67.6	6.5	74.1	76.0	14.8	90.8	177	81.5	62.7	161
Higher	11.1	4.9	16.1	67.7	4.9	72.6	78.8	9.8	88.7	338	81.9	74.6	299
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	9.4	5.8	15.2	68.7	4.8	73.5	78.1	10.6	88.7	479	82.9	71.7	425
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	2
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	11
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(8.7)	(9.6)	(18.2)	(57.2)	(0.7)	(57.9)	(65.9)	(10.2)	(76.1)	34	(*)	(*)	26
Second	10.1	4.2	14.3	72.5	4.6	77.1	82.6	8.8	91.3	124	84.4	71.5	114
Middle	12.0	4.3	16.4	67.5	6.0	73.6	79.5	10.4	89.9	91	81.8	67.3	82
Fourth	9.5	8.3	17.7	62.6	2.5	65.2	72.1	10.8	82.9	129	78.6	72.8	107
Richest	9.8	6.1	15.9	69.3	9.4	78.7	79.1	15.4	94.5	142	83.2	72.2	134

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.3: Need and demand for family planning (all women)

Percentage of all women age 15–49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	3.6	9.3	12.9	18.9	17.5	36.4	22.5	26.8	49.3	4,701	73.8	44.9	2,319
Area													
Urban	4.2	8.2	12.4	21.0	17.6	38.6	25.2	25.8	51.0	2,988	75.7	47.9	1,524
Other	2.7	11.1	13.8	15.2	17.3	32.6	18.0	28.4	46.4	1,713	70.2	38.9	795
Region													
Belgrade	4.3	6.4	10.7	27.1	19.2	46.3	31.4	25.6	57.0	1,084	81.2	53.5	617
Vojvodina	5.6	9.1	14.7	17.6	16.4	34.0	23.3	25.5	48.7	996	69.8	39.7	485
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.0	11.4	13.4	17.8	17.7	35.5	19.8	29.1	48.9	1,874	72.6	46.3	916
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.1	8.5	12.6	11.5	16.0	27.5	15.6	24.5	40.1	748	68.6	30.8	300
Age													
15–19	1.1	0.0	1.1	9.4	0.3	9.7	10.5	0.3	10.8	591	89.9	69.6	64
15–17	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.7	0.3	2.0	2.3	0.3	2.7	396	(*)	(*)	11
18–19	2.0	0.0	2.0	25.0	0.2	25.2	27.0	0.2	27.2	195	(92.6)	(68.3)	53
20–24	5.5	1.7	7.3	40.6	0.9	41.5	46.1	2.7	48.8	656	85.1	73.6	320
25–29	8.1	3.3	11.4	43.2	2.7	45.9	51.3	6.0	57.3	635	80.1	61.8	364
30–34	6.8	8.8	15.6	26.9	11.6	38.5	33.7	20.3	54.0	528	71.2	40.0	285
35–39	3.7	10.5	14.2	16.1	28.6	44.7	19.9	39.0	58.9	589	75.9	39.0	347
40–44	1.8	17.7	19.5	6.6	33.4	40.0	8.5	51.1	59.6	739	67.2	31.4	440
45–49	0.6	17.1	17.7	0.6	33.4	34.0	1.2	50.6	51.8	962	65.8	29.6	498
Education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.5	11.5	12.9	3.5	18.6	22.0	4.9	30.0	34.9	305	63.0	19.4	107
Secondary	2.6	10.8	13.4	14.1	18.8	32.9	16.7	29.6	46.3	2,230	71.0	38.4	1,032
Higher	5.0	7.4	12.4	26.0	15.9	42.0	31.0	23.4	54.4	2,164	77.2	52.9	1,177
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	3.5	8.9	12.4	19.8	18.2	38.0	23.3	27.1	50.4	4,111	75.4	45.8	2,073
Albanian	4.1	9.8	13.9	24.3	26.4	50.8	28.5	36.2	64.7	54	(78.5)	(42.5)	35
Bosnian	3.3	8.2	11.5	5.7	8.3	14.0	9.0	16.5	25.5	105	(54.8)	(26.2)	27
Hungarian	2.8	16.5	19.3	21.5	11.0	32.5	24.3	27.5	51.8	89	(62.7)	(53.1)	46
Roma	3.5	11.8	15.3	4.2	12.5	16.7	7.7	24.2	32.0	156	52.2	20.6	50
Other	7.0	14.5	21.5	13.7	12.0	25.7	20.6	26.5	47.2	160	54.4	36.2	76
Does not want to declare	(5.0)	(0.9)	(5.9)	(29.1)	(14.2)	(43.3)	(34.1)	(15.1)	(49.2)	25	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.1	9.8	11.9	10.6	13.5	24.1	12.7	23.3	36.0	623	67.0	34.6	224
Second	3.2	8.3	11.5	19.2	17.2	36.3	22.4	25.5	47.8	979	75.9	48.0	469
Middle	3.5	9.1	12.6	17.2	16.6	33.8	20.7	25.7	46.4	935	72.9	41.8	434
Fourth	3.6	11.1	14.7	20.0	15.7	35.6	23.6	26.7	50.3	1,002	70.8	47.3	504
Richest	5.0	8.4	13.4	23.5	22.3	45.8	28.5	30.7	59.2	1,162	77.3	46.1	688

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

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.1R: Need and demand for family planning (currently married/in union)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who are currently married or in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women currently married or in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	6.9	11.8	18.7	10.8	36.4	47.2	17.7	48.1	65.8	1,372	71.7	16.5	903
Area													
Urban	7.4	11.1	18.5	10.9	36.9	47.8	18.3	48.0	66.3	1,016	72.1	17.5	674
Other	5.4	13.7	19.1	10.4	34.9	45.3	15.8	48.6	64.4	357	70.3	13.7	230
Region													
Belgrade	8.2	9.0	17.3	11.6	41.6	53.2	19.9	50.6	70.5	299	75.5	20.5	211
Vojvodina	6.1	8.3	14.4	14.2	34.5	48.7	20.4	42.8	63.2	181	77.1	19.5	114
Sumadija and Western Serbia	8.8	18.6	27.4	9.8	27.8	37.6	18.6	46.5	65.1	142	57.8	22.1	92
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.2	12.4	18.6	9.9	36.3	46.2	16.0	48.7	64.8	750	71.3	13.1	486
Age													
15–19	20.7	0.0	20.7	21.9	5.7	27.6	42.6	5.7	48.3	83	(57.2)	(12.2)	40
15–17	(19.3)	(0.0)	(19.3)	(26.5)	(9.5)	(36.1)	(45.9)	(9.5)	(55.4)	29	(*)	(*)	16
18–19	21.4	0.0	21.4	19.5	3.6	23.1	40.9	3.6	44.5	54	(51.9)	(3.7)	24
20–24	17.3	7.2	24.5	26.2	11.0	37.2	43.5	18.2	61.7	236	60.3	16.9	146
25–29	10.0	19.1	29.1	13.9	32.4	46.3	23.9	51.5	75.4	215	61.4	12.6	162
30–34	4.6	13.8	18.4	9.7	49.5	59.3	14.4	63.3	77.7	200	76.3	21.2	155
35–39	1.7	12.1	13.8	6.5	56.4	62.9	8.2	68.5	76.7	208	82.0	17.4	160
40–44	0.9	13.8	14.7	1.6	48.4	49.9	2.5	62.1	64.6	194	77.3	16.6	125
45–49	0.0	10.2	10.2	1.1	37.4	38.5	1.1	47.6	48.7	236	79.1	15.5	115
Education													
Pre-primary or none	5.4	13.2	18.6	4.5	36.3	40.7	9.8	49.5	59.3	157	68.7	9.0	93
Primary	7.3	11.8	19.1	9.6	37.7	47.3	16.9	49.5	66.4	960	71.3	16.0	637
Secondary or higher	6.2	10.9	17.1	19.3	31.4	50.7	25.5	42.3	67.9	254	74.8	22.5	173
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	4.3	10.7	15.0	17.5	29.3	46.8	21.7	40.0	61.8	105	75.7	25.4	65
Albanian	(10.0)	(10.7)	(20.7)	(10.6)	(23.2)	(33.8)	(20.6)	(33.9)	(54.5)	23	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Roma	7.2	11.8	19.0	10.4	37.3	47.7	17.6	49.0	66.7	1,211	71.5	16.0	807
Other	(0.0)	(18.2)	(18.2)	(5.7)	(32.9)	(38.6)	(5.7)	(51.1)	(56.8)	29	(*)	(*)	17
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	8.0	18.8	26.8	6.3	31.8	38.1	14.3	50.6	65.0	222	58.7	11.3	144
Second	7.8	11.6	19.4	8.7	40.1	48.8	16.5	51.7	68.2	258	71.6	11.7	176
Middle	5.4	9.3	14.7	13.6	36.8	50.4	19.0	46.1	65.1	284	77.4	14.2	185
Fourth	6.0	9.8	15.7	10.4	39.8	50.2	16.3	49.6	65.9	310	76.2	26.0	204
Richest	7.6	11.2	18.8	13.8	32.5	46.3	21.4	43.6	65.0	298	71.2	17.1	194
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	7.0	12.8	19.8	9.8	36.5	46.3	16.8	49.3	66.1	764	70.0	12.5	505
Richest 40 per cent	6.8	10.4	17.2	12.1	36.2	48.3	18.8	46.7	65.5	608	73.7	21.7	398

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.4.2R: Need and demand for family planning (sexually active, currently unmarried/not in union)

Percentage of sexually active women age 15–49 years who are currently unmarried or not in union with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of sexually active[A] women currently unmarried or not in union with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods	
Total	16.2	10.9	27.1	50.1	7.0	57.1	66.3	17.9	84.2	69	67.8	41.8	58
Area													
Urban	17.5	8.1	25.6	51.9	6.2	58.0	69.3	14.3	83.6	54	(69.4)	(39.2)	45
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	13
Region													
Belgrade	(7.4)	(3.4)	(10.8)	(58.0)	(15.9)	(73.9)	(65.4)	(19.3)	(84.7)	30	(*)	(*)	26
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	7
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	7
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(*)	(*)	18
Age													
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	15
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	7
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	8
20–24	(14.1)	(7.6)	(21.7)	(59.7)	(3.7)	(63.5)	(73.9)	(11.3)	(85.2)	30	(*)	(*)	25
25–29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	9
30–34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	5
35–39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(13.7)	(16.3)	(30.0)	(38.6)	(8.6)	(47.2)	(52.3)	(24.8)	(77.1)	39	(61.1)	(35.1)	30
Secondary or higher	(18.1)	(4.2)	(22.3)	(65.4)	(5.2)	(70.6)	(83.5)	(9.4)	(92.9)	28	(*)	(*)	26
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	12
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	8
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	8
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	9
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	(11.9)	(14.1)	(26.0)	(44.2)	(9.4)	(53.6)	(56.1)	(23.5)	(79.6)	35	(67.3)	(32.2)	28
Richest 40 per cent	(20.6)	(7.6)	(28.2)	(56.3)	(4.4)	(60.7)	(76.9)	(12.0)	(88.9)	34	(68.2)	(50.7)	30

[A] "Sexually active" is defined as having had sex within the last 30 days.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.3R: Need and demand for family planning (all women)

Percentage of all women age 15–49 years with unmet and met need for family planning, total demand for family planning, and, among women with need for family planning, percentage of demand satisfied by method of contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Unmet need for family planning			Met need for family planning (currently using contraception)			Total demand for family planning			Number of women	Percentage of demand for family planning satisfied with:		Number of women with need for family planning
	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total	For spacing births	For limiting births	Total		Any method	Modern methods[1]	
Total	5.0	8.0	13.0	10.0	24.3	34.3	15.0	32.3	47.3	2,153	72.5	20.8	1,019
Area													
Urban	5.2	7.3	12.5	10.1	23.9	34.0	15.2	31.2	46.5	1,652	73.2	22.0	768
Other	4.4	10.4	14.8	9.8	25.5	35.3	14.1	35.9	50.1	501	70.5	16.9	251
Region													
Belgrade	5.7	5.9	11.6	12.8	28.6	41.4	18.5	34.5	53.0	486	78.1	27.3	257
Vojvodina	4.5	6.5	11.1	12.7	23.3	36.0	17.2	29.9	47.1	283	76.5	24.4	133
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.6	12.0	17.6	10.9	17.0	27.9	16.5	29.0	45.5	246	61.4	30.5	112
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.7	8.4	13.1	7.9	24.3	32.3	12.6	32.8	45.4	1,138	71.1	14.5	516
Age													
15–19	5.2	0.0	5.2	7.8	1.1	8.9	13.0	1.1	14.1	434	62.8	26.2	61
15–17	3.5	0.0	3.5	4.3	1.0	5.3	7.8	1.0	8.8	272	(60.3)	(24.4)	24
18–19	8.2	0.0	8.2	13.6	1.2	14.8	21.8	1.2	23.0	162	(64.5)	(27.3)	37
20–24	11.7	4.9	16.6	24.1	7.6	31.7	35.8	12.5	48.3	392	65.7	25.4	189
25–29	7.9	15.5	23.5	14.6	24.7	39.3	22.5	40.3	62.8	295	62.6	17.7	185
30–34	3.8	11.5	15.3	9.1	41.7	50.8	12.9	53.3	66.2	261	76.8	25.3	173
35–39	1.4	10.4	11.8	5.6	47.6	53.2	7.0	58.0	65.0	254	81.8	17.9	165
40–44	0.8	11.5	12.2	1.3	41.6	42.9	2.1	53.1	55.2	233	77.8	18.0	129
45–49	0.0	8.6	8.6	1.1	31.5	32.5	1.1	40.1	41.1	284	79.1	15.7	117
Education													
Pre-primary or none	4.8	10.4	15.2	3.9	28.3	32.2	8.7	38.7	47.4	204	68.0	8.7	97
Primary	5.5	8.7	14.1	8.7	27.2	35.9	14.2	35.9	50.0	1,396	71.7	18.9	699
Secondary or higher	3.8	5.5	9.3	15.6	15.6	31.2	19.4	21.1	40.5	552	77.0	31.8	223
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.8	11.5	17.3	4.8	19.9	24.8	10.6	31.4	42.1	393	58.9	12.5	165
Second	5.5	8.3	13.8	7.4	28.2	35.6	13.0	36.5	49.4	381	72.0	13.8	188
Middle	3.5	6.8	10.2	11.4	26.1	37.5	14.8	32.9	47.7	441	78.6	19.6	211
Fourth	4.4	6.6	11.0	9.9	25.7	35.6	14.3	32.3	46.6	479	76.4	29.1	224
Richest	5.9	7.5	13.4	15.3	21.6	37.0	21.2	29.1	50.4	458	73.4	25.3	231
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	4.9	8.8	13.6	8.0	24.8	32.8	12.9	33.5	46.4	1,215	70.6	15.6	564
Richest 40 per cent	5.1	7.0	12.2	12.6	23.7	36.3	17.7	30.8	48.5	938	74.9	27.2	454

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

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

6.5 PREGNANCY LOSS

Tables TM.4.4 and TM.4.4R present findings on total induced abortion rates and stillbirth rates, while Tables TM.4.5 and TM.4.5R present findings on the lifetime experience of women aged 15–49 years with pregnancy loss. The total induced abortion rate is expressed as the number of induced abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age.

Table TM.4.4: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime, as well as the stillbirth rate among women age 15–49 years, Serbia, 2025

	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months[1]	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years[2]	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime[3]	Number of women	Stillbirth rate[4]	Number of births to women age 15–49 years in lifetime
Total	2	10	52	4,701	6	5,064
Area						
Urban	2	8	50	2,988	9	2,912
Other	3	13	56	1,713	3	2,152
Region						
Belgrade	2	5	38	1,084	4	885
Vojvodina	6	11	81	996	7	1,131
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0	8	31	1,874	7	2,131
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4	21	87	748	5	917
Age						
15–19	0	0	0	591	0	12
20–24	3	4	6	656	0	112
25–29	2	12	17	635	6	327
30–34	10	26	50	528	4	635
35–39	4	21	50	589	9	917
40–44	0	9	87	739	2	1,300
45–49	0	4	115	962	9	1,761
Education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	17	22	196	305	4	637
Secondary	1	10	41	2,230	8	2,511
Higher	2	9	43	2,164	5	1,909
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	8
Number of living children						
0	0	3	14	2,153	(*)	2
1	1	16	42	755	7	762
2	3	13	92	1,270	7	2,548
3	8	9	87	400	3	1,205
4+	25	71	253	123	2	546
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	2	9	47	4,111	6	4,273
Albanian	0	23	23	54	0	59
Bosnian	0	4	6	105	5	160
Hungarian	0	21	119	89	0	92
Roma	28	29	209	156	11	342
Other	0	9	48	160	15	123
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(*)	15
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	7	15	90	623	5	870
Second	0	15	44	979	1	998
Middle	3	6	48	935	8	1,006
Fourth	1	5	36	1,002	9	947
Richest	2	11	56	1,162	7	1,241

[1] MICS indicator TM.S4 — Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the past 12 months
[2] MICS indicator TM.S5 — Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years
[3] MICS indicator TM.S6 — Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime
[4] MICS indicator TM.S7 — Stillbirth rate
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.4.5: Lifetime experience with induced abortions

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women age 15–49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and per cent distribution by number of induced abortions, Serbia, 2025

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion[1]	Number of women	Among women who had an induced abortion, per cent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women with an induced abortion
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Stillbirths			1	2–3	4+		
Total	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.8	4,701	71.4	25.8	2.8	100.0	177
Area											
Urban	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.7	2,988	73.2	23.5	3.3	100.0	110
Other	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.9	1,713	68.3	29.6	2.1	100.0	67
Region											
Belgrade	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1,084	(71.9)	(24.6)	(3.5)	100.0	31
Vojvodina	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	6.1	996	(69.2)	(30.0)	(0.8)	100.0	61
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.5	1,874	(77.3)	(22.2)	(0.5)	100.0	46
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.2	748	(67.3)	(24.4)	(8.3)	100.0	39
Age											
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	591	-	-	-	-	0
20–24	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	656	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
25–29	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	635	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
30–34	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5	528	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
35–39	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.5	589	(91.4)	(7.7)	(0.9)	100.0	26
40–44	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.1	739	(65.2)	(32.8)	(2.0)	100.0	45
45–49	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.5	962	62.5	33.1	4.4	100.0	72
Education											
Primary, pre-primary or none	2.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	12.0	305	(58.1)	(35.8)	(6.1)	100.0	37
Secondary	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.0	2,230	72.0	25.8	2.2	100.0	66
Higher	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	2,164	77.4	20.9	1.8	100.0	74
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.4	4,111	71.9	25.6	2.5	100.0	140
Albanian	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Bosnian	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Hungarian	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.8	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Roma	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	13.1	156	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Other	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	160	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Does not want to declare	(0.6)	(0.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	5.9	623	(71.3)	(23.4)	(5.3)	100.0	37
Second	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	979	(49.2)	(49.8)	(1.0)	100.0	27
Middle	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	935	(79.5)	(17.7)	(2.8)	100.0	36
Fourth	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.8	1,002	(73.8)	(26.2)	(0.0)	100.0	28
Richest	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	4.3	1,162	(76.3)	(20.2)	(3.6)	100.0	50

[1] MICS indicator TM.S8 — Lifetime experience with induced abortions
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.4.4R: Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) and stillbirth rate

Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months, last five years and lifetime, as well as the stillbirth rate among women age 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 12 months[1]	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years[2]	Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime[3]	Number of women	Stillbirth rate[4]	Number of births to women age 15–49 years in lifetime
Total	22	92	420	2,153	16	4,714
Area						
Urban	21	83	389	1,652	16	3,552
Other	23	121	523	501	15	1,162
Region						
Belgrade	20	97	324	486	12	1,091
Vojvodina	22	100	580	283	16	655
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6	52	291	246	15	470
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26	96	449	1,138	18	2,497
Age						
15–19	6	6	6	434	22	85
20–24	15	79	93	392	10	518
25–29	75	202	376	295	12	748
30–34	32	162	431	261	18	815
35–39	23	135	609	254	14	839
40–44	6	68	681	233	17	770
45–49	0	44	1,158	284	20	938
Education						
Pre-primary or none	22	86	487	204	14	676
Primary	24	112	507	1,396	15	3,408
Secondary or higher	14	45	176	552	24	625
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	4
Number of living children						
0	(*)	(*)	(*)	631	(*)	4
1	10	44	181	238	25	243
2	20	81	583	403	18	823
3	29	166	556	361	16	1,114
4+	45	176	809	520	13	2,529
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	0	7	291	166	16	294
Albanian	(0)	(0)	(63)	42	12	68
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	3
Roma	24	100	434	1,886	16	4,251
Other	23	139	656	54	20	94
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	21	109	362	393	22	1,082
Second	47	150	651	381	9	927
Middle	22	90	355	441	18	971
Fourth	13	63	503	479	16	932
Richest	10	61	254	458	13	801
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	30	115	450	1,215	17	2,980
Richest 40 per cent	11	62	381	938	14	1,733

[1] MICS indicator TM.S4 — Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the past 12 months
[2] MICS indicator TM.S5 — Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in the last 5 years
[3] MICS indicator TM.S6 — Total induced abortion rate (TIAR) in lifetime
[4] MICS indicator TM.S7 — Stillbirth rate
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.4.5R: Lifetime experience with induced abortions

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women age 15–49 years who have ever had an induced abortion and per cent distribution by number of induced abortions, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion[1]	Number of women	Among women who had an induced abortion, per cent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women with an induced abortion
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced abortions	Stillbirths			1	2–3	4+		
Total	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	15.4	2,153	38.1	40.4	21.5	100.0	331
Area											
Urban	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	14.8	1,652	41.4	39.4	19.2	100.0	245
Other	2.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	17.2	501	28.9	43.2	27.8	100.0	86
Region											
Belgrade	2.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	15.8	486	52.1	38.8	9.2	100.0	77
Vojvodina	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	20.4	283	34.4	41.6	24.0	100.0	58
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	7.7	246	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	15.7	1,138	32.8	42.1	25.1	100.0	178
Age											
15–19	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	434	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20–24	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.4	392	(75.9)	(19.1)	(5.0)	100.0	25
25–29	2.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	19.5	295	45.5	43.5	11.0	100.0	57
30–34	3.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	20.2	261	48.0	35.7	16.3	100.0	53
35–39	3.3	0.3	0.6	0.0	23.1	254	30.3	47.3	22.4	100.0	59
40–44	3.3	0.2	0.7	0.1	24.3	233	32.5	49.9	17.6	100.0	57
45–49	3.3	0.3	1.2	0.1	27.5	284	21.8	37.3	40.8	100.0	78
Education											
Pre-primary or none	3.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	17.1	204	(34.8)	(40.2)	(25.0)	100.0	35
Primary	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	18.5	1,396	37.1	40.0	22.9	100.0	259
Secondary or higher	1.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.9	552	(48.3)	(43.3)	(8.3)	100.0	38
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	1.8	0.2	0.3	0.0	9.3	166	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Albanian	(1.6)	(0.2)	(0.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	0
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	0
Roma	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	16.0	1,886	37.9	41.1	21.0	100.0	302
Other	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.0	22.5	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.8	0.2	0.4	0.1	15.3	393	35.2	44.3	20.5	100.0	60
Second	2.4	0.3	0.7	0.0	18.6	381	20.3	51.6	28.1	100.0	71
Middle	2.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	15.1	441	54.0	29.2	16.8	100.0	67
Fourth	1.9	0.2	0.5	0.0	15.4	479	32.1	41.7	26.2	100.0	74
Richest	1.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.1	458	51.9	34.1	14.0	100.0	60
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	2.5	0.2	0.5	0.0	16.3	1,215	36.2	41.8	22.0	100.0	198
Richest 40 per cent	1.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	14.3	938	41.0	38.3	20.7	100.0	134

[1] MICS indicator TM.S8 — Lifetime experience with induced abortions
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

6.6 ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. For example, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognised as a key factor in improving infant survival.

World Health Organization (WHO) recommends a minimum of eight antenatal contacts based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care.[59] WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible and ideally have the first visit during the first trimester to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.[7]

Antenatal care is a tracer indicator of the Reproductive and Maternal Health Dimension of SDG 3.8 Universal Health Coverage.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15–49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Tables TM.5.1 and TM.5.1R.

Tables TM.5.2 and TM.5.2R show the number of antenatal care visits during the pregnancy of their most recent birth within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. These tables also provide information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit.

Tables TM.5.2A and TM.5.2AR present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had a live birth in the last two years, who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth and during the first week following discharge from the health facility, and the average number of visits after birth.

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Tables TM.5.3 and TM.5.3R.

Tables TM.5.4 and TM.5.5 present the percentage of women who had a live birth in the last two years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy for the most recent live birth, the percentage of women by type of information provided through the childbirth preparation programme, and reasons reported for not attending a childbirth preparation programme. Similarly, Tables TM.5.4R and TM.5.5R present these results for women living in Roma settlements. The percentage of women by type of information provided through the childbirth preparation programme is not shown in Table TM.5.4R because the number of women in Roma settlements who attended a childbirth preparation programme was fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

[59] World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recommendations on antenatal care for a positive pregnancy experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2016. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789241549912.

Table TM.5.1: Antenatal care coverage

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia, 2025

	Provider of antenatal care[A]					
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	95.3	0.3	4.4	100.0	95.6	310
Area						
Urban	96.0	0.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	199
Other	94.0	0.6	5.4	100.0	94.6	112
Region						
Belgrade	98.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	77
Vojvodina	96.3	0.6	3.2	100.0	96.8	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.0	0.3	6.7	100.0	93.3	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.2	0.3	6.5	100.0	93.5	69
Education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	(90.0)	(0.0)	(10.0)	100.0	(90.0)	29
Secondary	94.3	0.1	5.6	100.0	94.4	131
Higher	97.1	0.5	2.4	100.0	97.6	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
20–34	95.2	0.3	4.5	100.0	95.5	228
35–49	97.4	0.4	2.2	100.0	97.8	70
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	95.8	0.4	3.9	100.0	96.1	250
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Roma	(88.5)	(0.0)	(11.5)	100.0	(88.5)	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	91.7	0.0	8.3	100.0	91.7	44
Second	94.3	0.4	5.4	100.0	94.6	48
Middle	92.9	0.9	6.1	100.0	93.9	51
Fourth	94.2	0.4	5.4	100.0	94.6	62
Richest	99.0	0.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	106

[1] MICS indicator TM.5a — Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)
[A] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Patronage nurse.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.2: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and per cent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:					Per cent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	Missing	No ante-natal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing				
Total	4.4	6.2	89.1	63.3	0.2	4.4	91.0	3.8	0.6	0.2	100.0	310	1.4	296
Area														
Urban	3.9	5.8	90.3	66.0	0.0	3.9	91.3	3.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	199	1.4	190
Other	5.4	6.9	87.1	58.3	0.6	5.4	90.5	3.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	112	1.4	105
Region														
Belgrade	1.6	7.1	91.0	61.2	0.3	1.6	93.8	2.2	1.9	0.5	100.0	77	1.4	75
Vojvodina	3.2	4.2	92.7	72.1	0.0	3.2	95.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	84	1.4	82
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.7	4.4	88.4	58.7	0.5	6.7	88.7	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	80	1.6	74
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.5	9.8	83.7	60.1	0.0	6.5	85.2	7.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	69	1.4	65
Education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	(10.0)	(18.5)	(71.5)	(41.3)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(81.9)	(7.1)	(1.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29	(2.0)	26
Secondary	5.6	5.7	88.2	63.6	0.5	5.6	87.6	5.6	1.1	0.2	100.0	131	1.4	123
Higher	2.4	4.3	93.2	67.3	0.0	2.4	95.7	1.6	0.0	0.2	100.0	149	1.4	145
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth														
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	11
20–34	4.5	5.8	89.4	63.3	0.3	4.5	91.0	3.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	228	1.4	217
35–49	2.2	7.8	90.0	63.5	0.0	2.2	93.1	4.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	70	1.4	68
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	3.9	5.5	90.4	65.2	0.3	3.9	92.5	2.8	0.6	0.3	100.0	250	1.4	239
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	11
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	6
Roma	(11.5)	(16.1)	(72.4)	(35.4)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(82.9)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	25	(2.0)	22
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	8.3	13.2	78.5	36.2	0.0	8.3	82.4	8.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	44	2.0	40
Second	5.4	5.5	89.2	64.0	0.0	5.4	88.8	5.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	48	1.4	45
Middle	6.1	3.1	89.6	65.9	1.3	6.1	87.6	6.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	51	1.4	48
Fourth	5.4	2.7	91.8	68.7	0.0	5.4	93.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	62	1.4	58
Richest	1.0	7.2	91.8	69.7	0.0	1.0	96.0	1.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	106	1.4	104

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b — Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1
[2] MICS indicator TM.5c — Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.2A: Antenatal and post-natal home visits

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during the first week following discharge, and among those who were visited during the first 7 days, the average number of visits after birth, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women visited by a patronage nurse during:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Average number of visits by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were visited by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge
	Pregnancy[1]	The first week following discharge[2]			
Total	14.7	94.4	310	4.1	293
Area					
Urban	17.0	95.9	199	4.2	190
Other	10.6	91.8	112	4.0	102
Region					
Belgrade	8.3	99.1	77	4.6	76
Vojvodina	16.4	93.7	84	4.0	79
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.9	93.0	80	3.4	74
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.9	91.8	69	4.6	64
Age					
15–19	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	7
20–24	15.3	92.9	38	3.2	35
25–29	12.6	94.5	89	4.4	84
30–34	18.4	93.3	90	3.8	84
35–39	11.8	95.4	62	4.0	59
40–44	(18.4)	(96.4)	19	(3.7)	18
45–49	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4
Education					
Primary, pre-primary or none	(9.0)	(88.4)	29	(3.7)	25
Secondary	18.1	94.2	131	3.7	123
Higher	13.0	95.8	149	4.6	143
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	16.1	94.9	250	4.2	237
Albanian	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	6
Roma	(1.4)	(89.7)	25	(4.1)	22
Other	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	10
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	5.7	86.8	44	3.5	38
Second	21.1	95.9	48	4.5	46
Middle	18.7	96.0	51	4.9	49
Fourth	10.8	91.6	62	3.7	56
Richest	16.0	97.8	106	4.1	103

[1] MICS indicator TM.S9 — Patronage nurse visits during pregnancy
[2] MICS indicator TM.S10 — Patronage nurse visits during the first week following discharge
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.3: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional special antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Measured the woman's weight	
Total	93.7	93.1	94.6	92.3	94.5	67.1	53.9	77.0	86.8	310
Area										
Urban	94.0	92.7	94.7	92.0	94.5	65.3	52.0	78.4	84.7	199
Other	93.2	94.0	94.4	92.8	94.6	70.3	57.3	74.5	90.5	112
Region										
Belgrade	97.7	93.4	98.4	93.0	94.3	65.0	50.4	83.5	91.7	77
Vojvodina	96.1	96.8	96.8	96.1	96.8	68.9	47.9	74.6	91.5	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	89.1	89.3	89.8	88.6	93.3	61.2	55.2	73.8	78.8	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	91.7	92.7	93.2	91.0	93.5	73.9	63.7	76.4	84.6	69
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(90.0)	(68.2)	(65.8)	(62.8)	(85.9)	29
Secondary	93.7	91.8	94.3	91.2	92.0	66.2	54.0	77.5	89.9	131
Higher	94.3	94.9	95.7	93.6	97.6	67.9	52.1	79.5	84.0	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
20–34	93.4	92.4	94.2	91.5	94.1	65.2	52.5	76.1	86.7	228
35–49	96.5	97.1	97.8	96.1	97.8	73.0	55.5	80.9	87.2	70
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	94.9	94.3	96.0	93.2	94.9	69.7	54.9	79.6	88.8	250
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Roma	(88.5)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(88.5)	(55.7)	(57.7)	(53.7)	(78.5)	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	91.7	65.0	62.2	65.4	86.0	44
Second	92.6	93.9	94.6	91.8	94.6	70.9	59.1	77.7	91.8	48
Middle	91.5	93.4	93.9	91.0	93.9	65.2	52.0	77.3	80.3	51
Fourth	93.9	93.4	94.0	93.1	94.6	69.9	53.4	82.9	90.4	62
Richest	96.1	93.2	96.5	92.9	96.0	65.4	49.4	77.8	85.8	106

[1] MICS indicator TM.6 — Content of antenatal care

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.4: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percentage of women by type of information provided through childbirth preparation programme, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme by type of information received				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme
			Woman's health during pregnancy	Breastfeeding	Newborn care	Parenting skills	
Total	12.7	310	96.0	100.0	100.0	95.8	40
Area							
Urban	15.2	199	94.7	100.0	100.0	96.0	30
Other	8.4	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Region							
Belgrade	13.7	77	(91.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.1)	11
Vojvodina	16.6	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Sumadija and Western Serbia	10.6	80	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	9.4	69	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Age							
15–19	(*)	7	-	-	-	-	0
20–24	6.0	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
25–29	14.6	89	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
30–34	10.6	90	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
35–39	19.9	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
40–44	(7.4)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
45–49	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(0.8)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Secondary	5.4	131	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Higher	21.6	149	95.1	100.0	100.0	95.6	32
Missing/DK	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of the household head							
Serbian	15.1	250	95.8	100.0	100.0	95.6	38
Albanian	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	0
Bosnian	(*)	12	-	-	-	-	0
Hungarian	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Roma	(0.0)	25	-	-	-	-	0
Other	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Does not want to declare	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.7	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Second	13.3	48	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Middle	13.6	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Fourth	11.6	62	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Richest	16.5	106	(92.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.6)	17

[1] MICS indicator TM.S11 — Attendance to childbirth preparation programme

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.5.5: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and per cent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme							Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organised in my neighborhood	DK/Don't remember	Other	Missing		
Total	87.3	310	9.8	63.4	10.1	12.9	1.4	2.4	0.1	100.0	271
Area											
Urban	84.8	199	6.0	65.7	11.5	11.2	1.9	3.6	0.1	100.0	168
Other	91.6	112	16.1	59.4	7.7	15.7	0.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	102
Region											
Belgrade	86.3	77	4.5	76.6	10.8	1.0	4.7	2.1	0.4	100.0	66
Vojvodina	83.4	84	5.7	67.4	8.2	15.8	0.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	70
Sumadija and Western Serbia	89.4	80	17.6	51.8	17.1	10.4	0.0	3.2	0.0	100.0	71
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.6	69	11.1	58.1	3.3	25.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	63
Age											
15–19	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
20–24	94.0	38	22.8	51.1	1.9	21.6	2.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	36
25–29	85.4	89	14.3	63.1	12.1	9.3	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	76
30–34	89.4	90	6.9	68.0	10.3	7.7	3.9	3.3	0.0	100.0	81
35–39	80.1	62	2.5	67.6	11.9	14.3	0.0	3.2	0.5	100.0	50
40–44	(92.6)	19	(0.0)	(65.3)	(11.2)	(17.6)	(0.0)	(5.8)	(0.0)	100.0	17
45–49	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Education											
Primary, pre-primary or none	(99.2)	29	(31.5)	(50.4)	(8.4)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Secondary	94.6	131	8.4	63.5	9.1	17.1	0.6	1.2	0.0	100.0	124
Higher	78.4	149	6.1	66.5	11.6	9.1	2.7	3.8	0.2	100.0	117
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of the household head											
Serbian	84.9	250	7.7	66.0	9.2	12.5	1.8	2.7	0.1	100.0	212
Albanian	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Bosnian	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Hungarian	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Roma	(100.0)	25	(33.1)	(40.5)	(10.3)	(15.6)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(0.0)	100.0	25
Other	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Does not want to declare	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	96.3	44	23.2	45.0	6.7	21.9	1.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	42
Second	86.7	48	15.6	57.2	11.6	14.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	41
Middle	86.4	51	5.3	78.2	1.5	13.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	44
Fourth	88.4	62	4.1	72.4	14.5	8.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	55
Richest	83.5	106	6.4	62.0	12.4	10.6	3.6	4.8	0.3	100.0	88

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.1R: Antenatal care coverage

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Provider of antenatal care[A]	No antenatal care	Total	Percentage of women who were attended at least once by skilled health personnel[1,B]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Medical doctor				
Total	96.7	3.3	100.0	96.7	391
Area					
Urban	96.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	280
Other	98.2	1.8	100.0	98.2	112
Region					
Belgrade	96.6	3.4	100.0	96.6	93
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(97.3)	(2.7)	100.0	(97.3)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.5	4.5	100.0	95.5	199
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(93.1)	(6.9)	100.0	(93.1)	35
Primary	96.6	3.4	100.0	96.6	264
Secondary or higher	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	92
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	96.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	87
20–34	97.2	2.8	100.0	97.2	286
35–49	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Missing	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	94.2	5.8	100.0	94.2	100
Second	96.4	3.6	100.0	96.4	86
Middle	97.9	2.1	100.0	97.9	84
Fourth	96.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	60
Richest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	96.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	270
Richest 40 per cent	98.1	1.9	100.0	98.1	122

1 MICS indicator TM.5a — Antenatal care coverage (at least once by skilled health personnel)
A Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
B Skilled providers include Medical doctor, Nurse/Midwife and Patronage nurse.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.2R: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and per cent distribution of timing of first antenatal care visit during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and median months pregnant at first ANC visit among women with at least one ANC visit, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women by number of antenatal care visits:				Per cent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who had at least one ANC visit
	No visits	1–3 visits to any provider	4 or more visits to any provider[1]	8 or more visits to any provider[2]	No ante-natal care visits	Less than 4 months	4–6 months	7+ months	DK/Missing				
Total	3.3	6.4	90.3	51.2	3.3	89.0	6.2	0.9	0.5	100.0	391	1.6	376
Area													
Urban	3.9	6.4	89.6	52.8	3.9	88.5	6.3	1.0	0.4	100.0	280	1.6	268
Other	1.8	6.2	92.1	47.4	1.8	90.3	6.2	0.8	0.9	100.0	112	1.6	109
Region													
Belgrade	3.4	3.4	93.2	55.4	3.4	89.4	7.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	93	1.4	90
Vojvodina	0.0	7.3	92.7	51.9	0.0	92.3	6.3	0.0	1.5	100.0	66	1.8	65
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(2.7)	(3.5)	(93.8)	(54.5)	(2.7)	(94.5)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(1.8)	33
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.5	7.9	87.6	48.6	4.5	86.8	6.3	1.8	0.5	100.0	199	1.6	189
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(6.9)	(15.5)	(77.6)	(44.2)	(6.9)	(84.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	35	(1.4)	32
Primary	3.4	6.4	90.2	49.2	3.4	88.4	7.0	0.8	0.4	100.0	264	1.6	254
Secondary or higher	1.7	2.7	95.6	59.9	1.7	92.7	4.2	1.5	0.0	100.0	92	1.4	91
Age at most recent live birth													
Less than 20	3.9	4.5	91.6	56.6	3.9	88.0	5.4	1.5	1.1	100.0	87	1.8	83
20–34	2.8	6.7	90.5	50.6	2.8	90.5	5.6	0.8	0.4	100.0	286	1.6	277
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	16
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.8	15.9	78.3	34.1	5.8	80.0	10.9	2.2	1.1	100.0	100	2.0	93
Second	3.6	6.1	90.3	51.2	3.6	89.3	6.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	86	1.4	82
Middle	2.1	4.0	93.9	53.8	2.1	93.1	4.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	84	1.6	83
Fourth	3.9	0.8	95.3	58.5	3.9	89.9	3.9	2.2	0.0	100.0	60	1.2	58
Richest	0.0	0.0	100.0	68.7	0.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	61	1.6	61
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	3.9	9.1	87.0	45.7	3.9	87.0	7.4	0.8	0.8	100.0	270	1.8	257
Richest 40 per cent	1.9	0.4	97.7	63.6	1.9	93.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	122	1.4	119

[1] MICS indicator TM.5b — Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider); SDG indicator 3.8.1
[2] MICS indicator TM.5c — Antenatal care coverage (at least eight times by any provider)
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.2AR: Antenatal and post-natal home visits

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were visited at home by a patronage nurse during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth and during the first week following discharge, and among those who were visited during the first 7 days, the average number of visits after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women visited by a patronage nurse during:		Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Average number of visits by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were visited by a patronage nurse during the first week following discharge
	Pregnancy[1]	The first week following discharge[2]			
Total	11.7	90.1	391	3.4	353
Area					
Urban	10.3	91.7	280	3.4	256
Other	15.3	86.0	112	3.2	96
Region					
Belgrade	3.1	96.7	93	4.1	90
Vojvodina	17.8	93.1	66	3.9	61
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(2.0)	(92.4)	34	(4.1)	31
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.4	85.6	199	2.7	170
Age					
15–19	11.9	82.2	56	(3.0)	46
20–24	9.9	91.6	159	3.6	145
25–29	15.3	89.4	105	3.2	94
30–34	6.5	91.2	50	(3.4)	46
35–39	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	17
40–44	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4
45–49	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	0
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(1.6)	(91.6)	35	(3.2)	32
Primary	13.8	90.5	264	3.4	239
Secondary or higher	9.7	88.2	92	3.4	81
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	14.1	85.8	100	3.1	86
Second	12.2	87.7	86	3.0	75
Middle	12.6	94.0	84	3.3	79
Fourth	11.7	89.2	60	3.7	54
Richest	5.9	95.9	61	4.0	59
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	13.0	88.9	270	3.1	240
Richest 40 per cent	8.8	92.6	122	3.8	113

[1] MICS indicator TM.S9 — Patronage nurse visits during pregnancy
[2] MICS indicator TM.S10 — Patronage nurse visits during the first week following discharge
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.3R: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, and percentage of women for whom a healthcare provider delivered additional specific antenatal services during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, had:				Percentage of women for whom, during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, a healthcare provider:					Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	Listened to the baby's heartbeat	Talked about which foods or how much food to eat	Talked about breastfeeding	Asked about vaginal bleeding	Measured the woman's weight	
Total	92.5	94.6	95.1	91.2	95.9	51.1	50.5	71.4	84.6	391
Area										
Urban	92.4	93.8	94.1	90.9	95.7	52.0	51.4	72.5	86.2	280
Other	92.6	96.7	97.5	91.8	96.5	48.8	48.0	68.6	80.5	112
Region										
Belgrade	93.6	95.5	95.5	92.9	96.6	52.4	56.7	81.7	91.5	93
Vojvodina	97.6	97.7	97.7	95.3	100.0	58.6	55.6	74.4	98.1	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(91.3)	(97.3)	(97.3)	(91.3)	(97.3)	(51.0)	(48.1)	(66.4)	(85.5)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.5	92.6	93.6	89.0	94.0	48.0	46.2	66.3	76.7	199
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(88.9)	(90.3)	(90.3)	(88.9)	(90.3)	(44.2)	(39.0)	(67.8)	(77.0)	35
Primary	92.4	94.6	95.3	91.1	95.9	49.0	49.8	69.9	83.3	264
Secondary or higher	94.2	96.3	96.3	92.1	98.3	59.6	56.8	76.8	91.2	92
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	90.4	94.1	94.1	90.4	96.1	55.1	51.6	68.4	81.1	87
20–34	93.4	95.2	95.9	92.0	96.2	50.6	50.3	72.4	86.0	286
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	88.0	89.8	91.7	84.4	92.3	47.1	51.6	66.1	77.5	100
Second	91.0	95.3	95.3	91.0	95.3	57.6	47.8	68.7	82.9	86
Middle	97.0	96.1	96.1	95.2	97.9	50.6	48.7	82.1	91.2	84
Fourth	93.8	95.3	95.3	93.8	96.1	44.2	49.8	67.2	88.4	60
Richest	94.3	98.7	98.7	94.3	100.0	56.0	55.3	73.0	85.4	61
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	91.7	93.5	94.2	89.9	95.0	51.5	49.5	71.9	83.5	270
Richest 40 per cent	94.1	97.0	97.0	94.1	98.1	50.1	52.6	70.1	86.9	122

[1] MICS indicator TM.6 — Content of antenatal care
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.5.4R: Counselling during childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and percentage of women by type of information provided through childbirth preparation programme, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of women who attended a childbirth preparation programme by type of information received				Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who attended a childbirth preparation programme
			Woman's health during pregnancy	Breastfeeding	Newborn care	Parenting skills	
Total	2.0	391	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Area							
Urban	1.4	280	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other	3.5	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Region							
Belgrade	4.9	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Vojvodina	1.5	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(0.0)	34	-	-	-	-	0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.1	199	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Age							
15–19	1.6	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
20–24	0.9	159	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
25–29	4.2	105	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
30–34	2.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
35–39	(*)	17	-	-	-	-	0
40–44	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	0
45–49	(*)	0	-	-	-	-	0
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	35	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	2.9	264	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Secondary or higher	0.0	92	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	5.3	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Second	1.0	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Middle	0.0	84	-	-	-	-	0
Fourth	0.0	60	-	-	-	-	0
Richest	2.6	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	2.3	270	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Richest 40 per cent	1.3	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2

[1] MICS indicator TM.S11 — Attendance to childbirth preparation programme
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.5.5R: Reasons for not attending childbirth preparation programme

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme during the pregnancy of the most recent live birth, and per cent distribution of these women according to main reason for non-attendance, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Main reason for non-attendance to a childbirth preparation programme						Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who did not attend a childbirth preparation programme
			Did not know it exists	No need	No time	Not organised in my neighborhood	DK/Don't remember	Other		
Total	98.0	391	34.5	47.8	11.0	5.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	384
Area										
Urban	98.6	280	33.8	51.6	9.5	4.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	276
Other	96.5	112	36.4	38.1	14.8	8.8	0.0	1.8	100.0	108
Region										
Belgrade	95.1	93	13.6	69.7	12.6	3.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	89
Vojvodina	98.5	66	25.1	60.7	9.1	1.4	0.0	3.7	100.0	65
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(100.0)	34	(20.2)	(57.0)	(12.1)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.9	199	49.5	32.0	10.7	7.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	196
Age										
15–19	98.4	56	51.9	27.2	8.5	7.4	0.0	5.0	100.0	55
20–24	99.1	159	37.7	43.6	8.7	9.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	157
25–29	95.8	105	29.6	55.2	13.0	0.8	0.0	1.5	100.0	101
30–34	98.0	50	22.0	61.1	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	49
35–39	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
40–44	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
45–49	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(100.0)	35	(47.8)	(37.2)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	100.0	35
Primary	97.1	264	34.9	49.4	11.3	3.7	0.0	0.7	100.0	256
Secondary or higher	100.0	92	28.2	47.3	9.6	12.3	0.0	2.6	100.0	92
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	94.7	100	44.3	36.0	11.6	7.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	95
Second	99.0	86	46.1	43.8	6.2	2.7	0.0	1.1	100.0	85
Middle	100.0	84	30.8	56.6	7.6	3.3	0.0	1.8	100.0	84
Fourth	100.0	60	21.9	46.7	20.7	8.1	0.0	2.7	100.0	60
Richest	97.4	61	20.5	60.9	11.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	97.7	270	40.6	45.1	8.6	4.4	0.0	1.3	100.0	264
Richest 40 per cent	98.7	122	21.2	53.8	16.1	7.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	120

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.7 DELIVERY CARE

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is a key factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby.[60]

Table TM.6.1 presents the per cent distribution of women age 15–49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery of the most recent birth, and the percentage of their most recent births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

About three quarters of all maternal deaths globally occur due to direct obstetric causes.[61] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and, in case of emergency, that there is a referral system in place to provide obstetric care in the right level of facility. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Sustainable Development Goal 3.1 of reducing maternal mortality and it is SDG indicator 3.1.2.

The MICS included questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. According to the revised definition, skilled health personnel, as referenced by SDG indicator 3.1.2, are competent maternal and newborn health professionals educated, trained and regulated to national and international standards. They are competent to facilitate physiological processes during labour to ensure clean and safe birth and identify and manage or refer women and/or newborns with complications.

Tables TM.6.2 and TM.6.2R present information on assistance during delivery of the most recent birth in the two years preceding the survey. These tables also show information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

Tables TM.6.3 and TM.6.3R present findings on the use of baby-friendly services; specifically, the percentage of women aged 15–49 years who had a live birth delivered in a health-care facility in the last two years who reported being roomed-in with the baby after the birth, and per cent distribution of women, by reason, for not being roomed-in with the child after birth. The Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative (BFHI) is a global initiative of WHO and UNICEF that was launched in 1991. The Initiative aims to give every baby the best start in life by creating a health-care environment that supports breastfeeding and appropriate health-care practices as the norm. This Initiative began in Serbia in 1994.

[60] World Health Organization (WHO). WHO recommendations for maternal and newborn care for a positive postnatal experience. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240045989.

[61] Wei, Y., Luo, H., Liu, X., Sun, G., Liu, J., Wei, X., Cao, C., et al. Global, regional, and national levels of maternal mortality, 1990–2021: A systematic analysis for the Global Burden of Disease Study 2021. SSRN, 2025. https://papers.ssrn.com/sol3/papers.cfm?abstract_id=5158507.

Table TM.6.1: Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Serbia, 2025

	Place of delivery			Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility		Other			
	Public sector	Private sector				
Total	97.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	99.8	310
Area						
Urban	96.7	3.3	0.0	100.0	100.0	199
Other	97.4	2.2	0.4	100.0	99.6	112
Region						
Belgrade	93.9	6.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	77
Vojvodina	97.9	2.1	0.0	100.0	100.0	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.3	1.1	0.6	100.0	99.4	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.8	2.2	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	29
Secondary	98.1	1.5	0.4	100.0	99.6	131
Higher	95.4	4.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth						
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
20–34	97.3	2.5	0.2	100.0	99.8	228
35–49	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	100.0	70
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0
Number of antenatal care visits						
None	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	14
1–3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	19
4+ visits	96.6	3.2	0.2	100.0	99.8	276
8+ visits	95.6	4.2	0.2	100.0	99.8	196
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	96.3	3.6	0.2	100.0	99.8	250
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Roma	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	44
Second	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	48
Middle	95.3	3.8	0.9	100.0	99.1	51
Fourth	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	62
Richest	94.4	5.6	0.0	100.0	100.0	106

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 — Institutional deliveries
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.6.2: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Serbia, 2025

	Person assisting at delivery[A]						
	Skilled attendant		Other				
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,B]
Total	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Area							
Urban	92.9	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Other	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Region							
Belgrade	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vojvodina	77.9	22.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.5	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(84.2)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Secondary	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	93.1	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
20–34	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
35–49	97.2	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(91.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
1–3 visits	(92.0)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
4+ visits	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
8+ visits	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Place of delivery							
Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health facility	91.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Public	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	93.3	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Roma	(80.2)	(19.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Second	94.8	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	91.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	91.1	8.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	94.1	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

[1] MICS indicator TM.9 — Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2
[2] MICS indicator TM.10 — Caesarean section
[A] Only the most qualified attendant is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
[B] Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Per cent delivered by C-section				C-section decided before onset of labour pains					
Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	At request of mother	At doctor's recommendation	Other reason	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years, delivered by C-section, decided before onset of labour pains
23.3	6.9	30.2	310	5.1	93.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	72
24.2	7.6	31.8	199	6.3	92.1	1.6	0.0	100.0	48
21.7	5.7	27.5	112	2.9	97.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	24
22.2	8.6	30.8	77	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	17
22.4	6.0	28.4	84	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
22.2	2.0	24.2	80	(10.1)	(85.4)	(4.4)	(0.0)	100.0	18
26.9	11.9	38.8	69	(10.4)	(89.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
(7.4)	(3.0)	(10.4)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
21.4	7.4	28.8	131	6.4	93.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	28
27.9	7.3	35.2	149	3.5	94.6	1.9	0.0	100.0	42
(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
19.4	8.1	27.5	228	6.4	91.9	1.8	0.0	100.0	44
39.8	4.5	44.3	70	(2.6)	(97.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28
(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
(18.9)	(3.2)	(22.1)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
(18.6)	(6.5)	(25.1)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
23.9	7.2	31.1	276	5.6	93.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	66
26.0	9.2	35.3	196	6.8	92.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	51
(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
23.4	6.9	30.3	310	5.1	93.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	72
23.3	6.2	29.4	301	4.9	94.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	70
(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
(*)	(*)	(*)	0	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
24.3	5.7	30.0	250	5.8	92.9	1.3	0.0	100.0	61
(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
(5.3)	(5.5)	(10.8)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
12.1	7.1	19.1	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
22.5	2.3	24.8	48	(2.6)	(97.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	11
28.3	6.2	34.6	51	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	15
21.1	3.5	24.7	62	(10.3)	(87.9)	(1.8)	(0.0)	100.0	13
27.2	11.3	38.5	106	(7.3)	(90.8)	(1.9)	(0.0)	100.0	29

Table TM.6.3: Use of baby-friendly services

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported being roomed-in with the most recent live-born child after birth in a facility, and per cent distribution of women, by reason, for not being roomed-in with the child after birth, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who reported being roomed-in with the child after birth[1,A]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a facility	Per cent distribution of women who reported not being roomed-in with the child after birth by reason				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years in a facility who reported not being roomed-in with the most recent live-born child after birth
			Did not want to	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing		
Total	63.6	310	8.0	62.7	29.0	0.4	100.0	113
Area								
Urban	61.4	199	10.2	58.4	31.4	0.0	100.0	77
Other	67.4	112	3.3	71.7	23.9	1.1	100.0	36
Region								
Belgrade	76.3	77	(25.4)	(55.4)	(19.2)	(0.0)	100.0	18
Vojvodina	47.7	84	4.3	62.9	32.8	0.0	100.0	44
Sumadija and Western Serbia	70.7	80	(5.9)	(61.4)	(31.0)	(1.8)	100.0	23
Southern and Eastern Serbia	60.7	69	(4.0)	(68.4)	(27.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Age								
15–19	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
20–24	68.0	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
25–29	65.8	89	(1.4)	(78.1)	(20.5)	(0.0)	100.0	30
30–34	68.6	90	9.1	58.1	32.8	0.0	100.0	28
35–39	52.7	62	(18.4)	(46.3)	(35.3)	(0.0)	100.0	29
40–44	(69.0)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
45–49	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Education								
Primary, pre-primary or none	(55.4)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Secondary	62.8	131	5.4	65.7	28.1	0.8	100.0	49
Higher	66.0	149	12.6	58.7	28.7	0.0	100.0	51
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	64.8	250	10.2	65.1	24.2	0.5	100.0	88
Albanian	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	-	0
Bosnian	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Hungarian	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Roma	(51.3)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Other	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Does not want to declare	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	56.0	44	(0.0)	(73.2)	(26.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Second	74.4	48	(3.9)	(74.7)	(21.4)	(0.0)	100.0	12
Middle	70.5	51	(6.4)	(65.0)	(28.6)	(0.0)	100.0	15
Fourth	65.4	62	(0.9)	(62.9)	(34.3)	(1.9)	100.0	21
Richest	57.4	106	16.3	54.1	29.6	0.0	100.0	45

1 MICS indicator TM.S12 — Rooming-in of mother and newborn
A Women who reported using baby-friendly services are those that reported being roomed-in with the child after birth.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.6.1R: Place of delivery

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by place of delivery of the most recent live birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Place of delivery		Total	Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Health facility	Home			
	Public sector				
Total	99.7	0.3	100.0	99.7	391
Area					
Urban	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	280
Other	99.1	0.9	100.0	99.1	112
Region					
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	93
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.5	0.5	100.0	99.5	199
Education					
Pre-primary or none	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Primary	99.6	0.4	100.0	99.6	264
Secondary or higher	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	92
Age at most recent live birth					
Less than 20	98.8	1.2	100.0	98.8	87
20–34	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	286
35–49	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Missing	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Number of antenatal care visits					
None	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
1–3 visits	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	25
4+ visits	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	354
8+ visits	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	201
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	100
Second	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	86
Middle	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	84
Fourth	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	60
Richest	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	61
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	99.6	0.4	100.0	99.6	270
Richest 40 per cent	100.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	122

[1] MICS indicator TM.8 — Institutional deliveries
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.6.2R: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by person providing assistance at delivery of the most recent live birth, and percentage of most recent live births delivered by C-section, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Person assisting at delivery[A]						
	Skilled attendant		Other				
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other	No attendant	Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1,B]
Total	91.4	8.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7
Area							
Urban	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Other	89.1	10.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1
Region							
Belgrade	90.3	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Vojvodina	90.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.9	8.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(93.1)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
Primary	89.5	10.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6
Secondary or higher	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Age at most recent live birth							
Less than 20	93.4	5.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8
20–34	90.5	9.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Number of antenatal care visits							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
1–3 visits	(92.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)
4+ visits	91.8	8.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
8+ visits	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Place of delivery							
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)
Health facility	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Public	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.2	7.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9
Second	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	92.4	7.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6
Richest 40 per cent	89.1	10.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

1 MICS indicator TM.9 — Skilled attendant at delivery; SDG indicator 3.1.2
2 MICS indicator TM.10 — Caesarean section
A Only the most qualified attendant is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported.
B Skilled providers include Medical doctor and Nurse/Midwife.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Per cent delivered by C-section				C-section decided before onset of labour pains					
Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	At request of mother	At doctor's recommendation	Other reason	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years, delivered by C-section, decided before onset of labour pains
14.0	8.5	22.5	391	3.4	92.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	55
13.5	7.8	21.3	280	(0.0)	(97.8)	(2.2)	(0.0)	100.0	38
15.2	10.3	25.4	112	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
12.4	11.2	23.7	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
13.5	11.8	25.3	66	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
(23.1)	(3.4)	(26.4)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
13.3	7.0	20.3	199	(3.4)	(93.5)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	26
(4.7)	(10.2)	(14.9)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
14.4	8.5	22.9	264	(4.9)	(89.1)	(6.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38
16.4	7.7	24.1	92	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
5.6	18.2	23.9	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
16.5	5.4	21.9	286	(3.9)	(91.2)	(4.8)	(0.0)	100.0	47
(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
(*)	(*)	(*)	13	-	-	-	-	-	0
(16.4)	(10.4)	(26.8)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
14.3	8.7	23.0	354	(3.7)	(94.7)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	51
12.4	10.6	22.9	201	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	0
14.0	8.5	22.5	390	3.4	92.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	55
14.0	8.5	22.5	390	3.4	92.4	4.2	0.0	100.0	55
12.7	11.7	24.4	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
10.7	7.7	18.4	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
20.4	9.8	30.3	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
18.5	1.6	20.0	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
7.2	9.4	16.6	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
14.5	9.8	24.3	270	(2.3)	(94.0)	(3.7)	(0.0)	100.0	39
12.8	5.5	18.3	122	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16

Table TM.6.3R: Use of baby-friendly services

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who reported being roomed-in with the most recent live-born child after birth in a facility, and per cent distribution of women, by reason, for not being roomed-in with the child after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who reported being roomed-in with the child after birth[1,A]	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who delivered the most recent live birth in a facility	Per cent distribution of women who reported not being roomed-in with the child after birth by reason				Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years in a facility who reported not being roomed-in with the most recent live-born child after birth
			Did not want to	There were no conditions	Due to illness of mother and/or baby	Missing		
Total	64.5	391	5.8	53.3	40.3	0.6	100.0	139
Area								
Urban	65.9	280	3.9	49.4	46.8	0.0	100.0	95
Other	61.2	112	(10.1)	(61.8)	(26.3)	(1.8)	100.0	43
Region								
Belgrade	78.9	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Vojvodina	50.8	66	(7.5)	(55.8)	(36.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(39.0)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Southern and Eastern Serbia	66.7	199	(4.1)	(51.6)	(43.1)	(1.2)	100.0	66
Age								
15–19	64.6	56	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
20–24	69.3	159	(5.0)	(61.1)	(32.3)	(1.6)	100.0	49
25–29	63.2	105	(7.2)	(55.6)	(37.1)	(0.0)	100.0	39
30–34	52.0	50	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
35–39	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
40–44	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
45–49	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Education								
Pre-primary or none	(61.9)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	66.4	264	4.3	54.0	41.7	0.0	100.0	89
Secondary or higher	60.2	92	(11.6)	(48.6)	(37.7)	(2.1)	100.0	37
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	50.0	100	(8.6)	(53.6)	(37.9)	(0.0)	100.0	50
Second	75.5	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Middle	66.8	84	(0.0)	(55.7)	(41.6)	(2.8)	100.0	28
Fourth	61.7	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Richest	72.6	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	63.3	270	5.8	48.2	45.2	0.8	100.0	99
Richest 40 per cent	67.2	122	(5.8)	(65.8)	(28.3)	(0.0)	100.0	40

[1] MICS indicator TM.S12 — Rooming-in of mother and newborn
[A] Women who reported using baby-friendly services are those that reported being roomed-in with the child after birth.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.8 BIRTHWEIGHT

Weight at birth is a good indicator not only of a mother's health and nutritional status but also the newborn's chances for survival, growth, long-term health, and psychosocial development. Low birth weight (LBW), defined as a birthweight less than 2,500 grams (g) regardless of gestational age, carries a range of grave health and developmental risks for children. LBW babies face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early days with more than 80% of neonatal deaths occurring in LBW newborns; recent evidence also links increased mortality risk through adolescence to LBW. For those who do survive, LBW contributes to a wide range of poor health outcomes including higher risk of stunted linear growth in childhood, and long-term effects into adulthood such as lower intelligence quotient (IQ) and an increased risk of chronic conditions including obesity, diabetes, and cardiovascular problems.[62,63]

Premature birth, being born before 37 weeks gestation, is the primary cause of LBW given that a baby born early has less time to grow and gain weight in utero, especially as much of the foetal weight is gained during the latter part of pregnancy. The other cause of LBW is intrauterine growth restriction which occurs when the foetus does not grow well because of problems with the mother's health and/or nutrition, placental problems, or birth defects. While poor dietary intake and disease during pregnancy can affect birthweight outcome, an intergenerational effect has also been noted with mothers who were themselves LBW having an increased risk of having an LBW offspring.[64,65,66] Short maternal stature and maternal thinness before pregnancy can increase risk of having an LBW child which can be offset by dietary interventions including micronutrient supplementation.[67,68] Other factors such as cigarette smoking during pregnancy can increase the risk of LBW, especially among certain age groups.[69,70]

A major limitation of monitoring LBW globally is the lack of birthweight data for many children, especially in some countries. There is a notable bias among those who are not weighed, with those born to poorer, less educated, rural mothers being less likely to have a birthweight when compared to their richer, urban counterparts with more highly educated mothers. As the characteristics of the unweighted are related to being LBW, LBW estimates that do not represent these children may be lower than the true value. Furthermore, poor quality of available data with regard to excessive heaping on multiples of 500 g or 100 g exists in the majority of available data from low and middle-income countries and can further underestimate LBW.[71] To help overcome some of these limitations, a method was developed to adjust LBW estimates for missing birth weights and heaping on 2,500 g.[72] This method comprises a single imputation allowing births with missing birthweights to be included in the LBW estimate using data on maternal perception of size at birth, and also moved 25 per cent of data heaped on 2500 g to the LBW category. This was applied to available household survey data and the results were reflected in the UNICEF global LBW database between 2004 and 2017. This computation has been used in earlier rounds of MICS reports.

However, the method of estimating LBW has now been replaced with superior modelling. Currently, this new method is not included in the standard tabulations of MICS. Tables TM.7.1 and TM.7.1R therefore present the percentage of children weighed at birth and the percentage of children with recorded weights at exactly 2,500 grams. The crude percentage of LBW among children weighed at birth as reported on available cards or from mother's recall is also presented. It should be noted that this crude estimate is likely not representative of the full population (typically an underestimate of true LBW prevalence) and therefore must be interpreted with some caution, in particular if there is substantial heaping on 2,500 g.

62 Katz, J. et al. "Mortality Risk in Preterm and Small-for-gestational-age Infants in Low-income and Middle-income Countries: A Pooled Country Analysis." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 417–25. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(13)60993-9.

63 Watkins, J., S. Kotecha, and S. Kotecha. "Correction: All-Cause Mortality of Low Birthweight Infants in Infancy, Childhood, and Adolescence: Population Study of England and Wales." PLOS Medicine 13, no. 5 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1002069.

64 Abu-Saad, K., and D. Fraser. "Maternal Nutrition and Birth Outcomes." Epidemiologic Reviews 32, no. 1 (2010): 5–25. doi:10.1093/epirev/mxq001.

65 Qian, M. et al. "The Intergenerational Transmission of Low Birth Weight and Intrauterine Growth Restriction: A Large Cross-generational Cohort Study in Taiwan." Maternal and Child Health Journal 21, no. 7 (2017): 1512–521. doi:10.1007/s10995-017-2276-1.

66 Drake, A., and B. Walker. "The Intergenerational Effects of Fetal Programming: Non-genomic Mechanisms for the Inheritance of Low Birth Weight and Cardiovascular Risk." Journal of Endocrinology 180, no. 1 (2004): 1–16. doi:10.1677/joe.0.1800001.

67 Han, Z. et al. 2012. "Maternal Height and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analyses." Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Canada 34, no. 8 (2012): 721–46. doi:10.1016/s1701–2163(16)35337-3.

68 Han, Z. et al. "Maternal Underweight and the Risk of Preterm Birth and Low Birth Weight: A Systematic Review and Meta-analyses." International Journal of Epidemiology 40, no. 1 (2011): 65–101. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq195.

69 Periera, P. et al. 2017. "Maternal Active Smoking During Pregnancy and Low Birth Weight in the Americas: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis." Nicotine & Tobacco Research 19, no. 5 (2017): 497–505. doi:10.1093/ntr/ntw228.

70 Zheng, W. et al. "Association between Maternal Smoking during Pregnancy and Low Birthweight: Effects by Maternal Age." Plos One 11, no. 1 (2016). doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0146241.

71 Blanc, A., and T. Wardlaw. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure." Bulletin of the World Health Organization 83, no. 3 (2005): 178–85. doi:PMC2624216.

72 UNICEF, and WHO. Low Birthweight: Country, regional and global estimates. New York: UNICEF, 2004. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/43184/9280638327.pdf.

Table TM.7.1: Children weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
					Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birthweight)[C]:			
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
Total	28.7	70.5	99.9	310	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	3.5	5.5	308
Area											
Urban	30.0	69.9	100.0	199	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	2.4	3.7	198
Other	26.5	71.5	99.8	112	0.0	0.8	0.8	3.3	5.4	8.6	109
Region											
Belgrade	22.1	77.4	100.0	77	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	76
Vojvodina	35.5	62.1	100.0	84	0.0	0.8	0.8	3.5	5.5	9.0	82
Sumadija and Western Serbia	19.0	81.0	100.0	80	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.0	2.3	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	38.9	60.8	99.7	69	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.4	7.5	69
Education											
Primary, pre-primary or none	(25.4)	(74.6)	(100.0)	29	(0.0)	(2.2)	(2.2)	(1.5)	(10.1)	(11.6)	29
Secondary	29.2	69.1	99.8	131	0.0	0.7	0.7	3.1	2.6	5.7	128
Higher	28.7	71.1	100.0	149	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.5	3.2	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
20–34 years	27.7	71.1	99.9	228	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.9	6.6	225
35–49 years	34.9	65.1	100.0	70	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	2.8	2.8	70
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Place of delivery											
Home	-	-	-	0.	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Health facility	28.8	70.4	99.9	310	0.0	0.5	0.5	2.0	3.5	5.5	307
Public	28.9	70.3	99.9	301	0.0	0.2	0.2	2.1	3.6	5.6	298
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
NGO	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Birth order of most recent live birth											
1	28.3	71.4	100.0	119	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1.0	3.4	118
2–3	29.9	68.8	99.9	168	0.0	0.5	0.5	1.1	4.4	5.5	165
4–5	(24.8)	(75.2)	(100.0)	22	(0.0)	(2.9)	(2.9)	(6.8)	(3.0)	(9.9)	22
6+	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	28.0	71.0	99.9	250	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.7	2.4	4.1	247
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Roma	(28.1)	(71.9)	(100.0)	25	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(17.8)	(22.7)	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	29.9	67.4	100.0	44	0.0	1.5	1.5	3.7	12.8	16.5	43
Second	27.1	72.9	100.0	48	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	2.4	5.3	48
Middle	36.9	61.5	100.0	51	0.0	1.7	1.7	3.2	1.1	4.3	50
Fourth	26.5	72.6	99.6	62	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.0	2.1	61
Richest	26.3	73.7	100.0	106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	2.8	3.6	106

[1] MICS indicator TM.11 — Children weighed at birth

[A] The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled.

[B] This indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth for whom a birthweight was recorded or recalled.

[C] The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 grams. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise prevalence of low birthweight (the higher the proportion of missing and/or heaping, the more likely the result presented here is an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.7.1R: Children weighed at birth

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was weighed at birth, by source of information, and percentage of weighed live births recorded at exactly 2,500 grams and below 2,500 grams of those with a recorded or recalled birthweight, by source of information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of live births weighed at birth:			Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	Percentage of weighed live births:						Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child has a recorded or recalled birthweight
					Recorded at exactly 2,500 grams:			Recorded below 2,500 grams (crude low birthweight)[C]:			
	From card	From recall	Total[1,A]		From card	From recall	Total	From card	From recall	Total	
Total	27.9	68.8	99.1	391	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	9.5	12.8	378
Area											
Urban	25.2	71.1	99.4	280	0.0	3.9	3.9	3.3	10.5	13.8	269
Other	34.6	63.0	98.4	112	0.0	0.8	0.8	3.1	7.1	10.2	109
Region											
Belgrade	41.3	54.3	100.0	93	0.0	2.3	2.3	4.2	6.9	11.1	89
Vojvodina	41.9	53.6	100.0	66	0.0	1.1	1.1	9.4	7.0	16.5	63
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(36.8)	(54.5)	(94.6)	34	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	31
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.4	83.0	99.1	199	0.0	4.4	4.4	0.9	13.0	13.9	196
Education											
Pre-primary or none	(28.3)	(68.9)	(100.0)	35	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(9.3)	(12.0)	34
Primary	25.6	71.4	99.6	264	0.0	3.9	3.9	2.6	9.6	12.3	256
Secondary or higher	34.3	61.2	97.2	92	0.0	1.5	1.5	5.4	9.1	14.6	88
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Age at most recent live birth											
Less than 20 years	23.3	70.3	96.7	87	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	8.5	12.4	82
20–34 years	29.1	69.1	100.0	286	0.0	2.9	2.9	3.3	9.9	13.2	281
35–49 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Health facility	28.0	69.0	99.3	390	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	9.5	12.8	378
Public	28.0	69.0	99.3	390	0.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	9.5	12.8	378
Birth order of most recent live birth											
1	32.3	64.3	97.2	104	0.0	2.2	2.2	6.7	11.6	18.2	101
2–3	27.2	70.2	100.0	168	0.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	7.5	9.8	163
4–5	29.6	70.0	100.0	85	0.0	5.2	5.2	1.1	6.3	7.4	84
6+	(13.9)	(73.7)	(100.0)	34	(0.0)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(3.4)	(22.5)	(26.0)	30
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	25.3	68.8	98.9	100	0.0	3.5	3.5	4.1	14.2	18.3	94
Second	26.2	73.8	100.0	86	0.0	5.9	5.9	2.8	11.5	14.3	86
Middle	33.1	61.7	96.9	84	0.0	1.0	1.0	1.9	7.2	9.1	80
Fourth	27.7	68.6	100.0	60	0.0	2.3	2.3	3.5	7.0	10.4	58
Richest	27.4	71.6	100.0	61	0.0	1.2	1.2	4.3	4.9	9.2	60
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	28.0	68.2	98.7	270	0.0	3.6	3.6	3.0	11.1	14.1	260
Richest 40 per cent	27.6	70.1	100.0	122	0.0	1.7	1.7	3.9	5.9	9.8	119

1 MICS indicator TM.11 — Children weighed at birth

A The indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth, but with no actual birthweight recorded or recalled.

B This indicator includes children that were reported weighed at birth for whom a birthweight was recorded or recalled.

C The values here are as recorded on card or as reported by respondent. The total crude low birthweight typically requires adjustment for missing birthweights, as well as heaping, particularly at exactly 2,500 grams. The results presented here cannot be considered to represent the precise prevalence of low birthweight (the higher the proportion of missing and/or heaping, the more likely the result presented here is an underestimate) and therefore not reported as a MICS indicator.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

6.9 THERMAL CARE FOR NEWBORNS

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 2.3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life.[73] The majority of newborn deaths occur within the first few days of life, with approximately 45% of early neonatal mortality happening within 24 hours after birth, and 19% occurring on the second day[74], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur, due to complications such as postpartum haemorrhage and hypertensive disorders[75].

Essential components of the content of post-natal care include, but are not limited to, thermal and cord care, breastfeeding counselling, assessing the baby's temperature, weighing the baby, and counselling the mother on danger signs for newborns. Thermal care and cord care are essential elements of newborn care which contributes to keeping the baby stable and preventing hypothermia. Appropriate cord care is important for preventing life-threatening infections for both mother and baby.[8] Proper hygiene practices and timely interventions can significantly reduce neonatal sepsis and maternal infections, which are major contributors to mortality in the postnatal period. Tables TM.8.4 and TM.8.4R present the percentage of last-born children in the last 2 years who were dried after birth, the percentage who were given skin to skin contact and the per cent distribution of the timing of first bath.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin-to-skin contact and per cent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child						
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest[A]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2,B]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[C]	DK/Don't remember	Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
Total	83.1	73.3	33.9	62.1	2.1	23.4	0.3	12.1	100.0	310
Sex of newborn										
Male	84.9	74.3	34.3	62.8	1.9	24.1	0.3	10.8	100.0	157
Female	81.2	72.3	33.4	61.3	2.3	22.7	0.3	13.4	100.0	153
Area										
Urban	80.2	70.4	31.3	58.7	2.9	25.2	0.3	12.9	100.0	199
Other	88.2	78.5	38.4	68.1	0.7	20.3	0.3	10.6	100.0	112
Region										
Belgrade	77.9	78.0	33.0	55.0	1.4	30.0	0.0	13.6	100.0	77
Vojvodina	85.3	77.0	47.3	53.2	0.6	31.6	0.0	14.6	100.0	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.1	75.1	32.0	72.6	2.0	14.6	0.0	10.8	100.0	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	77.9	61.5	20.7	68.5	5.0	16.3	1.4	8.8	100.0	69
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(81.7)	(86.3)	(42.8)	(74.3)	(3.2)	(14.6)	(0.0)	(7.9)	100.0	29
Secondary	87.0	73.7	31.7	62.2	1.6	25.0	0.5	10.7	100.0	131
Higher	80.1	70.7	33.8	60.2	2.4	23.9	0.2	13.2	100.0	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
20–34	85.9	75.2	35.2	62.0	1.9	24.0	0.2	11.9	100.0	228
35–49	73.0	63.1	23.2	59.3	3.0	22.7	0.8	14.3	100.0	70
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Place of delivery										
Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Health facility	83.0	73.3	33.8	62.0	2.1	23.5	0.3	12.1	100.0	310
Public	82.9	73.6	34.1	62.8	2.2	22.5	0.3	12.2	100.0	301
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0

[73] UNICEF, WHO, World Bank, & UN DESA Population Division. Levels and trends in child mortality: Report 2023. UNICEF, 2024. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/04/UN-IGME-2023-Child-Mortality-Report.pdf.

[74] Lawn JE, Bhutta ZA, Ezeaka C, Saugstad O. Ending Preventable Neonatal Deaths: Multicountry Evidence to Inform Accelerated Progress to the Sustainable Development Goal by 2030. Neonatology. 2023; 120(4): 491–499. doi:10.1159/000530496. Epub 2023 May 16. PMID: 37231868; PMCID: PMC10614465.

[75] World Health Organization (WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Bank Group, & UN DESA Population Division. Trends in maternal mortality: 2000 to 2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2023. https://www.who.int/publications/i/item/9789240068759.

Table TM.8.4: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin-to-skin contact and per cent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest[A]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2,B]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[C]	DK/Don't remember		
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	81.9	74.2	34.8	62.5	1.8	23.1	0.4	12.3	100.0	250
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Roma	(89.1)	(85.9)	(46.5)	(72.9)	(3.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(12.3)	100.0	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	87.3	76.9	37.1	75.7	0.6	11.4	0.0	12.3	100.0	44
Second	88.3	75.7	29.8	65.7	4.3	20.0	1.1	8.9	100.0	48
Middle	87.8	75.3	33.8	52.0	1.8	29.3	0.8	16.1	100.0	51
Fourth	80.5	73.8	37.1	60.7	1.8	30.3	0.0	7.3	100.0	62
Richest	78.1	69.5	32.5	60.5	2.2	23.1	0.0	14.3	100.0	106

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 — Newborns dried
[2] MICS indicator TM.15 — Skin-to-skin care
[3] MICS indicator TM.16 — Delayed bathing
[A] Includes all children who were placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, regardless of whether they were wrapped or not.
[B] Skin-to-skin contact refers to children who were reported not being wrapped before being placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest.
[C] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin-to-skin contact and per cent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest[A]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2,B]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[C]	DK/Don't remember		
Total	81.4	75.0	27.9	61.2	2.3	10.4	4.9	21.1	100.0	391
Sex of newborn										
Male	82.8	74.7	32.5	61.3	2.4	11.0	4.4	21.0	100.0	198
Female	80.3	75.5	23.2	61.5	2.3	9.8	5.1	21.2	100.0	193
Area										
Urban	82.6	77.7	24.4	57.3	1.3	12.5	5.8	23.1	100.0	280
Other	78.5	68.1	36.5	71.2	5.0	5.0	2.8	16.0	100.0	112
Region										
Belgrade	87.4	86.6	36.4	34.5	3.6	15.7	16.6	29.6	100.0	93
Vojvodina	87.3	77.1	24.3	45.0	3.2	21.6	1.9	28.2	100.0	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(80.0)	(70.4)	(29.9)	(68.4)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(26.7)	100.0	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	76.9	69.6	24.7	77.9	1.8	5.1	1.3	13.8	100.0	199
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(84.4)	(76.8)	(27.8)	(70.1)	(0.0)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(23.5)	100.0	35
Primary	80.9	74.8	29.4	61.1	2.5	10.3	4.2	21.8	100.0	264
Secondary or higher	81.8	74.9	23.6	58.2	2.7	12.1	8.8	18.2	100.0	92
Age at most recent live birth										
Less than 20	86.9	69.5	21.9	64.8	3.0	11.8	4.3	16.1	100.0	87
20–34	79.7	75.9	30.1	60.7	2.3	9.7	4.9	22.3	100.0	286
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Place of delivery										
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Health facility	81.6	75.2	27.9	61.1	2.3	10.4	4.9	21.2	100.0	390
Public	81.6	75.2	27.9	61.1	2.3	10.4	4.9	21.2	100.0	390

Table TM.8.4R: Thermal care for newborns

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live-born child was dried after birth and percentage given skin-to-skin contact and per cent distribution by timing of first bath of child, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who were:			Timing of first bath of child					Total	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Dried (wiped) after birth[1]	Placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest[A]	Given skin-to-skin contact with mother[2,B]	Less than 6 hours after birth	6–23 hours after birth	24 hours or more after birth[3]	Never bathed[C]	DK/Don't remember		
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	72.3	69.5	34.0	65.3	1.5	5.6	2.0	25.7	100.0	100
Second	84.8	79.0	34.7	62.1	6.0	12.4	1.7	17.8	100.0	86
Middle	79.7	72.2	15.2	51.9	1.8	13.0	10.7	22.5	100.0	84
Fourth	85.6	74.5	18.0	65.5	1.6	14.2	1.2	17.5	100.0	60
Richest	89.8	82.7	35.3	62.2	0.0	8.0	9.9	19.9	100.0	61
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	78.6	73.3	28.4	60.1	3.0	10.1	4.6	22.2	100.0	270
Richest 40 per cent	87.7	78.6	26.7	63.8	0.8	11.1	5.6	18.7	100.0	122

[1] MICS indicator TM.14 — Newborns dried
[2] MICS indicator TM.15 — Skin-to-skin care
[3] MICS indicator TM.16 — Delayed bathing
[A] Includes all children who were placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest, regardless of whether they were wrapped or not.
[B] Skin-to-skin contact refers to children who were reported not being wrapped before being placed directly on the bare skin of the mother's chest.
[C] Children never bathed includes children who at the time of the survey had not yet been bathed because they were very young and children dying so young that they were never bathed.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.10 MENTAL HEALTH

6.10.1 Anxiety and depression

Anxiety and depression are common mental health conditions that typically have their onset during adolescence. Based on the Global Burden of Disease Study[76], the estimated worldwide prevalence of anxiety conditions is 5% among females aged 15–19 years old, 6% among females age 20–24, 3% among males age 15–19 and 4% among males age 20–24. For depressive conditions, the prevalence among females is 3% for those age 15–19 and 5% for those age 20–24. For males, the depression prevalence is 2% for those age 15–19 and 3% for those age 20–24.

Anxiety and depression are among the greatest contributors to years lived with disability for adolescents. Among 15–19-year-olds, for both sexes combined, depressive conditions and anxiety conditions are the 2nd and 3rd ranked causes of years lived with disability. For 20–24-year-olds for both sexes combined, depressive conditions and anxiety conditions are the 2nd and 4th ranked causes of years lived with disability. The global economic burden of adolescent anxiety and depression is US$340 billion annually.[77]

Anxiety and depression among adolescents and young people can effectively be treated with a range of psychological therapies, medications, and lifestyle interventions such as exercise and enhanced social connectedness.[78] The prevalence of these conditions can also be reduced through population interventions targeting social determinants of health, such as eradicating child maltreatment and reducing poverty.[79] Estimation of population prevalence of anxiety and depression is important to allocate resources for treatment and prevention efforts.

In the MICS, all respondents are asked about four hallmark symptoms of **depression** (sad or depressed mood, not finding things enjoyable, easily annoyed or irritated, and feeling hopeless) and six hallmark symptoms of **anxiety** (nervous, anxious, worry you cannot do anything right, worry what others think of you, worry something bad will happen, worried too much about different things, and unable to stop or control worries). Each symptom is recorded as occurring 'never', 'sometimes', 'often', or 'always' on a scale of 0-to-3, over the period of the past two weeks.

[76] Kieling C, Buchweitz C, Caye A, et al. Worldwide Prevalence and Disability from Mental Disorders Across Childhood and Adolescence: Evidence from the Global Burden of Disease Study. JAMA Psychiatry 2024; 81(4): 347–56. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2023.5051

[77] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). The State of the World's Children 2021: On My Mind — Promoting, protecting and caring for children's mental health. New York: UNICEF, 2021. https://www.unicef.org/media/114636/file/SOWC-2021-full-report-English.pdf

[78] Thapar A, Eyre O, Patel V, Brent D. Depression in young people. The Lancet 2022; 400(10352): 617–31. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01012-1; Herrman H, Patel V, Kieling C, et al. Time for united action on depression: a Lancet-World Psychiatric Association Commission. Lancet 2022; 399(10328): 957–1022. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(21)02141–3; Oberste M, Medele M, Javelle F, et al. Physical Activity for the Treatment of Adolescent Depression: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis. Frontiers in Physiology 2020; 11. https://doi.org/10.3389/fphys.2020.00185; Walter HJ, Bukstein OG, Abright AR, et al. Clinical Practice Guideline for the Assessment and Treatment of Children and Adolescents with Anxiety Disorders. Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry 2020; 59(10): 1107–24. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jaac.2020.05.005

[79] Thapar A, et al. The Lancet 2022. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(22)01012-1; Lund C, Brooke-Sumner C, Baingana F, et al. Social determinants of mental disorders and the Sustainable Development Goals: a systematic review of reviews. The Lancet Psychiatry 2018; 5(4): 357–69. https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(18)30060-9; Zaneva M, Guzman-Holst C, Reeves A, Bowes L. The Impact of Monetary Poverty Alleviation Programs on Children's and Adolescents' Mental Health: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis Across Low-, Middle-, and High-Income Countries. Journal of Adolescent Health 2022; 71(2): 147–56. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jadohealth.2022.02.011

Respondents who endorse experiencing any one of the depression symptoms 'often' or 'always' over the past two weeks, are then asked about an additional 11 symptoms related to depression (changes in appetite, difficulty sleeping, easily tired or having no energy, difficulty concentrating, feeling lonely, feeling like a failure, thinking would be better off dead, moving very slowly, restless or unable to sit still, difficulty breathing, and dizziness or faintness). Respondents who endorse experiencing any one of the anxiety symptoms 'often' or 'always' over the past two weeks are then asked about an additional 7 symptoms related to anxiety (restless or unable to sit still, difficulty breathing, dizziness or faintness, getting scared for no reason, difficulty relaxing, heart beating fast, and headaches or muscle tension). Each associated symptom is also scored from 'never' to 'always' (0-to-3) over the past two weeks[80].

Cultural adaptation

Mental health symptoms and their interpretations vary significantly across populations due to several factors. The threshold at which a symptom is considered a clinical concern in healthy populations is influenced by local conditions. For example, work and schooling schedules can impact sleep, appetite may differ based on food availability and religious practices, and violence or instability can lead to family separation and increased levels of worry. Cultural variations also shape how individuals understand, express, and report symptoms. For example, terms used to describe sadness or worries have different interpretations of severity and impairment on daily life. Response styles also vary, with some populations favouring moderate answers while others lean toward extremes (very high or very low). Additionally, social stigma and cultural norms may suppress the reporting of certain symptoms. To account for some of these variations, the mental health module in the MICS undergoes a rigorous process of translation and cultural adaptation in each survey, including local expert reviews and focus group discussions with adolescents and youth.

Cut-off selection for population prevalence estimation

Setting culturally specific cutoff scores is essential for minimizing misclassification (that is, avoiding both false positives and false negatives) and for producing more accurate estimates. Applying the same cut-off scores everywhere can overestimate mental health conditions in some populations while missing genuine cases in others. For this reason, MICS adjusts cut-off scores for each survey during the analysis phase. Given that minimizing false positives is the most important consideration for producing reliable prevalence estimates at the population level, and clinical diagnostic cut-offs are not available in most MICS settings, MICS has adopted a functional impairment approach to set survey-specific cut-offs.

Respondents who report experiencing any of the hallmark symptoms of depression or anxiety 'often' or 'always' over the past two weeks are also asked how often these feelings or experiences negatively affect their ability to perform daily activities or their relationships. This makes it possible to compare symptom scores to functional impairment. An appropriate cut-off score is one where most respondents classified as presenting 'elevated depression or anxiety symptoms' also show functional impairment in at least one domain of daily activities or relationships, while keeping the rate of false positives low to moderate and maintaining a reasonable balance with false negatives. Evidence across MICS surveys shows that cut-off scores linked to functional impairment in around 80% of symptomatic respondents achieve this standard. While this approach does not replace clinical validation, it provides practical evidence that the selected cut-off identifies respondents whose symptoms meaningfully affect daily life. This standardized approach to selecting cut-offs supports comparability across MICS surveys and favors conservative prevalence estimates — avoiding inflation through overly low thresholds — while still capturing respondents whose symptoms are meaningfully associated with functional difficulties.

For surveys where a cut-off has been clinically validated (through a prior local or regional study, or a validation of a same language of the instrument), this clinical cut-off is considered first and compared with the one derived from the functional impairment approach. If the two differ notably, both are weighed together, considering the strengths and limitations of each, to select a final cut-off.

Indicators

For each respondent, a total depression symptom score is calculated by adding the answers across all 15 depression items. Similarly, a total anxiety symptom score is calculated from the sum of the answers across all 13 anxiety items.[81] MICS indicator TM.701 (Symptoms of depression or anxiety) is the estimated percentage of adolescents and young people ages 15 to 24 years in Serbia who have experienced elevated symptoms of depression or anxiety over a two-week period, based on the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025. This indicator refers to respondents with a depression score that is greater than the cut-off score of 6 for depression or with an anxiety score that is greater than the cut-off score of 9 for anxiety. It is important to note, however, that these cut-off scores cannot be used to make a clinical diagnosis of depression or anxiety at the individual level. A respondent's score being above the cut-off does not mean that specific person has clinical depression or anxiety. These cut-offs are only valid in aggregate, for estimating the percentage of a population that meets the threshold for 'elevated symptoms with functional impairment' at a given point in time, that is, a population point prevalence of depression and anxiety over a two-week period.

[80] The MICS mental health module is based on the questionnaire developed, tested and clinically validated under the MMAPP initiative. See: Carvajal-Velez L, Ahs JW, Requejo JH, et al. Measurement of Mental Health Among Adolescents at the Population Level: A Multicountry Protocol for Adaptation and Validation of Mental Health Measures. J Adolescent Health 2023; 72(1s): S27-s33. 10.1016/j.jadohealth.2021.11.035

[81] Three symptoms overlap for the calculation of depression and anxiety. These symptoms overlap in the criteria for depression and anxiety or are commonly associated with both depression and anxiety in global studies among adolescents. Campo JV. Annual Research Review: Functional somatic symptoms and associated anxiety and depression — developmental psychopathology in pediatric practice. Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry 2012; 53(5): 575–92. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.2012.02535.x

Tables TM11.1 and TM.11.1R present the percentage of adolescents and youth reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety over the past two weeks, reported separately for depression, anxiety, and either depression or anxiety. The tables include a breakdown by demographic characteristics, including region, age, education, and household wealth. This information can help inform targeting of treatment and prevention efforts.

Among those meeting the cut-offs for 'elevated symptoms' of depression or anxiety, Tables TM11.1 and TM.11.1R also present the percentage reporting **functional limitations** associated with these symptoms. Functional limitations refer to three domains: home/family (difficulty performing daily activities or with relationships at home), academic/occupational (difficulty performing activities at school or work), and social (negative impacts on social relationships with peers). The tables present both the percentage who reported functional limitations by each domain as well as the percentage with functional limitations in at least one of the three domains.

Reporting impairment is helpful to identify what domains of life are most impacted by symptoms of anxiety or depression and the total percentage of adolescents and youth with symptoms of anxiety or depression who have any form of functional limitation.

6.10.2 Connectedness

Social relationships are a strong protective factor for well-being, recovery from mental health condition, and functioning among those experiencing mental health conditions. Research consistently demonstrates the importance of social connectedness for adolescent and young people's mental health and well-being. School and peer connectedness are associated with lower levels of anxiety, depression, and improved overall well-being.[82] Adolescents and youth who feel connected in multiple domains, including with peers and adults at home, school, and in the community, report higher levels of mental well-being over time.[83] School connectedness, in particular, is a strong predictor of future mental health outcomes, with higher connectedness linked to fewer depressive symptoms and better general functioning.[84] Although internet technology can provide opportunities for social connection, real-life social skills remain crucial for beneficial use of technology.[85] These findings underscore the need to promote connectedness in various domains as a strategy to support adolescent mental health, especially during challenging times like the COVID-19 pandemic.[86]

All respondents, regardless of whether they reported symptoms of depression or anxiety in the past two weeks or not, are asked how often they speak to someone else about their feelings, experiences, and problems. Tables TM.11.3 and TM.11.3R present MICS indicator TM.705 (Someone to talk to about mental health) or the percentage of adolescents and youth who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences.

6.10.3 Care-seeking for mental health

Self-disclosure to others about experiences of depression helps reduce the symptoms of depression.[87] Globally, there is wide variation in the percentage of adolescents and young people with anxiety or depression who disclose about their experiences and seek professional and informal support. Research indicates that a considerable proportion of adolescents with mental health issues do not receive professional help. In Western Europe, one out of five adolescents with depression or anxiety report seeking mental health services, compared to one out of hundred seeking professional mental health services in parts of Asia.[88] Barriers to seeking professional help include preference for self-management and stigma concerns. Lack of services is also a major barrier to care-seeking. Globally, there is limited coverage of prevalence data for mental disorders in children and adolescents, particularly in low- and middle-income countries.[89] These findings highlight the need for improved access to mental health services and better data collection to inform resource allocation and policy development for adolescent mental health.

Tables TM.11.4 and TM.11.4R present MICS indicator TM.706 (Care-seeking for mental health) which is defined as the percentage of adolescents and young people with symptoms of depression or anxiety who have talked about difficult feelings and experiences during the past month with a professional (e.g., counsellor, nurse, doctor or another professional trained to provide mental health counselling). The table also presents the percentage who have talked with someone who is not a professional (e.g., parent, other relative, teacher, friend).

[82] Widnall E, Winstone L, Plackett R, Adams EA, Haworth CMA, Mars B, Kidger J. Impact of School and Peer Connectedness on Adolescent Mental Health and Well-Being Outcomes during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Panel Survey. International journal of environmental research and public health 2022; 19(11): 6768. https://www.mdpi.com/1660–4601/19/11/6768; Oberle E, Ji XR, Alkawaja M, Molyneux TM, Kerai S, Thomson KC, Guhn M, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gadermann AM. Connections matter: Adolescent social connectedness profiles and mental well-being over time. Journal of Adolescence 2024; 96(1): 31–48. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jad.12250.

[83] Oberle E, Ji XR, Alkawaja M, Molyneux TM, Kerai S, Thomson KC, Guhn M, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gadermann AM. Connections matter: Adolescent social connectedness profiles and mental well-being over time. Journal of Adolescence 2024; 96(1): 31–48. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jad.12250.

[84] Shochet IM, Dadds MR, Ham D, Montague R. School connectedness is an underemphasized parameter in adolescent mental health: results of a community prediction study. J Clin Child Adolesc Psychol 2006; 35(2): 170–9.

[85] Wu Y-J, Outley C, Matarrita-Cascante D, Murphrey TP. A Systematic Review of Recent Research on Adolescent Social Connectedness and Mental Health with Internet Technology Use. Adolescent Research Review 2016; 1(2): 153–62. https://doi.org/10.1007/s40894-015-0013-9.

[86] Widnall E, Winstone L, Plackett R, Adams EA, Haworth CMA, Mars B, Kidger J. Impact of School and Peer Connectedness on Adolescent Mental Health and Well-Being Outcomes during the COVID-19 Pandemic: A Longitudinal Panel Survey. International journal of environmental research and public health 2022; 19(11): 6768. https://www.mdpi.com/1660–4601/19/11/6768; Oberle E, Ji XR, Alkawaja M, Molyneux TM, Kerai S, Thomson KC, Guhn M, Schonert-Reichl KA, Gadermann AM. Connections matter: Adolescent social connectedness profiles and mental well-being over time. Journal of Adolescence 2024; 96(1): 31–48. https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/jad.12250.

[87] Gonsalves PP, Nair R, Roy M, Pal S, Michelson D. A Systematic Review and Lived Experience Synthesis of Self-disclosure as an Active Ingredient in Interventions for Adolescents and Young Adults with Anxiety and Depression. Administration and Policy in Mental Health and Mental Health Services Research 2023; 50(3): 488–505. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10488-023-01253-2.

[88] Essau CA. Frequency and patterns of mental health services utilization among adolescents with anxiety and depressive disorders. Depress Anxiety 2005; 22(3): 130–7; Hesketh T, Ding QJ. Anxiety and Depression in Adolescents in Urban and Rural China. Psychological Reports 2005; 96(2): 435–44. https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.2466/pr0.96.2.435-444.

[89] Erskine HE, Baxter AJ, Patton G, Moffitt TE, Patel V, Whiteford HA, Scott JG. The global coverage of prevalence data for mental disorders in children and adolescents. Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences 2017; 26(4): 395–402. https://www.cambridge.org/core/product/44C6D46C01BB20671CF8514FEDF76E56.

Table TM.11.1: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations

Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[B] during the last 2 weeks and, among these, percentage who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/work, family, peers), Serbia, 2025

	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety during the past 2 weeks:			Number of adolescents and young people age 15–24 years	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[B] who also report functional limitations in:				Number of adolescents and youth age 15–24 reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[B] during the past 2 weeks
	Depression[A]	Anxiety[B]	Depression or anxiety[1]		Activities and relationships at home	Activities at school or work	Relationships with peers	Any domain[2]	
Total	5.2	3.0	6.1	1,894	68.1	46.2	50.5	77.1	116
Sex									
Male	3.9	2.0	4.6	953	(83.6)	(58.1)	(68.2)	(84.1)	44
Female	6.5	4.1	7.7	941	58.6	39.0	39.7	72.8	72
Area									
Urban	5.7	3.4	7.2	1,170	63.8	43.7	45.4	71.6	84
Other	4.4	2.5	4.4	724	(79.4)	(52.7)	(63.9)	(91.6)	32
Region									
Belgrade	6.0	3.5	7.2	393	(66.8)	(44.3)	(36.7)	(76.3)	28
Vojvodina	5.7	6.6	8.3	390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.0	1.5	5.4	818	87.7	59.3	82.5	92.0	44
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.0	1.8	4.0	293	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Age									
15–19	4.9	2.9	5.5	881	(69.3)	(43.5)	(53.9)	(81.4)	48
15–17	2.4	1.3	3.1	574	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
18–19	9.6	5.9	10.0	307	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
20–24	5.5	3.2	6.7	1,013	67.2	48.2	48.1	74.0	68
Education									
Primary, pre-primary or none	7.2	6.8	9.9	85	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Secondary	4.6	2.5	5.0	1,158	78.4	42.4	55.8	85.4	58
Higher	6.0	3.6	7.7	651	58.3	52.2	42.1	68.2	50
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	5.2	3.0	6.1	1,646	67.8	46.1	48.2	75.7	101
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Bosnian	3.2	1.3	4.5	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	-	-	-	-	0
Roma	8.0	6.2	9.1	93	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Other	(4.7)	(4.7)	(6.7)	59	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	7.7	6.6	8.4	286	(69.4)	(48.4)	(54.6)	(85.8)	24
Second	4.3	1.0	4.4	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Middle	4.1	2.7	4.8	325	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	4.9	1.9	6.1	402	(68.1)	(49.9)	(54.7)	(78.6)	24
Richest	5.6	4.0	7.5	448	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33

[1] MICS indicator TM.701 — Symptoms of depression or anxiety

[2] MICS indicator TM.702 — Functional limitations related to depression or anxiety

[A] Symptoms of depression refer to respondents who answered 'often' or 'always' to any of the four core symptoms of depression and had a total score greater than 10 based on their responses to the following depression-related symptom questions: sad or depressed mood, not finding things enjoyable, easily annoyed or irritated, feeling hopeless, changes in appetite, difficulty sleeping, easily tired & no energy, difficulty concentrating, feeling lonely, feeling like a failure, thinking one would be better off dead, moving slowly so others notice, restless so it is hard to sit still, difficulty breathing and dizziness or faintness.

[B] Symptoms of anxiety refer to respondents who answered 'often' or 'always' to any of the six core symptoms of anxiety and had a total score greater than 9 based on their responses to the following anxiety-related symptom questions: nervous, anxious or on edge, worry you cannot do anything right, worry what others think of you, worry something bad will happen, worried too much about different things, unable to stop or control worries, restless so it is hard to sit still, difficulty breathing, dizziness or faintness, getting scared for no reason, difficulty relaxing, heart beating fast and headaches or muscle tension.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.11.3: Connectedness

Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences:					Total	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences[1]	Number of adolescents and young people age 15–24 years
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always	Missing			
Total	8.2	66.0	22.9	2.7	0.1	100.0	91.6	1,894
Sex								
Male	9.7	74.3	14.5	1.3	0.2	100.0	90.1	953
Female	6.7	57.6	31.4	4.1	0.1	100.0	93.1	941
Area								
Urban	7.0	66.8	23.3	2.9	0.0	100.0	93.0	1,170
Other	10.2	64.7	22.4	2.3	0.3	100.0	89.5	724
Region								
Belgrade	5.7	69.2	23.3	1.4	0.4	100.0	93.9	393
Vojvodina	9.3	67.0	21.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	90.7	390
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.7	66.9	23.1	3.2	0.2	100.0	93.2	818
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.6	58.0	24.6	2.7	0.0	100.0	85.4	293
Age								
15–19	8.5	65.8	23.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	91.5	881
15–17	7.6	67.8	22.2	2.3	0.0	100.0	92.4	574
18–19	10.2	62.0	24.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	89.8	307
20–24	8.0	66.2	22.9	2.7	0.2	100.0	91.7	1,013
Education								
Primary, pre-primary or none	27.0	61.2	10.5	1.2	0.0	100.0	73.0	85
Secondary	7.5	67.6	22.5	2.4	0.0	100.0	92.5	1,158
Higher	7.1	63.7	25.3	3.4	0.4	100.0	92.5	651
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	6.9	67.3	23.1	2.6	0.2	100.0	92.9	1,646
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	13
Bosnian	28.1	48.5	15.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	71.9	40
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	34
Roma	25.0	54.1	20.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	75.0	93
Other	(10.9)	(67.0)	(20.7)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(89.1)	59
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	17.3	61.4	20.3	1.1	0.0	100.0	82.7	286
Second	7.8	70.4	20.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	92.2	433
Middle	9.4	59.3	25.1	5.7	0.4	100.0	90.1	325
Fourth	6.9	69.1	21.4	2.4	0.3	100.0	92.8	402
Richest	3.3	66.8	27.0	2.9	0.0	100.0	96.7	448

[1] MICS indicator TM.705 — Someone to talk to about mental health
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.4: Care-seeking for mental health

Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[A] during the past 2 weeks who talked to someone about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month, by person with whom they spoke, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage with symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[A] who talked about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month with:												
	A professional			A non-professional									
	Counsellor	Doctor/ Nurse/ Health Aid	Any professional[1]	Parent	Other relative (adult, aged >18)	Other relative (aged <18)	Teacher	Friend	Other	Any non-profes-sional	Percentage who talked to someone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences	Percentage who did not talk to anyone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences	Number of adolescents and youth age 15–24 reporting symp-toms of depression[A] or anxiety[A] during the past 2 weeks
Total	7.4	0.0	7.4	35.2	21.4	7.1	1.7	59.0	4.4	76.1	77.7	22.3	116
Sex													
Male	(14.7)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(36.8)	(21.2)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(64.5)	(68.7)	(31.3)	44
Female	3.0	0.0	3.0	34.3	21.5	11.5	1.0	66.1	7.1	83.2	83.2	16.8	72
Area													
Urban	7.7	0.0	7.7	39.1	20.3	5.5	0.9	65.0	5.7	83.2	85.4	14.6	84
Other	(6.7)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(25.1)	(24.2)	(11.6)	(4.0)	(43.2)	(0.9)	(57.5)	(57.5)	(42.5)	32
Region													
Belgrade	(8.8)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(21.9)	(22.2)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(68.1)	(0.0)	(71.2)	(75.8)	(24.2)	28
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.5	0.0	5.5	38.1	25.2	7.9	4.6	53.1	1.2	74.8	74.8	25.2	44
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Age													
15–19	(0.5)	(0.0)	(0.5)	(24.7)	(14.1)	(8.0)	(1.5)	(66.3)	(5.7)	(82.0)	(82.0)	(18.0)	48
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
20–24	12.3	0.0	12.3	42.8	26.5	6.5	1.9	53.8	3.5	72.0	74.7	25.3	68
Education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Secondary	4.5	0.0	4.5	28.0	10.8	3.5	1.3	56.5	5.7	75.5	77.7	22.3	58
Higher	12.1	0.0	12.1	48.4	31.0	8.7	2.6	67.3	3.7	78.7	79.8	20.2	50
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	6.9	0.0	6.9	36.8	20.6	6.2	0.7	62.8	5.1	78.8	80.1	19.9	101
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Other	(4.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(16.6)	(20.8)	(12.5)	(0.0)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(44.2)	(44.2)	(55.8)	24
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Second	(9.3)	(0.0)	(9.3)	(50.3)	(25.0)	(9.3)	(3.0)	(66.0)	(1.0)	(85.2)	(85.2)	(14.8)	24
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23

[1] MICS indicator TM.706 — Care-seeking for mental health
[A] See Table TM.11.1 for definitions.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TM.11.1R: Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations

Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[B] during the last 2 weeks and, among these, percentage who report functional limitations related to those symptoms in daily activities or relationships (school/work, family, peers), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression or anxiety during the past 2 weeks:			Number of adolescents and young people age 15–24 years	Percentage reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[B] who also report functional limitations in:				Number of adolescents and youth age 15–24 reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[B] during the past 2 weeks
	Depression[A]	Anxiety[B]	Depression or anxiety[1]		Activities and relationships at home	Activities at school or work	Relationships with peers	Any domain[2]	
Total	11.1	7.1	14.0	1,275	56.4	31.6	36.1	67.9	178
Sex									
Male	9.8	4.9	12.1	630	37.7	34.0	34.9	56.7	76
Female	12.3	9.3	15.8	645	70.5	29.8	37.1	76.3	102
Area									
Urban	10.4	7.8	13.6	960	64.2	34.8	44.5	73.1	131
Other	13.0	5.2	15.0	315	(35.1)	(22.7)	(13.0)	(53.5)	47
Region									
Belgrade	9.4	6.7	11.4	284	(66.3)	(36.7)	(67.1)	(88.7)	32
Vojvodina	8.5	13.4	15.5	176	(74.1)	(24.9)	(31.9)	(75.6)	27
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.3	2.0	11.9	131	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Southern and Eastern Serbia	12.4	6.6	15.1	685	51.1	32.4	27.6	61.0	103
Age									
15–19	9.4	6.5	12.4	651	44.2	33.9	37.5	64.8	81
15–17	10.1	5.8	12.8	415	41.4	39.8	39.6	70.2	53
18–19	8.3	7.7	11.8	236	(49.6)	(22.7)	(33.3)	(54.5)	28
20–24	12.8	7.7	15.6	624	66.6	29.7	35.1	70.5	97
Education									
Pre-primary or none	(16.4)	(14.5)	(24.7)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	10.6	6.6	13.8	739	55.6	26.7	34.1	63.0	102
Secondary or higher	11.4	7.3	13.5	497	54.9	38.6	37.9	71.6	67
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	15.9	9.2	20.4	236	(53.1)	(33.5)	(34.5)	(59.2)	48
Second	8.0	6.2	11.8	205	(63.6)	(39.8)	(32.8)	(75.9)	24
Middle	10.0	4.8	10.6	290	(69.8)	(34.2)	(31.4)	(79.1)	31
Fourth	11.0	8.4	14.6	267	(50.4)	(17.5)	(39.0)	(68.5)	39
Richest	10.4	7.3	13.0	277	(51.2)	(36.6)	(41.6)	(64.0)	36
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	11.3	6.6	14.1	732	60.6	35.2	33.1	69.0	103
Richest 40 per cent	10.7	7.8	13.8	543	50.8	26.7	40.3	66.3	75

[1] MICS indicator TM.701 — Symptoms of depression or anxiety
[2] MICS indicator TM.702 — Functional limitations related to depression or anxiety
[A] Symptoms of depression refer to respondents who answered 'often' or 'always' to any of the four core symptoms of depression and had a total score greater than 10 based on their responses to the following depression-related symptom questions: sad or depressed mood, not finding things enjoyable, easily annoyed or irritated, feeling hopeless, changes in appetite, difficulty sleeping, easily tired & no energy, difficulty concentrating, feeling lonely, feeling like a failure, thinking one would be better off dead, moving slowly so others notice, restless so it is hard to sit still, difficulty breathing and dizziness or faintness.
[B] Symptoms of anxiety refer to respondents who answered 'often' or 'always' to any of the six core symptoms of anxiety and had a total score greater than 9 based on their responses to the following anxiety-related symptom questions: nervous, anxious or on edge, worry you cannot do anything right, worry what others think of you, worry something bad will happen, worried too much about different things, unable to stop or control worries, restless so it is hard to sit still, difficulty breathing, dizziness or faintness, getting scared for no reason, difficulty relaxing, heart beating fast and headaches or muscle tension.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.3R: Connectedness

Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences:				Total	Percentage who talk to someone about difficult feelings and experiences[1]	Number of adolescents and young people age 15–24 years
	Never	Sometimes	Often	Always			
Total	18.1	63.6	13.1	5.2	100.0	81.9	1,275
Sex							
Male	21.3	66.1	9.4	3.2	100.0	78.7	630
Female	15.0	61.2	16.7	7.1	100.0	85.0	645
Area							
Urban	18.5	62.4	14.3	4.8	100.0	81.5	960
Other	16.8	67.2	9.6	6.4	100.0	83.2	315
Region							
Belgrade	12.5	70.9	14.8	1.7	100.0	87.5	284
Vojvodina	11.3	70.5	13.9	4.3	100.0	88.7	176
Sumadija and Western Serbia	16.0	72.6	10.4	1.0	100.0	84.0	131
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.6	57.1	12.7	7.6	100.0	77.4	685
Age							
15–19	18.0	64.0	11.8	6.2	100.0	82.0	651
15–17	19.3	64.8	10.0	5.9	100.0	80.7	415
18–19	15.7	62.7	14.9	6.7	100.0	84.3	236
20–24	18.2	63.1	14.5	4.1	100.0	81.8	624
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(28.1)	(54.2)	(12.2)	(5.5)	100.0	(71.9)	39
Primary	17.7	65.6	11.9	4.9	100.0	82.3	739
Secondary or higher	18.0	61.4	15.0	5.6	100.0	82.0	497
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	23.8	60.0	9.2	7.0	100.0	76.2	236
Second	18.0	68.9	10.6	2.5	100.0	82.0	205
Middle	14.1	70.7	11.3	3.9	100.0	85.9	290
Fourth	21.3	59.0	13.6	6.0	100.0	78.7	267
Richest	14.5	59.7	19.7	6.2	100.0	85.5	277
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	18.3	66.7	10.4	4.5	100.0	81.7	732
Richest 40 per cent	17.8	59.4	16.7	6.1	100.0	82.2	543

[1] MICS indicator TM.705 — Someone to talk to about mental health
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table TM.11.4R: Care-seeking for mental health

Percentage of adolescents age 15–19 years and young people age 20–24 years reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[A] during the past 2 weeks who talked to someone about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month, by person with whom they spoke, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage with symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[A] who talked about difficult feelings and experiences in the last month with:												
	A professional			A non-professional									
	Counsellor	Doctor/ Nurse/ Health Aid	Any professional[1]	Parent	Other relative (adult, aged >18)	Other relative (aged <18)	Teacher	Friend	Other	Any non-professional	Percentage who talked to someone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences	Percentage who did not talk to anyone in the last month about difficult feelings and experiences	Number of adolescents and youth age 15–24 reporting symptoms of depression[A] or anxiety[A] during the past 2 weeks
Total	1.3	0.6	1.9	21.4	33.6	6.7	0.0	32.8	5.3	67.9	68.5	31.5	178
Sex													
Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	25.8	5.0	0.0	25.9	8.9	58.5	58.5	41.5	76
Female	2.2	1.0	3.3	25.0	39.4	8.0	0.0	37.9	2.5	75.0	76.0	24.0	102
Area													
Urban	1.7	0.8	2.6	21.2	33.7	7.4	0.0	33.3	5.2	67.9	68.7	31.3	131
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.1)	(33.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(5.4)	(68.0)	(68.0)	(32.0)	47
Region													
Belgrade	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(16.6)	(23.0)	(16.2)	(0.0)	(42.5)	(5.4)	(76.0)	(76.0)	(24.0)	32
Vojvodina	(4.7)	(0.0)	(4.7)	(18.5)	(40.4)	(10.2)	(0.0)	(46.9)	(0.0)	(80.4)	(80.4)	(19.6)	27
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	1.0	1.0	22.6	34.6	3.9	0.0	24.6	7.4	64.3	65.3	34.7	103
Age													
15–19	1.6	0.0	1.6	25.3	22.6	11.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	63.0	63.0	37.0	81
15–17	2.4	0.0	2.4	26.9	20.0	11.1	0.0	35.3	0.0	64.8	64.8	35.2	53
18–19	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.2)	(27.6)	(10.7)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(59.4)	(59.4)	(40.6)	28
20–24	1.0	1.1	2.1	18.3	42.6	3.2	0.0	34.1	9.7	72.1	73.1	26.9	97
Education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	0.5	0.0	0.5	21.3	34.5	5.6	0.0	35.8	7.4	72.7	72.7	27.3	102
Secondary or higher	2.6	1.6	4.2	24.7	25.3	9.4	0.0	29.0	2.8	58.7	60.2	39.8	67
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(3.8)	(0.0)	(3.8)	(32.0)	(44.9)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(33.8)	(3.5)	(77.8)	(77.8)	(22.2)	48
Second	(0.0)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(21.5)	(25.7)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(23.4)	(12.0)	(67.7)	(72.0)	(28.0)	24
Middle	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(21.9)	(38.5)	(7.5)	(0.0)	(39.9)	(8.9)	(82.1)	(82.1)	(17.9)	31
Fourth	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(28.0)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(20.2)	(5.3)	(52.5)	(52.5)	(47.5)	39
Richest	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.1)	(25.4)	(16.5)	(0.0)	(45.3)	(0.0)	(59.3)	(59.3)	(40.7)	36
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	3.7	1.7	5.4	29.3	41.3	6.7	0.0	35.8	4.2	80.8	82.4	17.6	62
Richest 40 per cent	0.0	0.0	0.0	18.2	36.5	10.1	0.0	41.2	0.0	66.2	66.2	33.8	40

[1] MICS indicator TM.706 — Care-seeking for mental health
[A] See Table TM.11.1 for definitions.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

6.11 FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE

Food security exists when all people, at all times, have physical, social and economic access to sufficient safe and nutritious food that meets their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. Food security is recognised as having four main dimensions: availability, access, utilisation, and stability. The expression "food security" was coined in the 1970s and referred mostly to the adequacy of country level food supplies. In the 1980s, it was recognised that hunger could occur in a population even when country level food supplies were adequate. As a result, the focus shifted to looking at the food security problem from the perspective of people's access to food. The Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) measures people's experience facing constrained access to food at household or individual levels.[90]

FIES provides estimates of the proportion of the population (or households) facing difficulties in obtaining food of sufficient quality and quantity, based on direct interviews with survey respondents who reply to questions about their own experiences, or on behalf of their households as a whole. Prevalence rates can be computed for food insecurity at moderate and severe levels[91], and only severe levels in a way that makes them comparable across countries.

Information was collected on food insecurity using the standard FIES module composed of eight questions (items) at the household level with a 12-month reference period.

In MICS, the FIES module is located in the Household Questionnaire and the respondent reports on the household as a whole. If collected cases were to be weighted by household weights only, the results would represent the prevalence of food insecure households. To produce the distribution of individuals across raw scores, household sampling weights were multiplied by household size. This was done to ensure that resulting prevalence rates are expressed in terms of the population.[92]

Table TM.12.1: Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Percentage of people experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of people experiencing		Percentage of people experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity[1]	Number of people
	Moderate food insecurity	Severe food insecurity		
Total	7.1	0.6	7.7	19,264
Sex of household head				
Male	6.1	0.5	6.6	13,753
Female	9.4	0.8	10.2	5,511
Area				
Urban	6.1	0.3	6.5	11,923
Other	8.6	1.0	9.6	7,341
Region				
Belgrade	6.2	0.3	6.5	4,577
Vojvodina	8.8	1.0	9.8	4,799
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.2	0.4	5.6	6,132
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9	0.8	9.6	3,756
Education of household head				
Primary, pre-primary or none	16.4	2.6	19.0	3,304
Secondary	6.1	0.2	6.3	9,845
Higher	3.5	0.2	3.6	6,098
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	5.6	0.3	5.9	16,754
Albanian	4.8	0.0	4.8	231
Bosnian	10.0	0.0	10.0	385
Hungarian	10.8	0.8	11.5	433
Roma	45.9	11.0	57.0	556
Other	7.1	0.1	7.2	766
Does not want to declare	14.7	0.1	14.9	138
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	18.5	2.5	21.0	3,850
Second	5.4	0.3	5.7	3,858
Middle	4.8	0.0	4.9	3,852
Fourth	3.5	0.1	3.6	3,852
Richest	3.1	0.0	3.2	3,852

[1] MICS indicator TM.707 — Food Insecurity Experience; SDG indicator 2.1.2
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

[90] http://www.fao.org/in-action/voices-of-the-hungry.
[91] An estimate of prevalence rate at moderate and severe levels is the sum of prevalence rates of the moderate food insecurity and the severe food insecurity.
[92] The official statistical software of the FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) Voices of the Hungry (VoH) project, R, was used to analyse the FIES data. To estimate food insecurity prevalence, the single Rasch model was used and both national and disaggregated results for selected background characteristics.

Table TM.12.1R: Food Insecurity Experience Scale

Percentage of people experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of people experiencing		Percentage of people experiencing moderate to severe food insecurity[1]	Number of people
	Moderate food insecurity	Severe food insecurity		
Total	42.3	9.3	51.6	8,670
Sex of household head				
Male	40.4	8.8	49.2	6,277
Female	47.3	10.5	57.8	2,393
Area				
Urban	41.2	8.5	49.7	6,482
Other	45.7	11.6	57.4	2,188
Region				
Belgrade	39.1	6.7	45.8	1,883
Vojvodina	44.7	8.5	53.2	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	38.1	9.7	47.8	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	43.9	10.4	54.3	4,682
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	47.3	13.6	60.9	879
Primary	45.7	10.5	56.3	6,049
Secondary or higher	28.0	2.8	30.8	1,730
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	63.6	26.0	89.5	1,730
Second	65.3	15.3	80.7	1,733
Middle	50.8	4.8	55.6	1,734
Fourth	27.4	0.3	27.7	1,738
Richest	4.7	0.0	4.7	1,735
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	59.9	15.4	75.3	5,197
Richest 40 per cent	16.0	0.2	16.2	3,473

[1] MICS indicator TM.707 — Food Insecurity Experience; SDG indicator 2.1.2

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

7 THRIVE — CHILD HEALTH, NUTRITION AND DEVELOPMENT

7.1 IMMUNISATION IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Immunisation is a proven tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 3.5 and 5 million deaths each year.[93] It is one of the most cost-effective health investments, with proven strategies that make it accessible to even the most hard-to-reach and vulnerable populations.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunisations for Children[94] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *Haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal bacteria/disease, rotavirus, rubella, and human papillomavirus (HPV)[95]. Additionally, other vaccines such as yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and malaria are recommended for use according to risk considerations.

At the global level, SDG indicator 3.b.1 is used to monitor the progress of the vaccination of children at the national level. The proportions of the target population covered by DTaP, pneumococcal (conjugate) and measles are presented in Tables TC.1.1 and TC.1.1R.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.[2]

The vaccination schedule followed by the Serbia National Immunisation Programme (see Table below) provides all the above mentioned vaccinations, except for the vaccine against rotavirus, with birth doses of BCG against tuberculosis and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), two subsequent doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine, three doses of the Pentavalent vaccine containing DTaP, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, two (or three) doses of the Pneumococcal (conjugate) vaccine (PCV)[96], revaccination doses of DTaP, polio, Hib and PCV, and one dose of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except the first dose of MMR at 12 months, the revaccination doses of DTaP, polio and Hib at 18–23 months and the PCV revaccine at 12–23 months of age. Taking this vaccination schedule into consideration, the estimates for full immunisation coverage from the Serbia MICS 2025 and the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 are based on children aged 24–35 months.

[93] https://www.who.int/health-topics/vaccines-and-immunization#tab=tab_1.

[94] "WHO Recommendations for Routine Immunization — Summary Tables." World Health Organization. January 2025. Accessed 7 July 2025. http://www.who.int/immunization/policy/immunization_tables/en/.

[95] Information on vaccination coverage against the human papillomavirus (HPV) was not included in the survey. HPV vaccination was not included in MICS Serbia because the vaccine was introduced as a state-funded immunisation programme in 2022. The Institute of Public Health of Serbia "Dr Milan Jovanović Batut" advised that it is still too early to expect coverage levels that could be reliably measured through a household survey such as MICS.

[96] Children who received the first PCV dose before 1 January 2023 followed the 3+1 schedule, whereas those who received the first PCV dose on or after 1 January 2023 followed the 2+1 schedule. Consequently, all children born on or after 1 November 2022 were included in the 2+1 schedule. For tabulation purposes, children were classified according to the date of receipt of the first PCV dose, with 1 January serving as the cut-off date. Children born in September and October 2022 who received the first PCV dose after 2 months of age were therefore also classified as following the 2+1 schedule.

MANDATORY IMMUNISATION SCHEDULE IN THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA FOR CHILDREN UNDER 5 — 2023

AGE	VACCINE TYPE	INSTITUTION RESPONSIBLE
At birth	**BCG** against tuberculosis **HepB** against hepatitis B (first dose)	Maternity hospital
Second month of life (at 1 month of age)	**HepB** against hepatitis B (second dose)	Primary health care centre
Third month of life (at 2 months of age)	**Combined pentavalent vaccine DTaP-IPV*-Hib:** **DTaP** against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (first dose) **IPV*** against polio (first dose) **Hib** against diseases caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b (first dose) **PCV** against pneumococcal disease (first dose)	Primary health care centre
At 3.5 months of age**	**Combined pentavalent vaccine DTaP-IPV*-Hib:** **DTaP** against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (second dose) **IPV*** against polio (second dose) **Hib** against diseases caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b (second dose)	Primary health care centre
Sixth month of life (at 5 months of age)	**Combined pentavalent vaccine DTaP-IPV*-Hib:** **DTaP** against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (third dose) **IPV*** against polio (third dose) **Hib** against diseases caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b (third dose) **PCV** against pneumococcal disease (second dose)	Primary health care centre
At 6 months of age	**HepB** against hepatitis B (third dose)	Primary health care centre
Second year of life (at 12–15 months of age)	**MMR** against measles, mumps and rubella (first dose)	Primary health care centre
Second year of life (at 12–23 months of age)	**PCV** against pneumococcal disease (revaccination)	Primary health care centre
Second year of life (at 18–23 months of age)	**Combined pentavalent vaccine DTaP-IPV*-Hib:** **DTaP** against diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (first revaccination dose) **IPV*** against polio (first revaccination dose) **Hib** against diseases caused by Haemophilus influenzae type b (revaccination)	Primary health care centre

* The pentavalent (combined) vaccine contains an IPV component.
In cases where the pentavalent vaccine was not available, the child may have received its components as separate vaccines. In such cases, the DTaP and Hib components are always administered as two separate injections, accompanied by an injectable polio vaccine (IPV)).

** The **2022 immunisation schedule** differed from the 2023 schedule for PCV. It included three doses of PCV and one booster dose, administered at 2 months of age (first dose), 3.5 months of age (second dose), 5 months of age (third dose), and during the second year of life (revaccination).

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers or caregivers were asked to provide vaccination cards or other documents on which the child's vaccination history may be recorded (collectively referred to as home-based records). If the home-based vaccination record for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no home-based vaccination record was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on three sources of information, used in the following order of priority: facility-based vaccination records, the home-based vaccination card, and the mother's or caregiver's recall. Facility-based records were considered the most credible source and were used where available. Where facility-based records were unavailable, the home-based vaccination card was used. The mother's or caregiver's recall was only used when neither of the two record-based sources were available.

Following the completion of the main fieldwork (15 September — 15 December 2025), a second wave of data collection, referred to as Serbia MICS 2025 Wave 2 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS Wave 2, was carried out from 13–30 June 2026 to strengthen the immunisation module of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. The final vaccination coverage estimates draw, in order of priority, on facility-based records, the home-based vaccination card, and the mother's or caregiver's recall, with facility-based records treated as the most credible source. Access to facility-based records was contingent on the written consent of the mother or caregiver. During the main fieldwork, the proportion of children for whom such consent was obtained was insufficient to allow for reliable results. Wave 2 was therefore undertaken to improve the completeness of the immunisation data before the coverage estimates were finalised.

Wave 2 was designed to achieve three objectives. The principal objective was to increase the proportion of mothers and caregivers who granted written consent for the collection of facility-based vaccination records (Tables TC.1.3A and TC.1.3AR), thereby increasing reliance on the most credible source of vaccination information. The second objective was to improve the completeness of information on home-based vaccination records collected in the household (Tables TC.1.3 and TC.1.3R). The third objective was to re-interview mothers and caregivers who, during the main fieldwork, had reported that their child had never received any vaccination, in order to verify these responses and correct any cases arising from recall error or from a home-based record that had not been consulted at the time.

For this purpose, interviewers returned to the relevant households in both the national sample and the Roma settlements sample. In total, Wave 2 covered 239 clusters, 413 households and 458 children in the national sample, and 59 clusters, 166 households and 219 children in the Roma settlements sample. The re-visited cases comprised children under three years of age at the time of main fieldwork who fell into one or more of the following categories: those for whom consent for facility-based record collection had not previously been obtained, those whose home-based record information had been inaccessible during the first visit, and those reported as never vaccinated. Where consent was obtained, the corresponding vaccination record available at the health facility was consulted.

As a result of Wave 2, the proportion of children for whom written consent for the collection of facility-based records was obtained rose to 54.9 per cent for children age 12–23 months, and 46.0 per cent for children age 24–35 months in the Serbia MICS 2025, up from 33.7 and 27.1 per cent respectively; and to 75.0 per cent in the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 for children age 12–23 months and 74.3 per cent for children age 24–35 months, up from 62.7 and 62.2 per cent respectively. For home-based records, the proportion of children for whom records were seen rose to 59.1 per cent for children age 12–23 months, and 51.0 per cent for children age 24–35 months in the Serbia MICS 2025, up from 33.4 and 34.6 per cent respectively; and to 43.2 per cent in the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 for children age 12–23 months and 36.0 per cent for children age 24–35 months, up from 35.4 and 30.7 per cent respectively.

As a result, the full and timely immunisation coverage estimates presented in Tables TC.1.1, TC.1.1R, TC.1.2, and TC.1.2R are more reliable than those that would have resulted from main fieldwork data alone[97].

Tables TC.1.2 and TC.1.2R are presented as split between children 12–23 and 24–35 months and details vaccination coverage estimates by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey. Vaccines recommended in the second year of life are only included for children aged 24–35 months of age.

Tables TC.1.3 and TC.1.3R show the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record and the percentage for whom records were seen.

Tables TC.1.3A and TC.1.3AR show the percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who have any type of facility-based vaccination record and the percentage for whom records were seen. In the Serbia 2025 MICS surveys, mother's/caregivers were asked to provide written consent for the collection of facility-based records. The tables also present the percentages of children for whom such consent was obtained.

Tables TC.1.4 and TC.1.4R present vacctination timeliness of immunization against measles among children age 24–35 months, as per the national calendar.

[97] For the immunisation tables (the TC.1 series), a completed interview is identified using a combined result variable (UF18). It draws on the Wave 2 outcome for children who were revisited, and on the main fieldwork result for children who were not. Other tables based on the Questionnaire for Children Under Five use the standard MICS7 result-of-interview variable, UF17, instead (see Appendix E). Users analysing immunisation data based on the MICS 2025 surveys in Serbia should use UF18, not UF17, to select completed interviews.

Table TC.1.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Serbia, 2025

	Children age 12–23 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination records[A,B]		Mother's report	Either[C] (Crude coverage)	
	Facility-based	Home-based			
Antigen					
BCG[1]	50.9	22.9	24.6	98.3	98.3
Polio					
IPV1	51.8	22.7	23.7	98.2	97.7
IPV2	51.2	22.7	21.6	95.5	94.9
IPV3[2]	46.0	22.3	25.4	93.7	90.9
IPVR1	na	na	na	na	na
DTaP					
1	51.8	22.7	23.7	98.2	96.9
2	51.2	22.7	21.6	95.5	94.9
3[3]	46.0	22.3	25.4	93.7	91.3
R1	na	na	na	na	na
HepB[D]					
HepB at birth[E]	51.0	23.2	24.9	99.1	99.1
Within 1 day	38.1	17.5	22.0	77.6	77.6
Later	12.9	5.7	0.6	19.2	19.2
2	51.8	22.7	23.0	97.5	96.8
3[4]	45.8	20.7	25.5	92.1	84.7
Hib					
1	51.8	22.6	23.7	98.1	97.6
2	51.2	21.9	21.6	94.8	94.1
3[5]	46.0	22.3	25.4	93.7	91.0
R1	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)[F]					
1	51.6	20.9	23.8	96.3	95.9
2[6]	44.5	20.3	25.2	90.1	88.6
3	na	na	na	na	na
R1	na	na	na	na	na
Measles — Mumps — Rubella (MMR)[G]					
1[7,8]	na	na	na	na	na
Fully vaccinated					
Basic antigens[9,H]	50.2	21.8	20.8	92.9	89.1
All antigens[10,I]	na	na	na	na	na
All antigens: excluding revaccines[J]	na	na	na	na	na
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Number of children	220	220	220	220	220

1 MICS indicator TC.1 — Tuberculosis immunisation coverage
2 MICS indicator TC.2 — Polio immunisation coverage
3 MICS indicator TC.3 — Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) immunisation coverage: SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
4 MICS indicator TC.4 — Hepatitis B immunisation coverage
5 MICS indicator TC.5 — Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage
6 MICS indicator TC.S1 — Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunisation coverage: SDG indicator 3.b.1
7 MICS indicator TC.8 — Rubella immunisation coverage
8 MICS indicator TC.S2 — Measles immunisation coverage: SDG indicator 3.b.1
9 MICS indicator TC.11a — Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)
10 MICS indicator TC.11b — Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)
A Vaccination card or other documents where vaccinations are recorded (facility-based or home-based records).
B In Serbia, children under 3 years of age primarily receive vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b through the combined DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine. Coverage estimates for these vaccines may differ slightly depending on which vaccination record is used.
C MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5 and TC.S1 refer to children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.S2, TC.11a and TC.11b refer to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
D In the Serbia MICS 2025, HepB dose labelling differs from the standard MICS methodology as follows: HepB1 = HepB0 (birth dose), HepB2 = HepB1, HepB3 = HepB2. The national immunisation schedule administers the first dose at birth.
E The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.
F In Serbia, children who received their first PCV dose before the end of 2022 follow a three-dose schedule plus one booster (3+1); those who received it from 2023 onwards follow a two-dose schedule plus one booster (2+1). None of the children in the 12–23 month cohort were eligible for the 3+1 schedule, and among children age 24–35 months only a small proportion (one case) were eligible for the 3+1 schedule, so PCV3 coverage cannot be presented.
G In Serbia, the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is given in two doses: the first at 12 months and the second at 6 years of age.
H Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, DTaP3 and MMR1. In Serbia, the first MMR dose is given at 12 months or later, so it is excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months but included for those age 24–35 months. MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens therefore refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
I All antigens include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, MMR1, and revaccination doses of IPV, DTaP, Hib, and PCV as per the vaccination schedule in Serbia. MICS indicator TC.11b refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
J All antigens (excluding revaccination doses) include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, and MMR1. The indicator on coverage by all antigens (excluding revaccination doses) refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
na not applicable

Children age 24–35 months:				
Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR1, IPVR1, DTaPR1, HibR1 and PCVR1 by 24 months)
Vaccination records[A,B]		Mother's report	Either[C] (Crude coverage)	
Facility-based	Home-based			
41.3	21.3	35.5	98.0	97.3
43.3	20.4	32.4	96.1	95.4
43.3	20.4	31.4	95.2	90.3
43.2	20.1	31.4	94.7	89.1
30.1	15.6	29.5	75.2	67.7
43.3	20.7	32.4	96.4	95.6
43.3	20.7	31.4	95.4	90.6
43.2	19.8	31.4	94.4	89.0
30.2	16.4	29.5	76.1	68.7
42.1	22.2	34.7	99.0	98.3
31.7	19.5	32.0	83.2	83.2
10.4	2.7	0.8	13.9	13.4
43.1	20.7	30.4	94.2	93.2
42.9	20.4	29.6	92.9	86.1
43.3	20.0	32.4	95.7	94.9
43.1	19.8	31.4	94.3	89.4
42.9	19.4	31.4	93.7	87.4
29.5	15.3	29.5	74.3	66.7
43.1	18.6	32.2	94.0	93.2
42.9	18.4	31.4	92.8	86.8
na	na	na	na	na
29.7	15.1	32.8	77.5	70.6
34.5	16.9	32.1	83.5	78.0
33.6	16.0	29.6	79.2	67.6
27.7	10.2	25.3	63.2	45.0
33.1	13.4	27.7	74.3	59.3
0.0	0.2	0.5	0.7	0.7
205	205	205	205	205

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children age 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia, 2025

									Percentage of children age	
	BCG[1]	Polio			DTaP			HepB[A]		
		IPV1	IPV2	IPV3[2]	1	2	3[3]	HepB at birth[B]	2	3[4]
Total	98.3	98.2	95.5	93.7	98.2	95.5	93.7	99.1	97.5	92.1
Sex										
Male	98.6	98.6	96.5	94.6	98.6	96.5	94.6	98.6	97.8	92.1
Female	98.1	97.8	94.8	92.9	97.8	94.8	92.9	99.5	97.3	92.1
Area										
Urban	98.5	98.5	96.7	94.9	98.5	96.7	94.9	98.5	97.3	94.0
Other	98.2	97.7	93.9	92.0	97.7	93.9	92.0	100.0	97.7	89.5
Region										
Belgrade	99.3	99.3	95.5	93.0	99.3	95.5	93.0	99.3	98.4	92.0
Vojvodina	97.0	98.5	98.5	97.3	98.5	98.5	97.3	98.5	98.5	96.1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(98.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(97.5)
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.1	95.7	89.3	87.0	95.7	89.3	87.0	99.1	94.0	84.1
Mother's education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(100.0)	(93.8)	(85.2)	(82.1)	(93.8)	(85.2)	(82.1)	(100.0)	(93.8)	(78.3)
Secondary	96.7	98.8	96.0	94.0	98.8	96.0	94.0	98.8	97.5	92.2
Higher	99.0	99.0	98.5	97.0	99.0	98.5	97.0	99.0	98.6	96.3
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	97.7	98.8	97.0	95.1	98.8	97.0	95.1	98.8	97.8	93.0
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(100.0)	(94.8)	(86.2)	(84.3)	(94.8)	(86.2)	(84.3)	(100.0)	(94.8)	(82.3)
Second	(96.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(94.2)
Middle	98.2	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	98.2	100.0	100.0	94.7
Fourth	96.2	96.2	93.2	89.9	96.2	93.2	89.9	96.2	95.0	92.0
Richest	99.2	99.2	97.7	96.2	99.2	97.7	96.2	99.2	97.9	95.3

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 — Tuberculosis immunisation coverage
[2] MICS indicator TC.2 — Polio immunisation coverage
[3] MICS indicator TC.3 — Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) immunisation coverage: SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.4 — Hepatitis B immunisation coverage
[5] MICS indicator TC.5 — Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage
[6] MICS indicator TC.S1 — Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunisation coverage: SDG indicator 3.b.1
[A] In the Serbia MICS 2025, HepB dose labelling differs from the standard MICS methodology as follows: HepB1 = HepB0 (birth dose), HepB2 = HepB1, HepB3 = HepB2. The national immunisation schedule administers the first dose at birth.
[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing.
[C] In Serbia, children who received their first PCV dose before the end of 2022 follow a three-dose schedule plus one booster (3+1); those who received it from 2023 onwards follow a two-dose schedule plus one booster (2+1). None of the children in the 12–23 month cohort were eligible for the 3+1 schedule, so PCV3 coverage cannot be presented for this age group.
[D] Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, DTaP3 and MMR1. In Serbia, the first MMR dose is given at 12 months or later, so it is excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months but included for those age 24–35 months. MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens therefore refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

12–23 months who received:							
Hib			PCV[C]		Basic antigens[D]	No vaccinations	Number of children age 12–23 months
1	2	3[5]	1	2[6]			
98.1	94.8	93.7	96.3	90.1	92.9	0.9	220
98.4	95.7	94.6	97.1	92.2	94.6	1.4	98
97.8	94.1	92.9	95.7	88.3	91.5	0.5	122
98.3	96.7	94.9	96.2	91.4	94.9	1.5	127
97.7	92.2	92.0	96.6	88.2	90.1	0.0	93
98.9	95.5	93.0	98.9	89.2	93.0	0.7	45
98.5	96.1	97.3	98.5	93.5	95.9	1.5	68
(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.3)	(97.6)	(95.9)	(96.7)	(0.0)	44
95.7	89.3	87.0	91.3	82.9	87.0	0.9	63
(93.8)	(85.2)	(82.1)	(89.4)	(70.0)	(82.1)	(0.0)	34
98.8	93.9	94.0	97.5	92.4	91.8	1.2	78
98.8	98.5	97.0	97.6	94.6	97.0	1.0	104
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
98.6	95.9	95.1	97.2	92.6	94.0	1.2	156
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	31
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
(94.8)	(86.2)	(84.3)	(94.8)	(77.8)	(84.3)	(0.0)	41
(100.0)	(94.2)	(98.9)	(100.0)	(97.1)	(95.3)	(0.0)	28
100.0	100.0	98.2	94.5	91.5	96.4	0.0	40
96.2	93.2	89.9	92.5	89.4	89.9	3.8	36
99.0	97.7	96.2	98.6	93.6	96.2	0.8	76

Table TC.1.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children age 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:									
						Full vaccination				
	IPVR1	DTaPR1	HibR1	PCVR1	MMR1[1]	Basic antigens[2,A]	All antigens[3,B]	All antigens: excluding revaccines[C]	No vaccinations	Number of children age 24–35 months
Total	75.2	76.1	74.3	77.5	83.5	79.2	63.2	74.3	0.7	205
Sex										
Male	75.4	76.1	74.4	78.2	79.8	78.1	63.5	72.6	1.3	104
Female	74.9	76.0	74.1	76.8	87.3	80.3	63.0	76.0	0.0	101
Area										
Urban	81.4	82.6	80.4	81.5	87.2	80.8	66.7	74.8	1.0	108
Other	68.2	68.8	67.5	73.0	79.4	77.3	59.4	73.7	0.4	97
Region										
Belgrade	71.4	71.9	71.9	71.5	75.2	72.2	57.3	69.9	0.0	47
Vojvodina	77.2	79.2	75.9	74.7	85.1	76.1	59.9	70.3	1.9	55
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(80.5)	(81.3)	(79.6)	(87.7)	(89.9)	(85.8)	(75.9)	(82.0)	(0.0)	61
Southern and Eastern Serbia	68.9	68.9	67.1	73.0	81.2	81.2	55.7	73.0	0.9	42
Mother's education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Secondary	72.1	72.1	71.5	75.6	83.4	82.8	62.7	77.9	0.4	84
Higher	77.4	79.3	76.9	79.3	84.6	77.9	63.7	72.6	1.0	102
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	74.7	75.8	73.8	77.8	84.6	80.1	62.1	74.7	0.8	178
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	(65.5)	(65.5)	(65.5)	(67.7)	(83.5)	(79.0)	(59.6)	(77.7)	(0.0)	35
Second	(73.5)	(74.8)	(72.3)	(78.9)	(79.4)	(75.2)	(66.6)	(73.2)	(0.9)	41
Middle	(67.3)	(67.3)	(64.4)	(69.9)	(78.1)	(78.1)	(47.6)	(70.9)	(0.0)	24
Fourth	87.3	87.7	86.0	89.0	84.0	84.0	69.4	73.1	2.3	45
Richest	76.1	78.0	76.1	76.8	88.0	78.7	64.8	75.3	0.0	60

[1] MICS indicator TC.S2 — Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[2] MICS indicator TC.11a — Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)
[3] MICS indicator TC.11b — Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)
[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, DTaP3 and MMR1. In Serbia, the first MMR dose is given at 12 months or later, so it is excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months but included for those age 24–35 months. MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens therefore refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
[B] All antigens include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, MMR1, and revaccination doses of IPV, DTaP, Hib, and PCV as per the vaccination schedule in Serbia. MICS indicator TC.11b refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
[C] All antigens (excluding revaccination doses) include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, and MMR1. The indicator on coverage by all antigens (excluding revaccination doses) refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.3: Home-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record[A] and percentage for whom records were seen, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months:				Percentage of children age 24–35 months:			
	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children
Total	86.6	73.4	59.1	220	85.6	67.4	51.0	205
Sex								
Male	89.3	77.7	62.0	98	85.2	64.8	47.3	104
Female	84.5	70.0	56.7	122	86.0	70.0	54.8	101
Area								
Urban	93.5	77.8	65.4	127	88.2	69.6	52.5	108
Other	77.3	67.5	50.4	93	82.6	64.9	49.3	97
Region								
Belgrade	93.6	79.2	67.2	45	92.4	67.5	46.9	47
Vojvodina	93.1	80.4	61.8	68	98.1	76.1	59.4	55
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(61.2)	(41.0)	(39.3)	44	(64.2)	(58.0)	(48.4)	61
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.7	84.7	64.2	63	92.8	69.6	48.3	42
Mother's education								
Primary, pre-primary or none	(62.4)	(61.4)	(42.5)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Secondary	87.5	77.0	60.2	78	84.2	65.9	59.6	84
Higher	93.5	73.8	64.4	104	88.1	66.7	43.8	102
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	91.3	80.7	68.6	156	86.9	68.1	52.1	178
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	(63.6)	(62.7)	(37.2)	41	(88.2)	(70.1)	(53.1)	35
Second	(85.7)	(72.8)	(71.2)	28	(72.8)	(55.9)	(46.5)	41
Middle	93.9	82.1	65.6	40	(82.4)	(68.6)	(51.9)	24
Fourth	82.0	72.9	63.3	36	84.7	75.0	55.2	45
Richest	97.6	75.1	60.9	76	94.6	67.5	49.3	60

[A] Immunisation card, any other document where vaccinations are written down (such as a health booklet or hospital release letter), or immunisation records from a private health provider.
[B] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TC.1.3A: Facility-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received, percentage for whom facility-based vaccination records were available, percentage for whom facility-based vaccination records were not available and percentage for whom records were seen, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Number of children	Percentage of children age 12–23 months:			Number of children age 12–23 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Percentage of children age 24–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Number of children	Percentage of children age 24–35 months:			Number of children age 24–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received
			For whom facility-based vaccination records were available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were not available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were seen[A]				For whom facility-based vaccination records were available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were not available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were seen[A]	
Total	54.9	220	95.4	4.6	94.4	121	46.0	205	94.6	5.4	94.1	94
Sex												
Male	50.7	98	94.8	5.2	94.8	50	49.5	104	98.0	2.0	97.2	52
Female	58.3	122	95.8	4.2	94.2	71	42.4	101	90.4	9.6	90.4	43
Area												
Urban	57.5	127	96.6	3.4	95.0	73	46.6	108	90.7	9.3	89.9	50
Other	51.3	93	93.7	6.3	93.7	48	45.3	97	99.0	1.0	99.0	44
Region												
Belgrade	46.6	45	(94.5)	(5.5)	(91.9)	21	43.5	47	(95.2)	(4.8)	(95.2)	20
Vojvodina	69.1	68	(98.3)	(1.7)	(98.3)	47	63.3	55	(91.2)	(8.8)	(90.0)	35
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(41.0)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(27.0)	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Southern and Eastern Serbia	55.2	63	92.0	8.0	90.2	35	54.0	42	(95.4)	(4.6)	(95.4)	23
Mother's education												
Primary, pre-primary or none	(53.7)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Secondary	51.8	78	94.6	5.4	93.1	40	51.2	84	(99.0)	(1.0)	(99.0)	43
Higher	58.2	104	94.4	5.6	93.5	60	38.0	102	87.9	12.1	86.8	39
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	0	-	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	51.7	156	94.1	5.9	92.7	81	44.8	178	93.6	6.4	93.6	80
Albanian	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Bosnian	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Hungarian	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Roma	(*)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Other	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(50.9)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(68.4)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Second	(62.3)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(28.6)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Middle	50.0	40	(84.7)	(15.3)	(84.7)	20	(51.0)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Fourth	50.6	36	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	18	43.3	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Richest	58.8	76	94.4	5.6	91.8	45	44.7	60	(82.7)	(17.3)	(81.1)	27

[A] Includes children whose facility-based records were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TC.1.4: Timeliness of measles vaccine

Percentage of children age 24–35 months vaccinated on time against measles, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age[1,A]	Number of children
Total	36.8	132
Sex		
Male	36.7	69
Female	36.8	62
Area		
Urban	40.6	66
Other	32.9	66
Region		
Belgrade	25.3	30
Vojvodina	(40.2)	43
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(42.6)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(36.7)	24
Age (in months)		
24–29	37.1	75
30–35	36.4	57
Mother's education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	14
Secondary	32.2	61
Higher	32.2	57
Father's education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	10
Secondary	29.9	69
Higher	38.0	45
Biological father not in the household	(*)	8
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	35.4	114
Albanian	(*)	1
Bosnian	(*)	2
Hungarian	(*)	3
Roma	(*)	6
Other	(*)	3
Does not want to declare	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(50.3)	28
Second	(*)	24
Middle	(51.5)	15
Fourth	(24.3)	30
Richest	38.8	35

[1] MICS indicator TC.S3 — Timeliness of measles immunisation coverage

[A] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.

(.) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.1R: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage) and by their first birthday, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Children age 12–23 months:				
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age
	Vaccination records[A,B]		Mother's report	Either[C] (Crude coverage)	
	Facility-based	Home-based			
Antigen					
BCG[1]	55.7	13.6	18.5	87.8	87.8
Polio					
IPV1	60.6	10.1	17.5	88.2	87.0
IPV2	56.8	9.4	8.7	74.8	72.9
IPV3[2]	48.8	9.5	7.4	65.8	61.4
IPVR1	na	na	na	na	na
DTaP					
1	60.9	9.8	17.5	88.2	87.0
2	56.8	9.8	8.7	75.3	73.4
3[3]	48.8	10.0	7.4	66.2	61.9
R1	na	na	na	na	na
HepB[D]					
HepB at birth[E]	61.2	13.4	18.5	93.1	92.4
Within 1 day	40.8	10.3	13.5	64.6	64.6
Later	20.4	3.0	0.7	24.1	23.6
2	59.5	10.6	10.6	80.8	80.4
3[4]	47.3	10.0	4.8	62.1	56.7
Hib					
1	60.9	9.1	17.5	87.5	86.3
2	56.8	9.8	8.7	75.3	73.4
3[5]	48.8	10.0	7.4	66.2	61.9
R1	na	na	na	na	na
Pneumococcal (Conjugate)[F]					
1	57.0	12.3	16.9	86.2	83.9
2[6]	46.0	10.5	8.7	65.2	62.0
3	na	na	na	na	na
R1	na	na	na	na	na
Measles — Mumps — Rubella (MMR)[G]					
1[7,8]	na	na	na	na	na
Fully vaccinated					
Basic antigens[9,H]	46.6	7.8	8.8	63.1	56.9
All antigens[10,I]	na	na	na	na	na
All antigens: excluding revaccines[J]	na	na	na	na	na
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
Number of children	186	186	186	186	186

1 MICS indicator TC.1 — Tuberculosis immunisation coverage
2 MICS indicator TC.2 — Polio immunisation coverage
3 MICS indicator TC.3 — Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
4 MICS indicator TC.4 — Hepatitis B immunisation coverage
5 MICS indicator TC.5 — Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage
6 MICS indicator TC.S1 — Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
7 MICS indicator TC.8 — Rubella immunisation coverage
8 MICS indicator TC.S2 — Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
9 MICS indicator TC.11a — Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)
10 MICS indicator TC.11b — Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)
A Vaccination card or other documents where vaccinations are recorded (facility-based or home-based records).
B In Serbia, children under 3 years of age primarily receive vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, and Haemophilus influenzae type b through the combined DTaP-IPV-Hib vaccine. Coverage estimates for these vaccines may differ slightly depending on which vaccination record is used.
C MICS indicators TC.1, TC.2, TC.3, TC.4, TC.5 and TC.S1 refer to children age 12–23 months vaccinated at any time before the survey; MICS indicators TC.8, TC.S2, TC.11a and TC.11b refer to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
D In the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, HepB dose labelling differs from the standard MICS methodology as follows: HepB1 = HepB0 (birth dose), HepB2 = HepB1, HepB3 = HepB2. The national immunisation schedule administers the first dose at birth.
E The Hepatitis B birth dose is further disaggregated by timing of dose. For children with vaccination records, "Within 1 day" includes records of a dose given on the day of birth or the following day. For children relying on mother's report, "Within 1 day" refers to the 24 hours following birth, as this is specifically used in the recall question. Cases with unknown timing are not shown in the disaggregate, but are included in the total, which therefore may present more cases than the sum of the disaggregate.
F In Serbia, children who received their first PCV dose before the end of 2022 follow a three-dose schedule plus one booster (3+1); those who received it from 2023 onwards follow a two-dose schedule plus one booster (2+1). None of the children in the 12–23 month cohort were eligible for the 3+1 schedule, and among children age 24–35 months only a small proportion (one case) were eligible for the 3+1 schedule, so PCV3 coverage cannot be presented.
G In Serbia, the measles, mumps, and rubella (MMR) vaccine is given in two doses: the first at 12 months and the second at 6 years of age.
H Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, DTaP3 and MMR1. In Serbia, the first MMR dose is given at 12 months or later, so it is excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months but included for those age 24–35 months. MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens therefore refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
I All antigens include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, MMR1, and revaccination doses of IPV, DTaP, Hib, and PCV as per the vaccination schedule in Serbia. MICS indicator TC.11b refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
J All antigens (excluding revaccination doses) include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, and MMR1. The indicator on coverage by all antigens (excluding revaccination doses) refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
na not applicable

Children age 24–35 months:				
Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:				Vaccinated by 12 months of age (MMR1, IPVR1, DTaPR1, HibR1 and PCVR1 by 24 months)
Vaccination records[A,B]		Mother's report	Either[C] (Crude coverage)	
Facility-based	Home-based			
52.5	9.5	19.8	81.8	81.8
59.3	11.2	19.3	89.7	84.4
57.6	11.2	13.5	82.2	71.9
56.1	10.2	13.0	79.2	53.1
28.8	4.8	7.3	40.8	26.2
59.3	11.2	19.3	89.7	84.4
57.6	11.2	13.5	82.2	71.9
56.1	10.2	13.0	79.2	52.6
27.6	4.8	7.3	39.7	25.7
57.8	12.3	19.5	89.7	89.7
34.8	8.4	14.5	57.7	57.7
23.1	3.9	0.0	27.0	27.0
58.0	10.7	13.4	82.1	76.8
49.6	9.2	8.5	67.3	44.2
58.6	11.8	19.3	89.7	85.0
57.6	11.2	13.5	82.2	71.9
56.1	9.7	13.0	78.8	52.7
27.2	5.3	7.3	39.8	26.4
57.9	10.3	19.3	87.6	81.9
54.9	10.3	11.5	76.7	57.3
na	na	na	na	na
26.2	5.5	12.6	44.2	32.0
43.7	6.7	19.5	69.9	60.9
39.6	3.2	13.5	56.3	28.4
22.2	1.5	6.2	29.9	7.0
36.7	3.2	7.8	47.7	18.1
0.0	0.0	9.5	9.5	9.5
182	182	182	182	182

Table TC.1.2R: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 12–23 months)

Percentage of children age 12–23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months who received:																	Number of children age 12–23 months
	BCG[1]	Polio			DTaP			HepB[A]			Hib			PCV[C]		Basic antigens[D]	No vaccinations	
		IPV1	IPV2	IPV3[2]	1	2	3[3]	HepB at birth[B]	2	3[4]	1	2	3[5]	1	2[6]			
Total	87.8	88.2	74.8	65.8	88.2	75.3	66.2	93.1	80.8	62.1	87.5	75.3	66.2	86.2	65.2	63.1	6.9	186
Sex																		
Male	88.4	90.0	77.3	68.0	90.0	77.3	68.0	95.4	82.2	57.9	90.0	77.3	68.0	89.2	68.0	65.1	4.6	97
Female	87.3	86.2	72.0	63.3	86.2	73.0	64.3	90.6	79.2	66.6	84.7	73.0	64.3	83.0	62.1	61.0	9.4	89
Area																		
Urban	90.9	91.4	75.5	65.8	91.4	76.2	66.5	96.3	81.5	60.4	90.4	76.2	66.5	90.3	65.8	63.6	3.7	129
Other	81.0	80.8	73.1	65.7	80.8	73.1	65.7	86.0	79.1	65.7	80.8	73.1	65.7	77.2	63.8	62.1	14.0	58
Region																		
Belgrade	94.1	89.5	79.0	72.4	89.5	80.7	74.1	100.0	86.3	70.7	89.5	80.7	74.1	92.3	71.8	66.9	0.0	52
Vojvodina	(94.1)	(92.4)	(85.7)	(77.4)	(92.4)	(85.7)	(77.4)	(97.5)	(92.4)	(74.0)	(88.0)	(85.7)	(77.4)	(89.1)	(80.6)	(74.0)	(2.5)	30
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Southern and Eastern Serbia	81.4	85.2	67.0	57.6	85.2	67.0	57.6	87.7	71.9	52.1	85.2	67.0	57.6	80.8	55.7	56.4	12.3	91
Mother's education																		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	87.1	87.0	74.2	65.6	87.0	74.8	66.3	91.7	83.1	63.2	86.0	74.8	66.3	85.5	65.8	63.0	8.3	129
Secondary or higher	(86.3)	(88.4)	(78.2)	(78.2)	(88.4)	(78.2)	(78.2)	(96.9)	(76.8)	(69.7)	(88.4)	(78.2)	(78.2)	(85.6)	(72.7)	(73.9)	(3.1)	38
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	74.9	78.1	58.6	46.5	78.1	58.6	46.5	82.8	71.6	44.8	78.1	58.6	46.5	72.4	41.2	44.4	17.2	52
Second	(86.9)	(82.8)	(73.5)	(57.0)	(82.8)	(73.5)	(57.0)	(95.0)	(77.5)	(56.9)	(82.8)	(73.5)	(57.0)	(87.0)	(63.5)	(51.1)	(5.0)	35
Middle	(91.7)	(93.2)	(77.6)	(67.5)	(93.2)	(77.6)	(67.5)	(97.4)	(88.1)	(66.6)	(89.6)	(77.6)	(67.5)	(90.5)	(68.8)	(64.7)	(2.6)	36
Fourth	(96.4)	(93.4)	(88.0)	(88.0)	(93.4)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(96.4)	(78.9)	(78.9)	(93.4)	(90.6)	(90.6)	(93.4)	(88.0)	(88.0)	(3.6)	33
Richest	(97.3)	(100.0)	(86.4)	(83.0)	(100.0)	(86.4)	(83.0)	(100.0)	(93.8)	(74.0)	(100.0)	(86.4)	(83.0)	(96.4)	(79.2)	(80.3)	(0.0)	29
Wealth index																		
Poorest 60 per cent	83.3	83.9	68.5	55.7	83.9	68.5	55.7	90.6	78.2	54.7	82.9	68.5	55.7	81.9	55.7	52.3	9.4	124
Richest 40 per cent	96.8	96.5	87.3	85.7	96.5	88.6	87.0	98.1	85.9	76.6	96.5	88.6	87.0	94.8	83.9	84.4	1.9	63

[1] MICS indicator TC.1 — Tuberculosis immunisation coverage
[2] MICS indicator TC.2 — Polio immunisation coverage
[3] MICS indicator TC.3 — Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTaP) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.4 — Hepatitis B immunisation coverage
[5] MICS indicator TC.5 — Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunisation coverage
[6] MICS indicator TC.S1 — Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[A] In the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, HepB dose labelling differs from the standard MICS methodology as follows: HepB1 = HepB0 (birth dose), HepB2 = HepB1, HepB3 = HepB2. The national immunisation schedule administers the first dose at birth.
[B] Any record or report of a Hepatitis B birth dose is accepted regardless of timing.
[C] In Serbia, children who received their first PCV dose before the end of 2022 follow a three-dose schedule plus one booster (3+1); those who received it from 2023 onwards follow a two-dose schedule plus one booster (2+1). None of the children in the 12–23 month cohort were eligible for the 3+1 schedule, so PCV3 coverage cannot be presented for this age group.
[D] Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, DTaP3 and MMR1. In Serbia, the first MMR dose is given at 12 months or later, so it is excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months but included for those age 24–35 months. MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens therefore refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.2R: Vaccinations by background characteristics (children age 24–35 months)

Percentage of children age 24–35 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases (Crude coverage), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 24–35 months who received:									
						Full vaccination				
	IPVR1	DTaPR1	HibR1	PCVR1	MMR1[1]	Basic antigens[2,A]	All antigens[3,B]	All antigens: excluding revaccines[C]	No vaccinations	Number of children age 24–35 months
Total	40.8	39.7	39.8	44.2	69.9	56.3	29.9	47.7	9.5	182
Sex										
Male	38.5	37.9	38.7	39.7	62.9	49.7	29.5	43.1	12.4	101
Female	43.8	41.9	41.1	49.9	78.7	64.5	30.4	53.5	5.9	81
Area										
Urban	38.4	36.8	37.7	40.5	71.7	55.5	28.6	47.5	7.8	134
Other	(47.9)	(47.9)	(45.6)	(55.0)	(65.0)	(58.5)	(33.7)	(48.2)	(14.6)	47
Region										
Belgrade	(38.6)	(38.6)	(38.6)	(38.3)	(62.9)	(50.5)	(22.3)	(46.7)	(3.5)	40
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Southern and Eastern Serbia	33.1	31.0	31.2	39.1	67.4	49.3	22.2	39.8	13.8	101
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	36.0	34.1	34.2	39.5	65.8	53.8	26.7	46.2	13.3	124
Secondary or higher	(58.9)	(59.4)	(57.3)	(62.3)	(75.9)	(64.4)	(47.6)	(58.3)	(2.1)	39
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	36.3	35.2	33.2	38.1	63.7	48.6	23.7	37.2	24.6	54
Second	(45.1)	(43.5)	(43.5)	(44.2)	(69.5)	(52.7)	(27.8)	(51.4)	(2.7)	38
Middle	(45.7)	(42.1)	(42.1)	(53.1)	(69.9)	(56.1)	(35.9)	(46.8)	(2.5)	33
Fourth	(44.8)	(45.7)	(47.3)	(47.4)	(73.9)	(68.6)	(37.1)	(57.9)	(4.2)	27
Richest	(34.9)	(34.9)	(37.6)	(42.7)	(78.0)	(63.4)	(30.7)	(53.7)	(3.7)	30
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	41.4	39.5	38.7	43.9	67.1	51.8	28.2	44.0	12.1	124
Richest 40 per cent	39.6	40.0	42.1	44.9	76.1	65.8	33.7	55.7	3.9	57

[1] MICS indicator TC.S2 — Measles immunisation coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1
[2] MICS indicator TC.11a — Full immunisation coverage (basic antigens)
[3] MICS indicator TC.11b — Full immunisation coverage (all antigens)
[A] Basic antigens include: BCG, IPV3, DTaP3 and MMR1. In Serbia, the first MMR dose is given at 12 months or later, so it is excluded from 'Basic antigens' for children age 12–23 months but included for those age 24–35 months. MICS indicator TC.11a on coverage by basic antigens therefore refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
[B] All antigens include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, MMR1, and revaccination doses of IPV, DTaP, Hib, and PCV as per the vaccination schedule in Serbia. MICS indicator TC.11b refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
[C] All antigens (excluding revaccination doses) include BCG, IPV3, DTaP3, Hib3, HepB3, PCV2, and MMR1. The indicator on coverage by all antigens (excluding revaccination doses) refers to children age 24–35 months vaccinated at any time before the survey.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.3R: Home-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months who ever had and currently have any type of home-based vaccination record[A] and percentage for whom records were seen, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months:				Percentage of children age 24–35 months:			
	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children	Who ever had home-based vaccination records[A]	Who currently have home-based vaccination records[A]	For whom home-based vaccination records[A] were seen[B]	Number of children
Total	74.4	49.6	43.2	186	73.1	43.3	36.0	182
Sex								
Male	76.2	54.0	48.0	97	68.3	42.1	34.7	101
Female	72.4	44.9	37.9	89	78.9	44.8	37.5	81
Area								
Urban	79.7	52.8	46.3	129	73.5	46.1	38.7	134
Other	62.5	42.5	36.2	58	(71.8)	(35.2)	(28.2)	47
Region								
Belgrade	82.6	53.6	49.9	52	(75.4)	(50.5)	(41.4)	40
Vojvodina	(66.1)	(59.5)	(45.8)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Southern and Eastern Serbia	73.1	43.0	36.4	91	74.0	41.8	34.6	101
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	71.7	47.4	41.8	129	65.8	36.4	30.5	124
Secondary or higher	(88.2)	(61.8)	(49.4)	38	(87.3)	(58.6)	(48.9)	39
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	47.1	26.9	24.3	52	52.0	16.6	11.8	54
Second	(75.9)	(55.4)	(51.2)	35	(75.3)	(49.7)	(36.1)	38
Middle	(76.9)	(50.9)	(44.7)	36	(83.4)	(51.9)	(49.4)	33
Fourth	(93.2)	(61.6)	(51.1)	33	(75.7)	(47.6)	(43.8)	27
Richest	(96.4)	(67.7)	(55.9)	29	(94.0)	(69.5)	(57.0)	30
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	64.1	42.1	38.0	124	67.4	35.9	29.1	124
Richest 40 per cent	94.7	64.5	53.4	63	85.4	59.2	50.8	57

[A] Immunisation card, any other document where vaccinations are written down (such as a health booklet or hospital release letter), or immunisation records from a private health provider.
[B] Includes children for whom vaccination cards or other documents were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.3AR: Facility-based vaccination records

Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received, percentage for whom facility-based vaccination records were available, percentage for whom facility-based vaccination records were not available and percentage for whom records were seen, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 12–23 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Number of children	Percentage of children age 12–23 months:			Number of children age 12–23 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Percentage of children age 24–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Number of children	Percentage of children age 24–35 months:			Number of children age 24–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received
			For whom facility-based vaccination records were available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were not available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were seen[A]				For whom facility-based vaccination records were available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were not available	For whom facility-based vaccination records were seen[A]	
Total	75.0	186	86.7	13.3	84.6	140	74.3	182	85.1	14.9	80.4	135
Sex												
Male	74.9	97	91.8	8.2	89.1	73	73.8	101	82.3	17.7	73.9	75
Female	75.0	89	81.2	18.8	79.7	67	75.0	81	88.5	11.5	88.5	60
Area												
Urban	71.0	129	91.0	9.0	87.8	91	76.7	134	88.2	11.8	82.2	103
Other	83.7	58	(78.6)	(21.4)	(78.6)	48	(67.7)	47	(74.8)	(25.2)	(74.8)	32
Region												
Belgrade	74.2	52	(92.3)	(7.7)	(92.3)	38	(81.8)	40	(81.4)	(18.6)	(81.4)	33
Vojvodina	(78.8)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Southern and Eastern Serbia	74.9	91	84.0	16.0	81.1	68	73.1	101	82.1	17.9	75.2	74
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	73.0	129	85.5	14.5	82.3	94	78.4	124	81.3	18.7	76.3	98
Secondary or higher	(87.7)	38	(90.3)	(9.7)	(90.3)	33	(77.1)	39	(93.6)	(6.4)	(89.1)	30
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	78.1	52	(78.5)	(21.5)	(76.1)	41	73.5	54	(71.4)	(28.6)	(66.5)	40
Second	(80.5)	35	(83.5)	(16.5)	(83.5)	28	(74.9)	38	(92.3)	(7.7)	(84.1)	28
Middle	(77.9)	36	(87.9)	(12.1)	(80.9)	28	(76.1)	33	(96.8)	(3.2)	(96.8)	25
Fourth	(73.7)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	25	(83.3)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest	(60.6)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(65.3)	30	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	78.7	124	82.7	17.3	79.7	97	74.6	124	84.6	15.4	80.0	93
Richest 40 per cent	67.5	63	(95.9)	(4.1)	(95.9)	42	73.8	57	(86.1)	(13.9)	(81.4)	42

[A] Includes children for facility-based records were observed with at least one vaccination dose recorded (Card availability).
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.1.4R: Timeliness of measles vaccine

Percentage of children age 24–35 months vaccinated on time against measles, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who received the measles vaccine by 15 months of age[1,A]	Number of children
Total	26.8	124
Sex		
Male	25.1	64
Female	28.7	60
Area		
Urban	26.6	97
Other	(27.4)	27
Region		
Belgrade	(19.5)	35
Vojvodina	(*)	19
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	9
Southern and Eastern Serbia	30.3	61
Age (in months)		
24–29	31.3	72
30–35	20.6	52
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	10
Primary	24.0	84
Secondary or higher	(38.7)	31
Father's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	4
Primary	22.5	76
Secondary or higher	(*)	23
Biological father not in the household	(*)	22
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(9.7)	27
Second	(22.8)	26
Middle	(34.2)	28
Fourth	(*)	22
Richest	(*)	21
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	22.3	81
Richest 40 per cent	(35.3)	43

[1] MICS indicator TC.S3 — Timeliness of measles immunisation coverage
[A] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Serbia and this vaccine is given to children at age 12 months or later.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

7.2 INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Optimal infant and young child feeding practices can increase survival and promote healthy growth and development, particularly during the critical window from birth to 2 years of age.

Breastfeeding in the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients and is economical and safe.[98] Despite these critical benefits, breastfeeding practices are suboptimal in many parts of the world. Many children do not start breastfeeding early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended six months or stop breastfeeding too soon.[99] Mothers often face pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition. Infant formula and other breastmilk substitutes can also be life-threatening in settings where hygienic conditions and safe drinking water are not readily available. In some cases, it can be unsafe even with proper and hygienic preparation in the home due to food adulteration or other contamination that can affect unaware consumers.[100] As children reach the age of 6 months, their consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe complementary foods and continued breastfeeding leads to better health and growth outcomes, with the potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[101]

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be: (i) breastfed within one hour of birth; (ii) breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life; and (iii) breastfed for up to 2 years of age and beyond.[102] Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods with specific guiding principles available about how the feeding should be done with topics ranging from responsive feeding to avoidance of foods and beverages high in sugar, salt, and unhealthy fats.[103] The breastfeeding recommendations and guiding principles for complementary feeding for which standard indicators[104] have been developed, and which are collected in this survey, are listed in the table below.

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators/proximate measures[105]	Notes on interpretation[106]	Table
Breastfeed within one hour of birth	**Early Initiation of breastfeeding** Percentage of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years who were put to the breast within one hour of birth	This is the only indicator in the series based on historical recall, that is, of what happened up to 2 years before the survey interview. This indicator does not require that the infant suckled at the breast or that milk was transferred from breast to infant. It represents the practice of putting the baby to breast within the first hour, which is related to a number of positive outcomes including reduced mortality and exclusive breastfeeding.	TC 7.1
Breastfeed exclusively for the first six months of life	**Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months** Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[107]	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 0–5 months should be exclusively breastfed) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who are exclusively breastfed every day from birth until they are 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC.7.2
Introduce solid, semi-solid and soft foods at the age of 6 months	**Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods (age 6–8 months)** Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for the entire population of interest (i.e., all children age 6–8 months should eat solids) in a 24-hour period. It does not represent the proportion of infants who began receiving solids when they turned 6 months nor the proportion of children age 6–8 months who received solids every day since they turned 6 months of age and should not be interpreted as such.	TC 7.3
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	**Continued breastfeeding at 1 year** Percentage of children age 12–23 months (1 year) who received breast milk during the previous day	Captures the desired practice for children up to 2 years in a 24-hour period.	TC.7.2

98 Victora, C. et al. "Breastfeeding in the 21st century: epidemiology, mechanisms, and lifelong effect." The Lancet 387, (2016): 475–90. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(15)01024-7.

99 UNICEF. From the first hour of life. Making the case for improved infant and young child feeding everywhere. New York: UNICEF, 2016. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/From-the-first-hour-of-life.pdf.

100 Gossner, C. et al. "The Melamine incident: Implications for international food and feed safety." Environ Health Perspective 117, no. 12 (2009): 1803–1808. doi:10.1289/ehp.0900949.

101 Bhuta, Z. et al. "Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?" The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 452–477. doi:10.1016/S0140–6736(13)60996-4.

102 WHO. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report, Geneva: WHO Press, 2003. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/42590/9241562218.pdf?sequence=1.

103 WHO. Guideline for complementary feeding of infants and young children 6–23 months of age. 2023. https://iris.who.int/bitstream/handle/10665/373358/9789240081864-eng.pdf?sequence=1.

104 World Health Organization and United Nations Children's Fund. Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices: definitions and measurement methods. 2021. https://data.unicef.org/resources/indicators-for-assessing-infant-and-young-child-feeding-practices/.

105 It should be noted that these indicators are, in general, proximate measures which do not capture the exact recommendations or guidelines, but serve as a basis for monitoring, providing useful information on the population of interest.

106 For all indicators other than early initiation of breastfeeding, the definition is based on current status, that is, what happened during the day before the survey from the time when the child woke up to the time when he/she went to sleep until the morning of the day of the interview.

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

Recommendation/ guiding principle	Indicators/proximate measures[105]	Notes on interpretation[106]	Table
Provide meals with appropriate frequency and energy density	**Minimum meal frequency (age 6–23 months)** Breastfed children: Depending on age, at least two or three meals/snacks provided during the previous day Non-breastfed children: At least four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided during the previous day	This indicator represents the minimum number of meals and not adequacy. In addition, standard questionnaires do not distinguish if milk feeds were provided as part of a solid meal or as a separate meal. Meals may therefore be double counted for some non-breastfed children. Rates should not be compared between breastfed and non-breastfed children.	TC.7.4
Dietary diversity	**Minimum dietary diversity (age 6–23 months)** At least five of eight food groups[108] consumed in the 24 hours preceding the survey	This indicator represents the minimum dietary diversity and not adequacy. In addition, consumption of any amount of food from each food group is sufficient to "count" as the standard indicator is only meant to capture yes/no responses.	TC.7.4
Avoid unhealthy foods, beverages/dietary practices	**Sweet beverage consumption (age 6–23 months)** Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage during the previous day **Unhealthy food consumption (age 6–23 months)** Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who consumed selected sentinel unhealthy foods during the previous day **Zero vegetable or fruit consumption (age 6–23 months)** Percentage of children aged 6–23 months who did not consume any vegetables or fruits during the previous day	Includes sweet beverages produced commercially, 100% fruit juice and juice drinks as well home-made drinks to which a sweetener has been added. The indicator definition refers to "sentinel unhealthy foods". In this context, "sentinel unhealthy foods" are foods or categories of foods (e.g. "sweets" or "candies") that are likely to be consumed by infants and young children (IYC) and are high in sugar, salt and/or unhealthy fats. While there is no universal recommendation for the optimal number of servings of vegetables and fruits per day for IYC over six months of age, consumption of zero vegetables or fruits on the previous day represents an unhealthy practice.	TC.7.7
Nutrient supplements and fortified food products	No standard indicator exists		na
Safe preparation and storage of foods	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture guidance, one indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple		TC.7.2
Responsive feeding	No standard indicator exists		na

In addition to the indicators in the table above, three dimensions of complementary feeding are combined to form a composite indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". This indicator assesses energy needs and nutrient adequacy (apart from iron). To have a minimum acceptable diet, a child must have received in the previous day:

(i) The appropriate number of meals, snacks, or milk-feeds;

(ii) Food items from at least 5 out of 8 food groups; and

(iii) At least two milk feeds for non-breastfed children.

Tables TC.7.1 and TC.7.1R are based on mothers' reports of when their last-born child, born in the last two years, was first put to the breast. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, as well as those who were first put to breast within one hour and one day of birth.

The set of infant and young child feeding indicators reported in tables TC.7.2 through TC.7.7 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and liquids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors, as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Tables TC.7.2 and TC.7.2R, breastfeeding status is presented for exclusively breastfed infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive only breastmilk) and mixed milk feeding among infants age 0–5 months (i.e. those who receive breastmilk in addition to infant formula or milk from animals). The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children age 12–23 months and bottle feeding of children age 0–23 months.

Tables TC.7.3 and TC.7.3R look into the introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods for infants age 6–8 months, while Table TC.7.4 presents the percentage of children age 6–23 months who received the minimum number and diversity of meals/snacks during the previous day (referring to solid, semi-solid, or soft food, but also milk feeds for non-breastfed children), by breastfeeding status.

Tables TC.7.5 and TC.7.5R present the relatively new measure of Child Food Poverty, defined as those not meeting dietary diversity, i.e., to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. Children who received foods from 2 or fewer food groups are considered to live in severe food poverty.

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

Tables TC.7.6 and TC.7.7 present consumption (and lack of consumption) of specific food groups during the night and day before the survey. Tables TC.7.6R and TC.7.7R present the same indicators for children living in Roma settlements.

Table TC.7.1: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth[3]	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	91.7	15.0	67.7	22.6	310
Sex					
Male	93.8	13.3	69.5	23.3	157
Female	89.6	16.7	65.9	21.8	153
Area					
Urban	93.4	14.6	66.4	21.7	199
Other	88.8	15.7	70.0	24.2	112
Region					
Belgrade	95.3	16.9	69.6	14.1	77
Vojvodina	90.1	16.3	64.4	28.5	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.6	9.4	74.7	25.7	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.4	17.7	61.6	21.3	69
Months since last birth					
0–11 months	92.4	11.7	69.7	20.6	161
12–23 months	91.0	18.4	65.6	24.7	149
Mother's education					
Primary, pre-primary or none	(82.8)	(17.0)	(74.5)	(39.4)	29
Secondary	90.8	12.1	66.4	21.1	131
Higher	94.2	17.3	67.7	20.9	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	91.7	15.0	67.7	22.6	310
Traditional birth attendant	-	-	-	-	-
Other/No attendant	-	-	-	-	-
Place of delivery					
Home	-	-	-	-	-
Health facility	91.7	14.9	67.7	22.5	310
Public	91.5	14.1	67.6	22.4	301
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	93.4	19.8	81.6	29.0	216
C-Section	87.9	3.9	35.8	7.9	94
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	91.9	15.6	69.6	21.7	250
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Roma	(83.0)	(20.7)	(74.1)	(34.4)	25
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	79.5	13.7	68.3	29.1	44
Second	93.3	8.3	75.3	25.8	48
Middle	91.9	21.1	63.9	24.1	51
Fourth	94.6	18.3	76.4	24.1	62
Richest	94.3	13.7	60.9	16.9	106

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 — Children ever breastfed
[2] MICS indicator TC.31 — Early initiation of breastfeeding
[3] MICS indicator TC.702 — Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TC.7.1A: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 2 days of life, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who consumed:							Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breast-milk) consumed in the first 2 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Infant formula	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Water with sugar or glucose	Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	75.9	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	74.0	0.4	2.8	77.2	310
Area												
Urban	76.5	1.0	1.4	0.1	0.7	1.3	0.0	74.6	0.6	2.9	78.1	199
Other	74.9	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	72.8	0.0	2.8	75.6	112
Region												
Belgrade	81.6	3.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	80.8	0.2	4.3	85.4	77
Vojvodina	71.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	66.5	0.5	4.6	71.5	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	73.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	72.7	0.7	0.9	74.3	80
Southern and Eastern Serbia	78.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	77.0	0.0	1.3	78.3	69
Months since birth												
0–11 months	78.3	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	77.2	0.4	1.5	79.1	161
12–23 months	73.5	1.3	1.9	0.0	0.6	2.2	0.0	70.5	0.4	4.3	75.2	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Breastfeeding status												
Ever breastfed	73.8	0.9	1.2	0.1	0.5	1.2	0.0	72.2	0.4	2.6	75.1	285
Never breastfed	100.0	(0.0)	(6.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(94.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(100.0)	26
Assistance at delivery												
Skilled attendant	75.9	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	74.0	0.4	2.8	77.2	310
Other/No attendant/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Place of delivery												
Home	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Health facility	76.1	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.1	0.0	74.1	0.4	2.8	77.3	310
Public	76.0	0.9	1.6	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	74.0	0.4	2.9	77.3	301
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Mother's education												
Primary or none	(60.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(52.8)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(60.6)	29
Secondary	77.3	0.6	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.0	76	1	2	79	131
Higher	77.4	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	76	0	3	79	149
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	76.8	0.8	1.3	0.1	0.4	1.2	0.0	75.1	0.5	2.5	78.1	250
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Roma	(62.7)	(2.9)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.6)	(0.0)	(7.0)	(65.6)	25
Other ethnicity	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	70.9	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	65.3	0.0	5.6	70.9	44
Second	72.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	73.6	0.0	0.0	73.6	48
Middle	75.9	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	73.9	0.0	2.0	75.9	51
Fourth	75.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	71.4	0.9	3.6	75.9	62
Richest	80.3	1.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	2.1	0.0	79.2	0.6	2.9	82.8	106

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicines are not included in any category.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TC.7.2: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Serbia, 2025

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–23 months		Children age 0–23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed[1]	Percentage mixed milk feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage breast-fed (Continued breastfeeding at 12–23 months)[3]	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple[4]	Number of children
Total	27.6	10.2	171	17.2	269	78.4	568
Sex							
Male	26.1	6.4	93	15.5	124	78.3	287
Female	29.3	14.7	78	18.7	145	78.5	281
Area							
Urban	27.2	10.7	115	17.5	159	79.3	354
Other	28.4	9.2	56	16.9	110	77.0	214
Region							
Belgrade	(31.3)	(9.6)	48	9.7	58	81.7	139
Vojvodina	(17.1)	(9.6)	43	26.7	80	80.7	151
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(35.2)	(8.5)	45	14.2	67	73.2	153
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(25.4)	(14.0)	35	15.5	65	78.5	125
Mother's education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	8	(13.9)	37	92.5	58
Secondary	28.2	5.8	78	13.9	99	72.4	230
Higher	29.2	12.4	83	21.3	129	80.6	275
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	29.6	10.8	152	17.8	193	77.6	447
Albanian	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	6
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	18	(*)	27
Hungarian	-	-	0	(*)	6	(*)	11
Roma	(*)	(*)	10	(7.7)	34	(84.6)	52
Other	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	12	(*)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	3	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	(*)	20	(12.5)	46	81.2	85
Second	(42.2)	(5.8)	31	(21.4)	36	66.5	90
Middle	(31.8)	(13.7)	21	18.8	50	82.1	94
Fourth	(28.2)	(22.5)	29	17.0	50	76.9	107
Richest	(23.7)	(8.4)	69	17.3	87	81.8	193

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 — Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator TC.703 — Mixed milk feeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator TC.704 — Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months
[4] MICS indicator TC.43 — Bottle feeding
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TC.7.3: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Serbia, 2025

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6–8 months
Total	(100.0)	26	(100.0)	34	100.0	59
Sex						
Male	(*)	17	(*)	11	(100.0)	27
Female	(*)	9	(*)	23	(100.0)	32
Area						
Urban	(*)	16	(*)	19	(100.0)	35
Other	(*)	10	(*)	14	(100.0)	25

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 — Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.4: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia, 2025

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6–23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	At least 2 milk feeds[1]		Minimum dietary diversity[2,A]	Minimum meal frequency[3,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[4,C]	
Total	80.2	84.3	67.1	100	82.9	98.7	75.2	89.2	297	82.2	95.1	73.2	397
Sex													
Male	74.2	88.8	66.4	50	90.7	100.0	83.6	92.6	144	86.5	97.1	79.2	194
Female	(86.2)	(79.9)	(67.8)	50	75.4	97.5	67.3	86.0	153	78.1	93.1	67.4	203
Area													
Urban	84.0	82.9	69.5	64	88.1	99.3	81.8	91.2	175	87.0	94.9	78.5	239
Other	(73.5)	(86.9)	(62.8)	36	75.3	97.9	65.9	86.3	122	74.9	95.4	65.2	158
Region													
Belgrade	(89.0)	(58.6)	(52.9)	21	84.7	98.7	77.7	91.2	70	85.7	89.6	72.1	91
Vojvodina	(85.1)	(91.5)	(79.1)	34	70.1	96.5	60.7	83.6	74	74.7	94.9	66.5	108
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(72.9)	(92.4)	(65.4)	31	88.6	99.6	85.9	96.9	77	84.0	97.5	80.0	108
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	87.9	100.0	76.3	84.9	76	85.3	97.9	74.2	91
Age (in months)													
6–8	(55.3)	(86.6)	(46.1)	26	(53.5)	(100.0)	(53.5)	(100.0)	34	54.3	94.2	50.3	59
9–11	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(91.4)	(100.0)	(89.0)	(97.5)	41	90.5	87.8	78.1	69
12–17	(92.4)	(95.5)	(89.6)	34	90.4	100.0	83.8	91.3	128	90.8	99.1	85.0	162
18–23	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	79.4	95.9	65.5	78.8	95	79.3	94.2	64.9	107
Mother's education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(59.6)	(93.7)	(56.5)	(80.1)	42	(63.1)	(93.2)	(58.9)	50
Secondary	(91.4)	(82.9)	(74.3)	29	82.7	100.0	74.2	90.9	123	84.3	96.7	74.2	152
Higher	75.0	84.2	63.2	64	91.2	99.0	84.5	92.0	128	85.8	94.1	77.4	192
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	78.0	84.9	66.0	81	85.1	99.6	77.8	90.9	214	83.1	95.6	74.6	295
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(59.4)	(93.1)	(49.9)	(76.5)	38	(63.9)	(92.1)	(53.6)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(63.2)	(95.3)	(55.8)	(82.4)	56	66.6	94.8	59.1	65
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	85.4	100.0	76.5	86.6	40	80.7	96.0	70.6	59
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	84.6	100.0	73.7	89.1	56	82.4	96.4	72.3	73
Fourth	(73.2)	(90.4)	(66.5)	19	81.5	99.4	74.4	91.7	59	79.5	97.3	72.5	78
Richest	(88.9)	(78.0)	(68.4)	37	94.3	99.0	88.8	93.0	86	92.6	92.7	82.7	124

[1] MICS indicator TC.40 — Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
[2] MICS indicator TC.41 — Minimum dietary diversity: SDG indicator 2.2.4
[3] MICS indicator TC.42 — Minimum meal frequency
[4] MICS indicator TC.39 — Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months)
[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, 3) beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.
[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6–8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9–23 months. For children who are not breastfeeding it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times with at least one of those feeds being a solid or semi-solid feed.
[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6–23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children, it further requires at least 2 milk feedings.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table TC.7.5: Child food poverty

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children living in child food poverty[A]			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total[1]	
Total	1.0	16.8	17.8	397
Sex				
Male	1.7	11.8	13.5	194
Female	0.4	21.5	21.9	203
Area				
Urban	1.0	12.0	13.0	239
Other	1.1	24.0	25.1	158
Region				
Belgrade	0.6	13.7	14.3	91
Vojvodina	2.5	22.8	25.3	108
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	16.0	16.0	108
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.9	13.7	14.7	91
Age (in months)				
6–8	3.8	42.0	45.7	59
9–11	1.2	8.3	9.5	69
12–17	0.6	8.5	9.2	162
18–23	0.0	20.7	20.7	107
Mother's education				
Primary, pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(36.9)	(36.9)	50
Secondary	0.6	15.1	15.7	152
Higher	1.7	12.5	14.2	192
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	1.1	15.8	16.9	295
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Roma	(0.0)	(36.1)	(36.1)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	0.0	33.4	33.4	65
Second	0.8	18.6	19.3	59
Middle	1.2	16.4	17.6	73
Fourth	1.8	18.7	20.5	78
Richest	1.1	6.2	7.4	124

[1] MICS indicator TC.705 — Child food poverty

[A] Child food poverty is defined as to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. The moderate level of child food poverty is a maximum of 3–4 food groups and the severe level is 2 or fewer food groups. See Table TC.7.4 for the list of the 8 food groups.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.6: Consumption of select food groups

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6–23 months
	Grains, white/ pale starchy roots or tubers	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yo-gurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Eggs or flesh food[1]	
Total	97.2	23.2	90.5	88.4	44.4	82.3	89.7	98.9	92.0	397
Sex										
Male	96.1	23.4	90.8	87.5	46.8	85.6	93.5	99.0	90.8	194
Female	98.2	23.1	90.2	89.2	42.0	79.3	86.0	98.7	93.1	203
Area										
Urban	98.0	25.5	92.0	90.2	42.9	89.2	91.7	98.5	94.0	239
Other	96.0	19.9	88.1	85.6	46.5	71.9	86.6	99.5	89.0	158
Region										
Belgrade	98.7	15.7	94.8	95.6	50.2	90.5	92.5	100.0	96.5	91
Vojvodina	96.8	23.5	87.3	85.3	37.1	81.8	85.5	97.5	91.5	108
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.7	21.3	87.5	86.0	40.7	80.4	90.9	100.0	88.0	108
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.5	32.9	93.4	87.5	51.5	77.1	90.3	98.0	92.8	91
Age (in months)										
6–8	92.1	8.5	67.8	64.9	9.7	87.0	83.3	98.6	68.3	59
9–11	96.6	15.9	89.8	95.0	37.5	93.2	92.3	98.8	96.7	69
12–17	97.9	30.3	96.6	91.3	55.3	85.8	91.4	99.4	97.6	162
18–23	99.3	25.5	94.2	92.6	51.4	67.6	89.0	98.3	93.7	107
Mother's education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(96.6)	(13.0)	(84.8)	(84.4)	(55.1)	(63.8)	(69.1)	(96.4)	(88.2)	50
Secondary	97.2	26.6	93.6	92.8	43.3	79.8	92.5	100.0	95.0	152
Higher	97.2	23.7	89.3	85.6	43.3	88.8	93.2	98.6	90.4	192
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Current breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	93.4	12.2	71.1	77.4	39.0	83.1	93.1	97.3	84.6	100
Not breastfeeding	98.5	27.0	97.0	92.1	46.2	82.1	88.5	99.4	94.5	297
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	97.4	20.2	90.6	90.5	46.5	84.0	92.6	98.8	92.4	295
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Roma	(97.2)	(23.2)	(85.6)	(82.9)	(54.9)	(62.2)	(69.9)	(100.0)	(90.2)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	95.8	21.2	88.4	84.9	50.0	65.2	75.4	100.0	89.7	65
Second	96.0	11.8	80.3	82.7	43.5	82.4	94.9	96.9	86.4	59
Middle	98.1	18.8	95.4	89.6	43.6	76.0	94.9	98.8	89.6	73
Fourth	97.7	25.6	91.3	90.6	38.6	85.9	87.7	98.7	93.2	78
Richest	97.6	30.9	93.0	90.7	45.9	92.8	92.8	99.3	96.5	124

[1] MICS indicator TC.706 — Egg and/or flesh food consumption

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.7: Unhealthy feeding practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruit[3]	
Total	51.9	67.1	0.9	397
Sex				
Male	45.9	63.4	0.4	194
Female	57.7	70.6	1.3	203
Area				
Urban	47.7	66.9	1.1	239
Other	58.3	67.4	0.5	158
Region				
Belgrade	46.1	53.4	0.0	91
Vojvodina	55.3	66.6	1.5	108
Sumadija and Western Serbia	38.7	69.2	0.0	108
Southern and Eastern Serbia	69.4	78.8	2.0	91
Age (in months)				
6–8	22.3	17.4	1.4	59
9–11	45.6	65.4	1.2	69
12–17	58.3	76.6	0.0	162
18–23	62.8	81.3	1.7	107
Mother's education				
Primary, pre-primary or none	(74.5)	(88.2)	(3.6)	50
Secondary	57.5	70.7	0.0	152
Higher	41.4	58.8	0.9	192
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Current breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	40.7	60.8	1.7	100
Not breastfeeding	55.7	69.2	0.6	297
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	50.2	62.5	0.9	295
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Roma	(77.1)	(80.6)	(0.0)	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.6	73.7	0.0	65
Second	43.4	62.1	3.1	59
Middle	59.5	73.8	1.2	73
Fourth	49.6	63.0	0.0	78
Richest	40.0	64.6	0.7	124

[1] MICS indicator TC.707 — Sweet beverage consumption
[2] MICS indicator TC.708 — Unhealthy food consumption
[3] MICS indicator TC.709 — Zero vegetable or fruit consumption
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.1R: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who were ever breastfed, put to breast within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, and who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Percentage of children who were first put to breast:		Percentage of children who were fed exclusively with breast milk for the first two days after birth[3]	Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
		Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	89.2	24.7	68.2	34.0	391
Sex					
Male	88.4	26.7	70.2	34.1	198
Female	90.4	22.8	66.4	34.1	193
Area					
Urban	89.1	22.7	69.4	37.0	280
Other	89.6	29.8	65.2	26.8	112
Region					
Belgrade	88.9	20.9	63.9	31.1	93
Vojvodina	85.7	20.5	59.0	36.0	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(96.0)	(22.2)	(63.0)	(24.8)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	89.3	28.4	74.1	36.4	199
Months since last birth					
0–11 months	87.8	24.2	65.0	33.5	198
12–23 months	91.0	25.4	71.6	34.8	193
Mother's education					
Pre-primary or none	(95.0)	(36.4)	(79.4)	(36.2)	35
Primary	89.1	24.3	68.3	34.5	264
Secondary or higher	87.3	21.6	63.5	31.9	92
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	89.2	24.5	68.1	33.9	390
Traditional birth attendant	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	89.2	24.5	68.1	33.9	390
Public	89.2	24.5	68.1	33.9	390
Type of delivery					
Vaginal birth	91.9	31.2	80.8	40.3	304
C-Section	80.1	2.4	24.5	12.4	88
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	86.7	31.2	62.9	30.1	100
Second	89.8	29.5	66.2	37.1	86
Middle	88.2	23.1	72.5	35.9	84
Fourth	87.9	12.1	67.7	34.1	60
Richest	95.3	22.3	74.1	33.6	61
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	88.1	28.1	66.9	34.1	270
Richest 40 per cent	91.6	17.2	70.9	33.9	122

[1] MICS indicator TC.30 — Children ever breastfed
[2] MICS indicator TC.31 — Early initiation of breastfeeding
[3] MICS indicator TC.702 — Exclusively breastfed for the first two days after birth
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.1AR: Newborn feeding

Percentage of most recent live-born children to women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years by type of liquids or items (not considering breastmilk) consumed in the first 2 days of life, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who consumed:							Type[A] of liquids or items (not considering breast-milk) consumed in the first 2 days of life				Number of most recent live-born children to women with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Infant formula	Milk (other than breastmilk)	Plain water	Water with sugar or glucose	Tea/ Infusions/ Traditional herbal preparations	Prescribed medicine	Other	Milk-based liquids only	Non-milk-based liquids/ items only	Both	Any	
Total	60.0	0.8	7.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.9	52.5	4.5	8.0	65.0	391
Area												
Urban	57.8	0.7	5.6	1.7	2.1	3.1	1.3	51.0	4.0	7.5	62.5	280
Other	65.5	0.8	12.4	0.9	0.9	1.8	0.0	56.1	5.7	9.4	71.2	112
Region												
Belgrade	63.3	0.0	6.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	57.3	4.1	6.0	67.4	93
Vojvodina	49.5	0.0	6.4	7.5	3.5	3.4	2.3	42.2	12.2	7.3	61.7	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(75.2)	(2.7)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(56.6)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(75.2)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	59.3	1.1	7.5	0.0	2.4	3.1	0.0	52.9	2.9	7.5	63.3	199
Months since birth												
0–11 months	62.0	0.6	6.7	1.6	3.0	3.2	0.8	54.5	3.9	8.1	66.5	198
12–23 months	58.1	0.9	8.4	1.3	0.5	2.3	1.1	50.6	5.1	8.0	63.7	193
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Breastfeeding status												
Ever breastfed	56.5	0.9	7.1	1.2	1.0	1.9	0.4	50.2	3.9	6.8	61.0	349
Never breastfed	(89.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(3.8)	(8.0)	(10.1)	(4.9)	(71.1)	(9.1)	(18.0)	(98.2)	42
Assistance at delivery												
Skilled attendant	60.1	0.8	7.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.9	52.6	4.5	8.1	65.2	390
Other/No attendant/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Place of delivery												
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	60.1	0.8	7.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.9	52.6	4.5	8.1	65.2	390
Public	60.1	0.8	7.5	1.5	1.8	2.8	0.9	52.6	4.5	8.1	65.2	390
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	(55.1)	(2.3)	(8.8)	(2.9)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(4.2)	(41.9)	(6.4)	(15.6)	(63.8)	35
Primary	60.3	0.8	7.0	1.2	1.7	2.4	0.4	54.0	4.1	6.8	64.9	264
Secondary or higher	60.8	0.0	8.6	1.7	2.7	2.4	1.2	52.2	4.8	8.6	65.7	92
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	63.9	0.9	11.3	2.6	1.6	2.3	1.5	50.7	4.5	13.2	68.5	100
Second	61.6	0.0	8.5	0.0	1.4	3.7	0.0	50.7	1.3	10.9	62.9	86
Middle	57.1	1.0	1.3	0.0	2.1	3.6	1.3	55.2	3.4	2.8	61.4	84
Fourth	62.1	2.1	8.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	1.7	55.7	1.7	8.5	65.9	60
Richest	53.1	0.0	7.6	5.2	4.0	1.7	0.0	50.7	13.3	2.3	66.4	61
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	61.1	0.6	7.3	1.0	1.7	3.2	0.9	52.1	3.1	9.2	64.5	270
Richest 40 per cent	57.6	1.0	8.0	2.6	2.0	1.9	0.8	53.2	7.5	5.4	66.1	122

[A] Milk-based liquids include milk (other than breastmilk) and infant formula. Non-milk-based include plain water, sugar or glucose water, tea/infusions/traditional herbal preparations and "other". Note that prescribed medicines are not included in any category.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.2R: Breastfeeding status

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups and percentage of children age 0–23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Children age 0–5 months			Children age 12–23 months		Children age 0–23 months	
	Percentage exclusively breastfed[1]	Percentage mixed milk feeding[2]	Number of children	Percentage breast-fed (Continued breastfeeding at 12–23 months)[3]	Number of children	Percentage fed with a bottle with a nipple[4]	Number of children
Total	6.4	31.3	120	33.0	202	86.8	408
Sex							
Male	7.4	33.1	67	37.8	103	85.6	211
Female	5.1	29.0	53	28.0	99	88.1	197
Area							
Urban	6.9	32.2	82	35.7	144	85.7	291
Other	(5.3)	(29.3)	37	26.2	58	89.5	117
Region							
Belgrade	(3.9)	(30.2)	28	26.6	52	93.0	96
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	21	(32.7)	31	97.7	67
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	14	(86.1)	36
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.4	34.8	58	36.5	106	80.6	210
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	20	(83.0)	36
Primary	0.9	35.4	76	35.6	142	87.2	278
Secondary or higher	(11.2)	(15.1)	34	(19.3)	40	87.0	95
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(1.7)	(46.1)	36	40.5	55	88.3	113
Second	(*)	(*)	21	(48.7)	42	86.8	84
Middle	(*)	(*)	25	(20.3)	42	83.3	85
Fourth	(*)	(*)	21	(27.4)	34	87.1	69
Richest	(*)	(*)	16	(21.1)	29	88.8	57
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	4.5	34.6	83	36.9	138	86.3	282
Richest 40 per cent	(10.6)	(23.9)	37	24.5	63	87.9	127

[1] MICS indicator TC.32 — Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months
[2] MICS indicator TC.703 — Mixed milk feeding under 6 months
[3] MICS indicator TC.704 — Continued breastfeeding 12–23 months
[4] MICS indicator TC.43 — Bottle feeding
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.3R: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6–8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6–8 months	Percentage receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6–8 months
Total	(97.5)	23	(*)	20	(91.4)	43
Sex						
Male	(*)	16	(*)	9	(94.3)	25
Female	(*)	7	(*)	11	(*)	18
Area						
Urban	(*)	18	(*)	16	(89.3)	34
Other	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	9

[1] MICS indicator TC.38 — Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.4R: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Currently breastfeeding				Currently not breastfeeding					All			
	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months	Percentage of children who received:				Number of children age 6–23 months	Percentage of children who received:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]		Minimum dietary diversity[A]	Minimum meal frequency[B]	Minimum acceptable diet[C]	At least 2 milk feeds[1]		Minimum dietary diversity[2,A]	Minimum meal frequency[3,B]	Minimum acceptable diet[4,C]	
Total	75.1	91.9	68.8	111	56.8	92.8	51.0	82.7	178	63.9	92.5	57.8	289
Sex													
Male	74.0	94.9	71.0	61	63.2	93.1	57.3	79.2	83	67.7	93.9	63.1	145
Female	76.6	88.3	66.0	50	51.2	92.5	45.4	85.8	94	59.9	91.1	52.5	144
Area													
Urban	73.5	90.8	66.6	86	53.6	93.1	47.6	80.1	123	61.8	92.1	55.4	209
Other	(80.5)	(95.8)	(76.3)	25	64.0	92.2	58.6	88.6	54	69.3	93.4	64.2	80
Region													
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(49.7)	(98.2)	(43.8)	(77.6)	46	55.2	97.3	49.7	69
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(44.3)	(88.8)	(40.8)	(86.4)	28	(50.3)	(91.9)	(46.9)	46
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(86.8)	(94.4)	(77.2)	23
Southern and Eastern Serbia	80.8	88.4	72.4	61	60.2	91.3	54.9	83.7	90	68.5	90.2	61.9	151
Age (in months)													
6–8	(63.0)	(97.5)	(63.0)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	(48.8)	(88.7)	(48.8)	43
9–11	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(62.7)	(82.8)	(50.2)	44
12–17	(75.1)	(93.1)	(71.4)	43	70.2	96.6	67.0	89.4	72	72.0	95.3	68.6	115
18–23	(76.8)	(100.0)	(76.8)	24	55.1	93.7	42.3	70.5	63	61.1	95.4	51.9	87
Mother's education													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(78.2)	(89.5)	(73.5)	26
Primary	73.6	94.4	69.2	84	56.1	91.6	50.9	85.7	117	63.4	92.8	58.5	201
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(55.9)	(95.7)	(47.0)	(72.9)	48	59.3	92.7	49.0	61
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(79.0)	(90.5)	(74.1)	29	(52.2)	(86.7)	(47.3)	(81.7)	47	62.4	88.1	57.5	76
Second	(76.9)	(90.4)	(69.1)	34	(53.0)	(96.8)	(49.5)	(93.6)	29	65.8	93.4	60.0	63
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(56.5)	(95.2)	(52.6)	(80.3)	41	61.3	95.0	56.9	60
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(62.6)	(93.2)	(55.4)	(80.2)	32	(61.4)	(94.0)	(55.2)	48
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(62.4)	(94.9)	(51.2)	(79.2)	27	(70.0)	(93.6)	(59.6)	41
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	76.6	91.3	70.3	81	53.9	92.2	49.7	84.2	118	63.2	91.9	58.1	199
Richest 40 per cent	(71.1)	(93.5)	(64.6)	30	62.5	94.0	53.5	79.7	60	65.4	93.8	57.2	90

[1] MICS indicator TC.40 — Minimum milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
[2] MICS indicator TC.41 — Minimum dietary diversity; SDG indicator 2.2.4
[3] MICS indicator TC.42 — Minimum meal frequency
[4] MICS indicator TC.39 — Minimum acceptable diet (6–23 months)
[A] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 5 of 8 food groups: 1) breastmilk, 2) grains, white/pale starchy roots, tubers, and plantains, 3) beans, peas, lentils, nuts and seeds, 4) dairy products (milk, infant formula, yogurt, cheese), 5) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats), 6) eggs, 7) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 8) other fruits and vegetables.
[B] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6–8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9–23 months. For children who are not breastfeeding it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times with at least one of those feeds being a solid or semi-solid feed.
[C] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6–23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while it for non-breastfed children further requires at least 2 milk feedings.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.5R: Child food poverty

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who did not receive a minimum number of food groups during the previous day, by child food poverty levels, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children living in child food poverty[A]			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Severe	Moderate	Total[1]	
Total	6.5	29.7	36.1	289
Sex				
Male	4.1	28.2	32.3	145
Female	8.9	31.2	40.1	144
Area				
Urban	8.0	30.2	38.2	209
Other	2.6	28.2	30.7	80
Region				
Belgrade	6.1	38.7	44.8	69
Vojvodina	(10.5)	(39.3)	(49.7)	46
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(4.0)	(9.2)	(13.2)	23
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.8	25.7	31.5	151
Age (in months)				
6–8	(16.5)	(34.7)	(51.2)	43
9–11	(8.7)	(28.6)	(37.3)	44
12–17	1.7	26.3	28.0	115
18–23	6.7	32.2	38.9	87
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	(10.7)	(11.1)	(21.8)	26
Primary	6.3	30.3	36.6	201
Secondary or higher	5.3	35.4	40.7	61
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	11.8	25.7	37.6	76
Second	4.0	30.1	34.2	63
Middle	9.0	29.7	38.7	60
Fourth	(0.0)	(38.6)	(38.6)	48
Richest	(4.2)	(25.8)	(30.0)	41
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	8.5	28.3	36.8	199
Richest 40 per cent	2.0	32.7	34.6	90

[1] MICS indicator TC.705 — Child food poverty

[A] Child food poverty is defined as to have received foods from 4 or fewer food groups during the previous day. The moderate level of child food poverty is a maximum of 3–4 food groups and the severe level is 2 or fewer food groups. See Table TC.7.4 for the list of the 8 food groups.

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.6R: Consumption of select food groups

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed select foods during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who consumed from the seven food groups of dietary diversity (excl. breastmilk):							Percentage of children who consumed:		Number of children age 6–23 months
	Grains, white/ pale starchy roots or tubers	Beans, peas, lentils, nuts, or seeds	Dairy products (milk, infant formula, yo-gurt, cheese)	Flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry, organ meats)	Eggs	Vitamin-A rich fruits or vegetables	Other fruits or vegetables	Any fruit or vegetables	Eggs or flesh food[1]	
Total	94.0	20.8	82.3	83.5	38.7	56.2	75.7	84.9	85.9	289
Sex										
Male	95.0	18.4	80.6	81.6	38.2	59.4	76.4	85.9	84.6	145
Female	93.1	23.1	84.0	85.4	39.3	53.1	75.0	83.8	87.2	144
Area										
Urban	93.5	18.6	81.5	80.2	35.4	58.6	75.5	84.7	83.5	209
Other	95.4	26.6	84.3	92.1	47.6	50.0	76.3	85.4	92.1	80
Region										
Belgrade	97.2	21.7	82.8	82.9	29.5	51.3	77.9	83.9	89.0	69
Vojvodina	(90.1)	(11.6)	(83.6)	(76.4)	(26.0)	(49.7)	(74.9)	(86.5)	(78.6)	46
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(94.8)	(5.0)	(89.9)	(83.8)	(38.7)	(70.4)	(85.0)	(96.0)	(83.8)	23
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.7	25.5	80.5	85.9	46.8	58.3	73.6	83.2	87.0	151
Age (in months)										
6–8	(84.2)	(8.3)	(77.4)	(52.6)	(19.9)	(60.6)	(59.7)	(74.5)	(57.3)	43
9–11	(95.1)	(17.7)	(72.7)	(77.4)	(30.2)	(63.6)	(75.4)	(87.3)	(82.4)	44
12–17	96.4	23.8	86.5	90.8	36.9	61.4	83.0	91.2	93.1	115
18–23	95.3	24.6	83.9	92.1	54.7	43.6	74.2	80.5	92.1	87
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	(93.7)	(28.5)	(80.9)	(82.9)	(53.8)	(46.5)	(64.2)	(76.6)	(85.7)	26
Primary	94.4	21.7	84.4	82.0	36.6	54.2	75.8	83.5	84.3	201
Secondary or higher	93.1	14.4	75.9	88.7	39.4	66.9	80.1	92.9	91.1	61
Current breastfeeding status										
Breastfeeding	94.1	18.1	69.3	82.9	36.6	64.6	78.6	91.9	86.1	111
Not breastfeeding	94.0	22.5	90.4	83.9	40.1	51.0	73.9	80.5	85.7	178
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.0	32.0	80.5	80.3	41.5	45.7	69.6	75.3	81.3	76
Second	94.4	20.3	87.7	90.9	28.2	52.0	65.0	78.6	90.9	63
Middle	93.6	14.2	79.4	76.0	41.1	63.1	81.2	90.9	80.1	60
Fourth	(97.8)	(14.5)	(78.0)	(82.9)	(42.3)	(64.4)	(81.0)	(91.5)	(88.9)	48
Richest	(93.6)	(17.7)	(86.3)	(89.5)	(42.1)	(62.6)	(89.1)	(95.8)	(91.2)	41
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	93.2	23.0	82.5	82.4	37.2	52.9	71.6	81.0	84.0	199
Richest 40 per cent	95.9	16.0	81.8	85.9	42.2	63.5	84.7	93.5	90.0	90

[1] MICS indicator TC.7.06 — Egg and/or flesh food consumption

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table TC.7.7R: Unhealthy feeding practices

Percentage of children age 6–23 months who consumed a sweet beverage, unhealthy food, and zero vegetables or fruit during the previous day, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children with unhealthy feeding practices, consuming:			Number of children age 6–23 months
	Sweet beverage[1]	Unhealthy food[2]	Zero vegetables or fruit[3]	
Total	75.2	77.1	5.7	289
Sex				
Male	73.8	73.8	5.0	145
Female	76.5	80.5	6.4	144
Area				
Urban	72.8	74.5	6.3	209
Other	81.3	84.1	4.1	80
Region				
Belgrade	85.3	87.3	4.8	69
Vojvodina	(84.1)	(85.5)	(11.3)	46
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(73.7)	(78.2)	(0.0)	23
Southern and Eastern Serbia	68.0	69.8	5.2	151
Age (in months)				
6–8	(62.0)	(50.6)	(10.7)	43
9–11	(65.7)	(64.2)	(4.5)	44
12–17	82.4	87.2	5.6	115
18–23	76.8	83.5	3.9	87
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	(51.5)	(69.0)	(11.7)	26
Primary	76.8	77.0	5.5	201
Secondary or higher	79.6	81.0	3.8	61
Current breastfeeding status				
Breastfeeding	72.6	69.4	3.0	111
Not breastfeeding	76.8	82.0	7.4	178
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	74.1	74.2	6.9	76
Second	79.2	85.1	7.5	63
Middle	69.2	75.6	6.1	60
Fourth	(78.1)	(74.1)	(2.1)	48
Richest	(76.0)	(76.3)	(4.2)	41
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	74.3	78.1	6.9	199
Richest 40 per cent	77.1	75.1	3.1	90

[1] MICS indicator TC.707 — Sweet beverage consumption
[2] MICS indicator TC.708 — Unhealthy food consumption
[3] MICS indicator TC.709 — Zero vegetable or fruit consumption
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

7.3 MALNUTRITION

Children's nutritional status reflects their overall health. When children have regular access to an adequate diet, are protected from and given effective treatment for childhood illnesses, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well-nourished.

Undernutrition is associated with nearly half of all child deaths worldwide.[109] Children with severe wasting have more than nine times higher odds of dying compared to children without wasting.[110] Malnutrition in early childhood also can impair physical and cognitive development and increase the risk of non-communicable diseases in adulthood. The Sustainable Development Goal target 2.2 is to reduce the prevalence of stunting among children under five by 40 per cent between 2012 and 2025, to reduce wasting to <5 per cent and to have no increase in overweight over the same period. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition contributes not only to SDG2.2 but is central to achievement of all 17 SDGs, specifically those related to health, education, gender equality and the climate.[111]

A well-nourished population can provide a reference for how children should grow. The reference population used in this report is based on the WHO growth standards and reference data.[112] Malnutrition in a population can be gauged by comparing children to these reference populations. All of the nutritional status indicators, that is, weight-for-age, height-for-age, weight-for-height, and body mass index-for-age, can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

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

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status of children under age 5. Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified to have moderate or severe wasting, while those with weight-for-height more than three standard deviations below the median are classified with severe wasting. Wasting is usually the result of poor nutrient intake or disease. Wasting is a form of acute malnutrition, and the prevalence can change quickly in response to shocks or seasonal changes in the availability of food and/or disease prevalence.

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

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

Body Mass Index (BMI) for age is used once children reach age 5 and then throughout life into adulthood. Similar to weight-for-age, BMI is used to assess whether children are overweight or thin for their height and age.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under age 5 were measured. Additionally, anthropometric measurements were collected for children age 5–9 years. Among children randomly selected for the Questionnaire for children and adolescents age 5–17 (one child per household), all children age 5–9 years were measured.

Measurements were done using the anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF.[113] Findings in this section are based on the indexes calculated from the heights, weights and birth dates collected during the survey interview.

Tables TC.8.1 and TC.8.2 show percentages of children under 5 years of age and age 5–9 years classified into each of the above-described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for the anthropometric indicators. Tables TC.8.1R and TC.8.2R show the same indicators for children living in Roma settlements.

Children are excluded from analysis of one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting.

Percentages of children excluded and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality tables in section DQ.3 in Appendix D. The tables for the Serbia MICS 2025 show that exclusions from indicator calculations were almost entirely due to missing weight and/or height, with only a small proportion of cases flagged as outliers (up to 2 per cent for weight-for-height) and negligible exclusions due to incomplete dates of birth. 43 per cent of children under 5 have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 45 per cent from the height-for-age indicators, and 46 per cent for the weight-for-height indicators. For children age 5–9 years, 41 per cent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 41 per cent from the height-for-age indicators, and 42 per cent for the BMI-for-age indicators.

[109] Black, R. et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition and Overweight in Low-income and Middle-income Countries." The Lancet 382, no. 9890 (2013): 427–451. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(13)60937-x.

[110] Black, R., et al. "Maternal and Child Undernutrition: global and regional exposures and health consequences." The Lancet 371, no. 9608 (2008): 243–60. doi:10.1016/S0140–6736(07)61690-0.

[111] Grosso, G., Mateo, A., Rangelov, N., Buzeti, T., Birt, C. on behalf of the Food and Nutrition Section of the European Public Health Association. 2020. Nutrition in the context of the Sustainable Development Goals. European Journal of Public Health, 30(Supplement_1): i19–i23. https://doi.org/10.1093/eurpub/ckaa034.

[112] De Onis M, Garza C, Victora CG, Onyango AW, Frongillo EA, Martines J, for the WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study Group. The WHO Multicentre Growth Reference Study: planning, study design and methodology. Food and Nutrition Bulletin 2004; 25(Suppl. 1): S15–S26.

[113] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design.

The levels of missing data are notably high for both age groups and warrant caution in interpreting anthropometric findings. While Tables DQ.3.7 and DQ.3.13 do not indicate serious digit preference issues — with indices of dissimilarity of 7.0 and 6.1 for weight and 10.8 and 11.8 for height/length among children under 5 and children age 5–9 years, respectively — the high exclusion rates remain a primary concern. Exclusions among children under 5 were highest in the 24–35 month age group across all three indicators (ranging from 51 to 54 per cent) and lowest among children age 48–59 months (ranging from 39 to 42 per cent). Clothing worn during weight measurement was a notable source of interference, with approximately 12 per cent of children under 5 and 10 per cent of children age 5–9 years wearing more than very light clothing or undergarments at the time of measurement. Braided or ornamented hair had minimal impact on height/length measurements, affecting fewer than 1 per cent of children in both age groups (Tables DQ.3.8 and DQ.3.14).

Tables DQ.3.9 and DQ.3.15 present the standard deviations of z-scores for anthropometric measures, where values close to 1.0 indicate that the spread of measurements conforms to the expected distribution of the WHO Child Growth Standards reference population. For children under 5 (Table DQ.3.9), height-for-age standard deviations are elevated across all age groups, with the highest values among children age 0–5 months (1.68) and 12–23 months (1.66). Weight-for-height is also elevated, particularly among infants age 0–5 months (1.55). The region of Sumadija and Western Serbia shows consistently elevated values across all three indicators, most notably for height-for-age (1.58) and weight-for-height (1.51). For children age 5–9 years (Table DQ.3.15), BMI-for-age is elevated across most age groups, reaching 1.51 among 6-year-olds, and is also elevated in Sumadija and Western Serbia (1.45) and Southern and Eastern Serbia (1.40). The Belgrade region shows notably lower standard deviations across all indicators in both age groups.

Considering the high levels of missing data and the patterns described above, it is recommended that findings presented in the anthropometric tables for the Serbia MICS 2025 are interpreted with caution.

The tables in DQ.3 for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 show that exclusions were primarily due to missing weight and/or height measurements, with only a small proportion of cases flagged as outliers (2 per cent for weight-for-height), and almost no exclusions due to incomplete dates of birth. 22 per cent of children under 5 have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 25 per cent from the height-for-age indicators, and 26 per cent from the weight-for-height indicators. Exclusion rates were highest among infants age 0–5 months across all three indicators, reaching 44 per cent for weight-for-age, 49 per cent for height-for-age, and 51 per cent for weight-for-height, and generally declined with age. For children age 5–9 years, 21 per cent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicators, 20 per cent from the height-for-age indicators, and 21 per cent from the BMI-for-age indicators, with somewhat higher exclusion rates observed among 7-year-olds across all three indicators.

Tables DQ.3.7 and DQ.3.13 indicate some degree of digit preference in height/length measurements, with the index of dissimilarity reaching 13.6 among children under 5 and 13.4 among children age 5–9 years for height/length, and a more notable value of 15.3 for weight measurements among children age 5–9 years, suggesting that these measurements should be interpreted with some caution. Exclusion rates among children under 5 were highest among children age 0–5 months for weight-for-age.

Table TC.8.1: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia, 2025

	Weight for age				Height for age				Weight for height					
	Underweight		Mean z-score (SD)	Number of children with weight and age[A]	Stunted		Mean z-score (SD)	Number of children with height and age[A]	Wasted		Overweight		Mean z-score (SD)	Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Per cent below				Per cent below				Per cent below		Per cent above			
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	8.2	2.7	0.1	1,047	4.3	1.6	0.2	1,030	6.3	4.9	6.9	2.3	0.2	990
Sex														
Male	6.7	1.5	0.2	520	4.6	2.2	0.3	515	5.2	4.4	6.2	1.8	0.3	495
Female	9.6	3.8	0.0	527	4.0	1.0	0.1	516	7.4	5.5	7.7	2.8	0.2	495
Area														
Urban	6.0	2.7	0.3	517	4.2	1.3	0.3	510	5.8	4.1	9.0	3.5	0.2	497
Other	10.2	2.6	0.0	531	4.4	1.9	0.1	521	6.9	5.8	4.9	1.1	0.2	493
Region														
Belgrade	3.5	0.0	0.3	125	5.1	0.5	0.1	122	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.3	0.3	122
Vojvodina	2.8	0.9	0.3	315	3.1	2.7	0.0	304	3.8	0.9	6.7	3.0	0.3	300
Sumadija and Western Serbia	15.5	5.6	0.0	444	4.1	0.8	0.4	444	10.9	10.7	4.8	0.6	0.0	408
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.0	0.3	0.3	163	6.4	2.2	-0.2	160	3.5	1.6	16.7	6.9	0.6	161
Age (in months)														
0–5	8.4	0.0	0.1	92	8.9	5.5	0.1	90	7.0	6.2	11.3	2.3	0.2	90
6–11	0.9	0.4	0.2	82	5.3	2.3	0.3	80	7.2	7.2	2.5	1.8	0.1	80
12–17	1.3	0.4	0.8	88	4.3	2.2	0.1	86	1.4	0.4	21.9	5.1	1.0	86
18–23	0.0	0.0	0.6	59	6.0	2.6	0.0	54	2.0	0.0	24.0	5.8	0.8	54
24–35	8.1	0.0	0.3	133	3.5	2.7	-0.1	127	5.8	3.7	5.3	2.3	0.4	127
36–47	11.7	5.3	0.0	287	1.2	0.4	0.3	287	8.5	6.7	3.8	1.6	0.0	270
48–59	10.3	4.0	-0.1	306	5.7	0.5	0.1	307	6.3	5.1	2.7	1.6	0.0	284
Mother's education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	4.0	0.7	0.1	115	6.8	5.1	-0.5	114	0.4	0.0	11.0	8.3	0.6	113
Secondary	10.8	2.9	0.2	438	4.6	1.3	0.4	428	6.2	4.2	5.1	1.2	0.2	400
Higher	6.8	3.0	0.1	490	3.5	1.0	0.1	486	7.8	6.8	7.3	1.8	0.2	475
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	10.3	1.2	0.1	64	(4.2)	(4.2)	(-0.1)	63	(5.0)	(5.0)	(2.8)	(1.6)	(0.3)	63
20–34	8.1	2.4	0.1	749	4.4	1.6	0.2	736	7.5	6.0	7.5	2.5	0.2	713
35–49	7.8	4.2	0.1	230	4.0	0.7	0.3	228	2.8	1.3	5.8	1.4	0.3	211
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	9.1	2.9	0.1	852	4.4	1.1	0.2	842	6.9	5.6	5.6	2.0	0.2	804
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	32
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Roma	5.0	0.8	0.1	93	7.1	6.6	-0.6	88	1.4	0.9	12.8	5.1	0.8	88
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.1)	41	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41	(5.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	9.3	2.1	0.0	206	5.8	2.9	-0.2	201	4.3	3.6	7.2	2.6	0.4	191
Second	12.5	3.0	0.0	192	2.6	1.2	0.4	189	9.8	9.4	7.6	3.6	0.1	175
Middle	6.8	2.4	0.2	204	6.1	2.8	0.2	203	4.6	1.8	5.4	1.3	0.3	195
Fourth	11.2	6.9	0.0	191	6.4	1.0	0.2	185	10.7	8.6	4.5	1.8	-0.1	178
Richest	2.7	0.0	0.4	254	1.4	0.2	0.3	253	3.6	2.7	9.1	2.4	0.3	253

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a — Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.44b — Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.45a — Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b — Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.46a — Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b — Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a — Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b — Overweight prevalence (severe)
[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4–6.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.8.2: Nutritional status of children age 5–9 years

Percentage of children age 5–9 years by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and Body Mass Index for age, Serbia, 2025

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Body Mass Index for age					Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Per cent below		Mean z-score (SD)		Per cent below		Mean z-score (SD)		Thinness Per cent below		Overweight Per cent above		Mean z-score (SD)	
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 1 SD[7]	+ 2 SD[8]		
Total	2.1	0.6	0.3	627	1.5	0.1	0.2	623	2.7	1.9	24.2	8.5	0.3	617
Sex														
Male	0.7	0.0	0.5	357	0.8	0.0	0.3	355	2.1	1.5	25.3	8.6	0.4	352
Female	4.0	1.5	0.1	270	2.4	0.2	0.0	268	3.4	2.4	22.7	8.3	0.1	265
Area														
Urban	3.0	1.0	0.3	391	1.5	0.1	0.3	387	2.8	2.4	22.3	8.9	0.2	382
Other	0.7	0.0	0.3	237	1.4	0.0	0.1	236	2.4	1.1	27.2	7.9	0.3	235
Region														
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.5	95	1.4	0.0	0.3	95	0.0	0.0	13.2	6.8	0.4	95
Vojvodina	1.5	0.0	0.4	202	1.0	0.0	0.3	199	0.5	0.2	26.9	7.5	0.3	200
Sumadija and Western Serbia	3.8	1.8	0.2	223	0.3	0.2	0.2	221	6.8	5.3	26.4	6.7	0.2	215
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.9	0.0	0.2	107	4.8	0.0	-0.2	107	0.8	0.0	24.3	15.5	0.4	107
Age														
5	3.4	1.8	0.1	111	1.8	0.4	0.0	110	0.7	0.7	24.3	5.6	0.2	106
6	6.4	1.6	0.2	125	0.0	0.0	0.4	124	9.0	9.0	16.8	10.3	-0.1	122
7	0.0	0.0	0.2	134	2.8	0.0	0.1	133	0.8	0.0	13.2	4.3	0.2	133
8	0.0	0.0	0.6	141	0.0	0.0	0.4	139	2.6	0.0	24.4	12.2	0.5	139
9	1.4	0.0	0.5	117	2.9	0.0	0.1	117	0.0	0.0	44.0	9.8	0.5	117
Mother's education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.2)	80	(4.8)	(0.0)	(-0.3)	79	(0.7)	(0.0)	(31.7)	(11.6)	(0.5)	79
Secondary	1.9	0.0	0.3	204	1.1	0.2	0.2	203	3.5	3.1	24.1	7.8	0.2	201
Higher	2.4	1.2	0.3	342	0.9	0.0	0.3	341	2.6	1.6	22.3	8.0	0.2	336
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	1.6	0.9	0.4	218	1.6	0.0	0.1	218	1.6	1.1	27.2	9.5	0.4	215
20–34	2.3	0.5	0.3	370	0.2	0.1	0.3	367	3.6	2.6	21.5	7.6	0.2	363
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	1.9	0.8	0.3	501	1.1	0.1	0.3	497	2.3	1.5	22.4	8.9	0.3	491
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Roma	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.2)	47	(8.0)	(0.0)	(-0.4)	47	(1.2)	(0.0)	(29.9)	(11.6)	(0.5)	47
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.1	0.0	0.2	119	3.2	0.0	-0.2	117	2.0	1.3	35.3	10.2	0.4	119
Second	1.8	0.0	0.4	89	1.8	0.0	0.1	89	3.8	0.8	37.2	11.0	0.4	88
Middle	3.8	0.0	0.6	111	1.0	0.4	0.5	111	4.5	4.0	25.5	8.6	0.4	109
Fourth	3.3	3.1	0.3	129	2.1	0.0	0.2	128	1.4	1.4	17.4	8.0	0.4	124
Richest	1.1	0.0	0.2	180	0.0	0.0	0.3	178	2.3	1.9	14.3	6.5	0.0	178

[1] MICS indicator TC.713a — Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.713b — Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.712a — Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator TC.712b — Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.710a — Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator TC.710b — Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.711a — Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[8] MICS indicator TC.711b — Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.10–12.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.8.1R: Nutritional status of children under 5

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Weight for height					Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Underweight		Mean z-score (SD)		Stunted		Mean z-score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean z-score (SD)	
	Per cent below				Per cent below				Per cent below		Per cent above			
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]	+ 3 SD[8]		
Total	10.1	3.3	-0.4	831	16.7	5.9	-0.6	793	6.5	2.2	5.7	2.4	0.0	783
Sex														
Male	9.0	2.6	-0.4	431	17.1	6.0	-0.6	411	6.1	2.4	5.4	2.4	-0.1	401
Female	11.2	4.1	-0.4	400	16.2	5.8	-0.7	383	6.9	2.0	6.0	2.5	0.0	382
Area														
Urban	10.8	3.7	-0.4	607	16.8	6.0	-0.6	578	5.7	1.8	5.2	2.0	0.0	572
Other	7.9	2.5	-0.4	224	16.5	5.8	-0.6	215	8.5	3.4	7.1	3.5	0.0	211
Region														
Belgrade	8.3	2.1	-0.2	192	22.9	7.2	-0.8	182	4.3	1.2	13.6	6.0	0.4	181
Vojvodina	7.0	0.0	-0.2	126	12.0	5.2	-0.6	123	4.5	2.1	2.7	1.6	0.0	120
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.7	1.9	-0.4	70	10.0	4.3	-0.3	64	14.0	6.2	10.5	4.0	-0.2	64
Southern and Eastern Serbia	11.4	5.1	-0.6	442	16.4	5.8	-0.6	425	6.8	2.1	2.4	0.9	-0.2	418
Age (in months)														
0–5	20.4	6.5	-0.7	66	17.5	12.3	-0.5	59	15.3	6.4	7.3	5.0	-0.4	57
6–11	6.5	3.3	-0.2	73	12.4	6.3	-0.2	70	3.0	1.5	6.6	3.0	-0.1	69
12–17	5.7	2.1	-0.3	89	23.5	5.8	-0.8	86	3.6	2.4	4.3	3.4	0.1	87
18–23	8.3	1.9	-0.4	70	25.5	10.6	-1.1	61	5.3	0.0	8.2	3.4	0.2	62
24–35	13.1	2.8	-0.5	162	16.9	4.5	-0.7	155	7.8	2.4	8.5	3.3	0.0	154
36–47	13.2	6.5	-0.7	171	19.4	5.8	-0.8	163	5.5	2.1	3.3	1.4	-0.1	163
48–59	5.4	1.1	-0.2	200	9.9	3.7	-0.3	199	6.6	1.9	4.5	0.9	0.0	191
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	14.1	1.8	-0.6	86	23.7	5.9	-0.8	84	6.7	1.0	2.0	2.0	-0.2	80
Primary	10.2	3.9	-0.4	582	17.5	6.5	-0.7	551	5.8	1.9	6.9	2.2	0.0	547
Secondary or higher	7.4	2.3	-0.3	163	10.0	3.9	-0.3	159	8.8	3.9	3.4	3.4	-0.1	156
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	10.6	3.8	-0.3	269	15.3	5.4	-0.6	259	6.2	2.2	6.3	2.5	0.1	254
20–34	9.9	3.1	-0.5	503	17.5	6.5	-0.7	476	6.2	2.2	5.1	2.1	-0.1	473
35–49	7.5	3.2	-0.2	56	15.1	3.8	-0.3	55	11.1	2.7	8.9	5.2	-0.1	52
No information on biological mother	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	11.9	3.7	-0.7	213	19.3	5.8	-0.9	202	6.5	3.1	2.9	0.6	-0.2	200
Second	12.7	3.9	-0.6	175	17.4	6.9	-0.7	169	6.3	2.5	5.2	1.9	-0.1	167
Middle	6.1	3.4	-0.2	185	12.0	4.0	-0.4	180	7.3	1.3	7.1	3.8	0.0	177
Fourth	7.0	3.0	-0.1	137	15.0	5.9	-0.3	127	7.8	2.1	6.3	2.0	0.0	123
Richest	12.5	2.3	-0.3	120	20.1	7.8	-0.6	115	4.2	1.8	8.4	4.9	0.2	116
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	10.3	3.7	-0.5	573	16.3	5.5	-0.7	551	6.7	2.3	5.0	2.0	-0.1	544
Richest 40 per cent	9.6	2.7	-0.2	258	17.4	6.8	-0.5	242	6.0	2.0	7.3	3.4	0.1	240

[1] MICS indicator TC.44a — Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.44b — Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.45a — Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.1
[4] MICS indicator TC.45b — Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.46a — Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[6] MICS indicator TC.46b — Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.47a — Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe); SDG indicator 2.2.2
[8] MICS indicator TC.47b — Overweight prevalence (severe)
[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.4–6.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.8.2R: Nutritional status of children age 5–9 years

Percentage of children age 5–9 years by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and Body Mass Index for age, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weight for age			Number of children with weight and age[A]	Height for age			Number of children with height and age[A]	Body Mass Index for age					Number of children with weight and height[A]
	Per cent below		Mean z-score (SD)		Per cent below		Mean z-score (SD)		Thinness Per cent below		Overweight Per cent above		Mean z-score (SD)	
	– 2 SD[1]	– 3 SD[2]			– 2 SD[3]	– 3 SD[4]			– 2 SD[5]	– 3 SD[6]	+ 1 SD[7]	+ 2 SD[8]		
Total	7.0	1.3	-0.2	712	8.0	2.6	-0.3	730	6.8	3.8	18.5	6.9	-0.1	712
Sex														
Male	6.7	0.9	-0.1	379	7.8	4.3	-0.3	387	6.7	2.7	19.9	8.1	0.1	381
Female	7.3	1.8	-0.3	333	8.2	0.7	-0.3	343	7.0	5.0	17.0	5.5	-0.2	331
Area														
Urban	7.5	1.3	-0.2	494	8.0	3.7	-0.3	513	6.2	3.1	18.9	6.2	0.0	495
Other	5.9	1.4	-0.2	218	7.9	0.0	-0.2	217	8.2	5.2	17.5	8.6	-0.2	217
Region														
Belgrade	3.5	0.6	-0.2	138	11.2	0.0	-0.4	138	0.0	0.0	16.7	1.3	0.2	141
Vojvodina	(16.7)	(0.0)	(-0.2)	97	(17.3)	(8.3)	(-0.4)	103	(7.2)	(0.7)	(14.1)	(5.5)	(0.1)	97
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	82	(2.2)	(0.0)	(-0.1)	82	(13.4)	(11.1)	(22.2)	(15.1)	(-0.1)	82
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.8	2.2	-0.3	394	5.7	2.5	-0.2	406	7.8	4.3	19.5	7.5	-0.2	391
Age														
5	11.1	0.7	-0.3	141	9.3	2.2	-0.5	143	6.5	5.2	28.1	12.4	0.0	144
6	8.5	1.1	-0.4	143	4.6	1.3	0.0	151	14.0	11.8	12.8	3.4	-0.4	140
7	0.6	0.6	0.0	130	7.5	0.0	-0.1	133	3.1	0.0	23.1	7.6	0.1	129
8	9.3	3.5	-0.3	147	11.4	7.7	-0.6	149	4.5	1.5	18.8	5.7	0.0	147
9	4.9	0.6	-0.1	152	7.2	1.4	-0.2	155	5.9	0.5	10.5	5.5	0.0	152
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	(17.3)	(2.3)	(-0.5)	100	(15.8)	(9.1)	(-0.4)	100	(11.0)	(9.4)	(5.7)	(1.0)	(-0.3)	99
Primary	6.3	1.4	-0.2	501	7.9	1.5	-0.4	508	6.5	2.8	18.4	7.0	-0.1	504
Secondary or higher	0.8	0.0	0.2	110	1.7	1.7	0.2	121	4.6	3.0	30.8	11.5	0.2	109
Mother's age at birth														
Less than 20	4.5	0.7	-0.2	427	5.8	0.7	-0.3	435	7.2	5.0	19.0	6.8	0.0	430
20–34	15.4	1.7	-0.4	135	17.3	8.3	-0.3	143	4.1	3.3	14.5	11.2	-0.1	135
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
No information on biological mother	4.0	2.6	-0.1	130	4.2	1.5	-0.1	132	7.7	0.8	20.2	3.7	-0.1	128
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	11.7	3.1	-0.4	196	14.9	7.9	-0.6	199	3.8	2.5	7.1	4.9	-0.2	195
Second	3.4	1.2	-0.2	149	6.3	0.7	-0.4	149	4.1	1.9	22.8	8.5	0.1	152
Middle	8.6	0.0	0.0	132	4.3	0.0	0.1	139	10.6	7.6	20.8	5.6	-0.1	132
Fourth	7.4	1.2	-0.2	140	8.0	0.0	-0.3	140	10.9	4.2	23.7	9.3	0.0	139
Richest	0.0	0.0	-0.1	95	2.1	2.1	0.0	103	6.1	3.4	24.4	6.7	-0.1	95
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	8.2	1.6	-0.2	477	9.2	3.4	-0.3	487	5.8	3.7	15.8	6.2	-0.1	479
Richest 40 per cent	4.4	0.7	-0.2	235	5.5	0.9	-0.2	243	9.0	3.9	24.0	8.2	0.0	233

[1] MICS indicator TC.713a — Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator TC.713b — Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[3] MICS indicator TC.712a — Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator TC.712b — Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[5] MICS indicator TC.710a — Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator TC.710b — Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[7] MICS indicator TC.711a — Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)
[8] MICS indicator TC.711b — Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (severe)
[A] Denominators for weight for age, height for age, and weight for height may be different. Children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured or are implausible (flagged), or their age is not available, whichever applicable. See Appendix D: Data quality, Tables DQ.3.10–12R.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

7.4 RESPONSIVE CAREGIVING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

Early childhood is a crucial window of opportunity and is scientifically proven to be the most sensitive period for brain development. It is in these earliest years when interactions between young children and their environments have profound impacts on physical, cognitive, social and emotional development that extend into adulthood.[114] An optimal home environment during early childhood includes the availability of developmentally-appropriate playthings and books as well as opportunities for stimulating engagement with objects, the environment and caregivers.

Important indicators of the quality of a child's early home environment include the types of activities adults engage in with the child, the availability of books and playthings for the child in the home, and the conditions of the care the child receives.

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 collected information on a range of activities that provide early stimulation and responsive care to young children. These include whether an adult member of the household did any of the following activities: read books to or looked at picture books with the child; told stories to the child; sang songs to or with the child; took the child outside the home, compound or yard; played with the child; spent time naming, counting, or drawing things for or with the child. The results for children age 2–4 years are presented in Tables TC.9.1 and TC.9.1R, while results for children age 1–4 years are presented in Tables TC.9.1A and TC.9.1AR.

During the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, mothers/caregivers of children under 5 years of age were asked how many children's books or picture books they had for their child at home, and what types of toys and objects the child played with at home. The findings are presented in Tables TC.9.2 and TC.9.2R.

Research shows that leaving children without adequate supervision is a risk factor for unintentional injuries.[115] In the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0–59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age. Results are presented in Tables TC.9.3 and TC.9.3R.

[114] Black, M. et al. "Early Childhood Development Coming of Age: Science through the Life Course." The Lancet 389, no. 10064 (2016): 77–90. doi:10.1016/s0140–6736(16)31389-7; Shonkoff J. et al. "The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress." Pediatrics 129, no. 1 (2011): 232–46. doi:10.1542/peds.2011–2663.

[115] Howe, L., S. Huttly and T. Abramsky. "Risk Factors for Injuries in Young Children in Four Developing Countries: The Young Lives Study." Tropical Medicine and International Health 11, no. 10 (2006): 1557–1566. doi:10.1111/j.1365-3156.2006.01708.x.;. Morrongiello, B. et al. "Understanding Unintentional Injury Risk in Young Children II. The Contribution of Caregiver Supervision, Child Attributes, and Parent Attributes." Journal of Pediatric Psychology 31, no. 6 (2006): 540–551. doi:10.1093/jpepsy/jsj073.

Table TC.9.1: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers[A], Serbia, 2025

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member has engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total	96.3	5.5	0.1	47.2	3.3	92.7	5.3	1,170
Sex								
Male	94.9	5.5	0.0	45.3	3.3	91.2	5.3	568
Female	97.6	5.6	0.3	49.0	3.4	94.1	5.4	602
Area								
Urban	98.1	5.7	0.2	55.3	3.7	96.2	5.5	651
Other	94.0	5.4	0.0	37.0	2.9	88.2	5.1	519
Region								
Belgrade	96.4	5.6	0.0	51.6	3.3	94.1	5.4	225
Vojvodina	95.5	5.5	0.0	47.2	3.4	91.8	5.3	285
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	5.6	0.0	49.9	3.5	93.5	5.4	504
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.5	5.3	1.0	32.2	2.8	89.2	5.1	156
Age								
2	97.8	5.6	0.0	48.0	3.5	94.3	5.4	256
3	96.1	5.6	0.0	48.1	3.2	92.0	5.4	451
4	95.7	5.5	0.3	45.9	3.4	92.3	5.3	462
Biological mother's education[B]								
Primary, pre-primary or none	81.9	4.5	1.8	14.8	1.7	72.9	4.4	87
Secondary	95.4	5.5	0.0	35.8	3.0	92.8	5.4	445
Higher	99.1	5.7	0.0	58.8	3.8	98.0	5.6	602
Biological mother not in the household	(94.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(77.2)	(4.6)	(46.1)	(2.6)	34
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Biological father's education[B]								
Primary, pre-primary or none	84.2	4.6	1.9	30.3	2.6	68.2	4.1	83
Secondary	97.5	5.6	0.0	40.6	3.3	94.1	5.4	551
Higher	97.7	5.7	0.0	66.6	4.1	95.8	5.6	433
Biological father not in the household	93.8	5.4	0.0	14.5	0.9	91.2	5.2	103
Functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	95.2	5.3	1.5	46.2	2.8	89.7	4.9	99
Has no functional difficulty	96.4	5.6	0.0	47.3	3.4	92.9	5.4	1,070
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	97.3	5.6	0.0	49.6	3.5	94.4	5.5	999
Albanian	(100.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(21.6)	(2.3)	(98.0)	(5.0)	20
Bosnian	(100.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(31.9)	(3.3)	(95.9)	(5.4)	33
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Roma	79.1	4.4	2.2	22.8	2.0	63.7	3.9	71
Other	(95.6)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(56.6)	(3.6)	(91.5)	(5.3)	32
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	89.3	5.0	0.8	26.2	2.3	81.1	4.7	194
Second	98.7	5.7	0.0	40.3	3.1	94.5	5.5	198
Middle	94.5	5.4	0.0	42.4	3.3	88.7	5.1	196
Fourth	98.8	5.7	0.0	51.6	3.4	96.5	5.5	235
Richest	98.2	5.8	0.0	62.7	4.0	97.7	5.7	346

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a — Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS indicator TC.49b — Early stimulation and responsive care by father[A]
[3] MICS indicator TC.49c — Early stimulation and responsive care by mother[A]
[A] For the estimation of these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.
[B] Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.9.1A: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 1–4 years)

Percentage of children age 1–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers[A], Serbia, 2025

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member has engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 1–4 years
Total	95.1	5.5	0.2	46.0	3.3	91.4	5.3	1,439
Sex								
Male	94.5	5.4	0.1	45.1	3.2	90.6	5.2	691
Female	95.7	5.5	0.2	46.8	3.3	92.1	5.3	748
Area								
Urban	97.7	5.6	0.3	54.2	3.6	95.6	5.5	810
Other	91.9	5.2	0.0	35.5	2.8	85.9	5.0	629
Region								
Belgrade	96.0	5.6	0.0	54.4	3.4	94.1	5.4	282
Vojvodina	94.2	5.4	0.2	46.5	3.3	89.6	5.2	365
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.2	5.5	0.0	46.7	3.3	92.3	5.4	571
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.8	5.2	0.7	32.5	2.7	88.2	5.0	221
Age								
1	90.0	5.1	0.3	40.8	2.9	85.8	4.9	269
2	97.8	5.6	0.0	48.0	3.5	94.3	5.4	256
3	96.1	5.6	0.0	48.1	3.2	92.0	5.4	451
4	95.7	5.5	0.3	45.9	3.4	92.3	5.3	462
Biological mother's education[B]								
Primary, pre-primary or none	77.0	4.3	1.3	13.7	1.6	68.8	4.2	118
Secondary	94.6	5.4	0.0	34.4	2.9	92.5	5.3	544
Higher	98.7	5.7	0.1	58.6	3.7	97.4	5.6	731
Biological mother not in the household	(88.9)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(68.6)	(4.1)	(38.3)	(2.2)	41
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Biological father's education[B]								
Primary, pre-primary or none	81.3	4.5	1.4	28.5	2.5	65.3	3.9	112
Secondary	96.2	5.5	0.0	39.7	3.2	92.9	5.3	688
Higher	97.4	5.7	0.1	66.9	4.2	95.6	5.5	510
Biological father not in the household	92.4	5.2	0.0	11.6	0.7	89.3	5.0	128
Functional difficulties[C]								
Has functional difficulty	95.2	5.3	1.5	46.2	2.8	89.7	4.9	99
Has no functional difficulty	96.4	5.6	0.0	47.3	3.4	92.9	5.4	1,070
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	96.9	5.6	0.0	49.3	3.4	94.1	5.4	1,193
Albanian	(100.0)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(2.4)	(98.2)	(5.1)	22
Bosnian	(96.3)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(20.6)	(2.7)	(93.7)	(5.3)	51
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Roma	74.0	4.2	1.5	22.5	1.9	58.5	3.6	105
Other	(96.8)	(5.6)	(0.0)	(54.4)	(3.7)	(91.1)	(5.3)	44
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	85.9	4.8	0.6	25.5	2.2	77.2	4.5	240
Second	97.0	5.6	0.0	38.1	3.0	92.0	5.3	234
Middle	93.6	5.3	0.0	41.2	3.1	88.3	5.1	247
Fourth	98.0	5.6	0.0	51.9	3.4	96.2	5.5	285
Richest	98.2	5.7	0.2	60.6	3.9	97.5	5.6	433

[1] MICS indicator TC.S4a — Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS indicator TC.S4b — Early stimulation and responsive care by father[A]
[3] MICS indicator TC.S4c — Early stimulation and responsive care by mother[A]
[A] For the estimation these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.
[B] Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.
[C] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.9.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	83.7	68.3	42.1	95.3	81.4	83.0	1,738
Sex							
Male	81.9	67.5	41.8	95.0	81.6	82.9	854
Female	85.5	69.1	42.4	95.5	81.3	83.2	884
Area							
Urban	88.2	74.9	41.3	94.6	80.8	82.5	1,005
Other	77.5	59.2	43.3	96.2	82.3	83.8	733
Region							
Belgrade	87.5	77.7	32.3	94.6	78.0	82.1	364
Vojvodina	81.3	65.5	35.7	96.7	78.8	80.1	436
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.6	70.1	57.6	96.4	87.5	88.3	657
Southern and Eastern Serbia	73.3	56.2	28.7	91.3	75.8	76.5	282
Age							
0–1	64.9	43.2	24.6	87.8	57.2	60.8	568
2–4	92.8	80.5	50.7	98.9	93.2	93.8	1,170
Mother's education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	32.3	12.9	37.7	91.5	79.4	77.7	154
Secondary	83.3	63.8	40.2	95.4	79.1	81.0	690
Higher	93.5	82.0	44.7	95.8	83.7	85.6	887
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	82.8	74.9	47.1	93.3	78.0	82.0	99
Has no functional difficulty	93.7	81.0	51.0	99.4	94.6	94.9	1,070
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	88.2	73.8	44.0	95.1	81.9	83.9	1,446
Albanian	(83.1)	(81.2)	(66.2)	(100.0)	(83.0)	(83.0)	25
Bosnian	(88.4)	(47.0)	(9.7)	(100.0)	(83.0)	(83.0)	60
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Roma	29.0	13.5	35.5	90.9	79.4	77.0	124
Other	81.9	75.9	33.0	100.0	73.1	73.1	54
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	51.4	33.4	42.5	94.5	79.2	78.7	279
Second	87.3	66.4	42.7	96.6	80.4	82.9	288
Middle	89.3	70.2	40.5	96.1	83.6	85.1	290
Fourth	90.6	77.7	42.1	96.2	80.9	83.8	343
Richest	91.1	80.5	42.6	93.9	82.4	83.8	539

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 — Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator TC.51 — Availability of playthings
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.9.3: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	3.4	3.8	4.3	1,738
Sex				
Male	4.4	4.3	5.3	854
Female	2.4	3.2	3.3	884
Area				
Urban	3.3	3.5	3.6	1,005
Other	3.4	4.2	5.2	733
Region				
Belgrade	1.1	1.0	1.2	364
Vojvodina	3.0	4.6	4.6	436
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.6	5.5	6.6	657
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.7	2.0	2.3	282
Age				
0–1	3.5	2.9	3.5	568
2–4	3.3	4.2	4.7	1,170
Mother's education				
Primary, pre-primary or none	3.9	4.6	4.9	154
Secondary	3.1	2.9	3.3	690
Higher	3.5	4.3	4.9	887
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	1.9	1.3	1.9	99
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	4.5	4.9	1,070
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	3.8	4.2	4.8	1,446
Albanian	(3.2)	(3.2)	(3.2)	25
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	60
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Roma	0.8	1.5	1.9	124
Other	2.3	1.4	2.3	54
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.2	2.1	3.7	279
Second	3.9	4.1	4.1	288
Middle	3.1	5.7	6.6	290
Fourth	5.0	5.2	5.3	343
Richest	2.3	2.5	2.8	539

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 — Inadequate supervision

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.9.1R: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers[A], Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member has engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total	62.1	4.0	1.3	14.7	1.7	57.9	3.7	657
Sex								
Male	60.2	3.9	0.7	13.0	1.7	55.3	3.7	352
Female	64.2	4.0	1.9	16.6	1.8	60.9	3.8	305
Area								
Urban	63.8	4.0	0.9	14.7	1.8	59.3	3.8	496
Other	56.7	3.8	2.5	14.7	1.6	53.6	3.6	161
Region								
Belgrade	80.5	4.5	0.0	19.8	2.1	74.4	4.3	139
Vojvodina	71.2	4.2	0.0	21.9	2.1	69.9	4.0	80
Sumadija and Western Serbia	72.7	4.6	0.0	25.1	2.2	63.0	4.3	60
Southern and Eastern Serbia	51.7	3.6	2.2	9.7	1.4	48.5	3.4	378
Age								
2	62.7	3.9	2.0	15.0	1.7	59.8	3.7	205
3	58.6	3.9	1.4	13.3	1.7	55.6	3.7	210
4	64.6	4.1	0.5	15.7	1.8	58.4	3.8	241
Biological mother's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	38.5	3.3	5.7	4.6	1.1	33.6	3.0	77
Primary	63.9	4.0	0.9	15.5	1.7	61.3	3.9	438
Secondary or higher	75.9	4.5	0.0	19.6	2.1	72.3	4.4	116
Biological mother not in the household	(39.7)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(9.9)	(1.4)	(8.1)	(0.6)	25
Biological father's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	(47.5)	(3.4)	(2.5)	(6.7)	(1.3)	(43.3)	(3.1)	40
Primary	60.9	3.9	0.6	14.7	1.9	57.2	3.8	372
Secondary or higher	80.5	4.6	0.0	31.0	2.8	74.0	4.3	122
Biological father not in the household	52.7	3.6	4.3	1.4	0.1	49.4	3.3	123
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	50.1	3.6	1.5	11.0	1.5	45.5	3.4	94
Has no functional difficulty	64.1	4.0	1.2	15.3	1.8	60.0	3.8	563
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	39.8	3.2	2.4	6.6	1.0	36.7	3.0	166
Second	60.7	3.8	0.0	9.9	1.7	56.3	3.6	126
Middle	65.9	4.1	2.1	13.4	1.5	60.6	3.8	141
Fourth	73.8	4.4	1.3	23.2	2.3	71.6	4.2	110
Richest	80.1	4.7	0.0	25.2	2.6	73.9	4.4	114
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	54.4	3.7	1.6	9.8	1.4	50.2	3.4	433
Richest 40 per cent	77.0	4.6	0.6	24.2	2.4	72.8	4.3	224

[1] MICS indicator TC.49a — Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS indicator TC.49b — Early stimulation and responsive care by father[A]
[3] MICS indicator TC.49c — Early stimulation and responsive care by mother[A]
[A] For the estimation of these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.
[B] Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.9.1AR: Early stimulation and responsive care (children age 1–4 years)

Percentage of children age 1–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities to provide early stimulation and responsive care during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by fathers and mothers[A], Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Adult household members			Father[A]		Mother[A]		
	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children with whom no adult household member has engaged in any activity	Percentage of children with whom fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with fathers	Percentage of children with whom mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 1–4 years
Total	60.3	3.9	1.1	13.5	1.7	56.4	3.7	859
Sex								
Male	59.5	3.9	0.8	13.0	1.7	54.9	3.7	455
Female	61.3	4.0	1.4	14.0	1.7	58.1	3.7	404
Area								
Urban	62.0	4.0	0.8	13.3	1.7	57.9	3.7	640
Other	55.4	3.8	1.8	13.8	1.6	52.2	3.6	219
Region								
Belgrade	75.4	4.4	0.0	19.0	2.0	71.0	4.2	190
Vojvodina	61.2	4.0	0.9	17.5	1.8	60.3	3.8	111
Sumadija and Western Serbia	75.2	4.6	0.0	24.2	2.1	64.8	4.4	74
Southern and Eastern Serbia	52.0	3.6	1.7	8.7	1.4	48.5	3.4	484
Age								
1	54.6	3.8	0.5	9.4	1.5	51.6	3.6	202
2	62.7	3.9	2.0	15.0	1.7	59.8	3.7	205
3	58.6	3.9	1.4	13.3	1.7	55.6	3.7	210
4	64.6	4.1	0.5	15.7	1.8	58.4	3.8	241
Biological mother's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	38.2	3.3	4.5	4.7	1.2	34.3	3.0	97
Primary	61.6	3.9	0.9	13.7	1.7	58.9	3.8	579
Secondary or higher	73.3	4.4	0.0	19.0	2.0	70.6	4.3	152
Biological mother not in the household	(42.2)	(3.4)	(0.0)	(8.5)	(1.4)	(6.9)	(0.6)	29
Biological father's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	44.0	3.3	2.0	5.4	1.3	40.7	3.1	50
Primary	60.6	3.9	0.7	14.0	1.9	56.9	3.8	480
Secondary or higher	74.6	4.4	0.0	27.5	2.7	68.3	4.1	160
Biological father not in the household	51.0	3.6	3.2	1.0	0.1	48.6	3.4	167
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Functional difficulties[C]								
Has functional difficulty	50.1	3.6	1.5	11.0	1.5	45.5	3.4	94
Has no functional difficulty	64.1	4.0	1.2	15.3	1.8	60.0	3.8	563
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	38.8	3.2	1.8	7.0	1.1	36.0	3.0	221
Second	60.7	3.8	0.6	9.8	1.6	57.4	3.6	168
Middle	63.5	4.1	1.6	11.3	1.4	58.8	3.8	183
Fourth	70.5	4.3	1.0	19.1	2.1	66.7	4.1	144
Richest	78.8	4.6	0.0	24.7	2.5	73.4	4.4	144
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	53.1	3.7	1.4	9.2	1.3	49.6	3.4	571
Richest 40 per cent	74.6	4.5	0.5	21.9	2.3	70.0	4.2	287

[1] MICS indicator TC.S4a — Early stimulation and responsive care by any adult household member
[2] MICS indicator TC.S4b — Early stimulation and responsive care by father[A]
[3] MICS indicator TC.S4c — Early stimulation and responsive care by mother[A]
[A] For the estimation of these indicators, father and mother refer to both biological and nonbiological parents (i.e., foster/step parents) who live in the same household as the child.
[B] Mother's/Father's education is only captured for biological parents who live in the same household as the child. The disaggregate for Biological mother differs from the standard disaggregate of "Mother's education" which captures the education level of the mother or primary caregiver. This standard disaggregate is not shown in this table.
[C] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.9.2R: Learning materials

Percentage of children under age 5 by the number of children's books present in the household, and by the type and number of playthings that child plays with, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop/ manufactured toys	Household objects/ objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	
Total	23.4	5.9	34.2	88.4	79.8	79.8	1,065
Sex							
Male	21.9	4.6	36.0	87.8	78.2	78.6	563
Female	25.2	7.3	32.1	89.0	81.5	81.1	502
Area							
Urban	24.6	5.9	32.1	89.9	82.0	81.7	787
Other	20.2	5.8	40.0	84.1	73.4	74.3	278
Region							
Belgrade	25.8	10.2	23.2	92.9	87.8	88.2	235
Vojvodina	10.2	1.1	17.4	91.4	83.1	84.6	147
Sumadija and Western Serbia	44.2	16.2	49.7	89.3	83.9	85.5	96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.4	3.7	40.2	85.6	75.0	74.3	588
Age							
0–1	13.0	2.2	24.1	76.5	64.5	65.6	408
2–4	29.9	8.2	40.5	95.7	89.3	88.6	657
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	16.5	0.0	43.3	84.7	86.8	80.8	114
Primary	20.9	4.2	34.8	89.0	79.3	79.8	733
Secondary or higher	35.6	14.5	27.3	88.3	77.6	79.1	217
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)							
Has functional difficulty	23.3	6.8	29.7	94.5	85.9	84.5	94
Has no functional difficulty	31.0	8.4	42.3	95.9	89.8	89.3	563
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	9.4	0.5	47.3	80.4	73.6	73.4	278
Second	15.6	6.2	36.4	86.5	79.6	77.8	210
Middle	20.5	2.2	23.4	92.5	81.8	82.0	226
Fourth	36.5	7.6	29.5	92.9	82.5	83.7	179
Richest	46.1	17.2	29.3	93.5	84.4	85.5	172
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	14.7	2.7	36.5	86.0	78.0	77.4	714
Richest 40 per cent	41.2	12.3	29.4	93.2	83.4	84.6	351

[1] MICS indicator TC.50 — Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator TC.51 — Availability of playthings

Table TC.9.3R: Inadequate supervision

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left under the supervision of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate supervision in the past week[1]	Number of children
Total	3.3	3.0	4.6	1,065
Sex				
Male	3.5	2.7	4.3	563
Female	3.1	3.3	4.9	502
Area				
Urban	2.9	3.0	4.3	787
Other	4.6	2.9	5.4	278
Region				
Belgrade	2.9	1.1	3.4	235
Vojvodina	2.5	1.6	3.4	147
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.9	0.0	0.9	96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.1	4.5	6.0	588
Age				
0–1	3.4	1.9	4.5	408
2–4	3.3	3.6	4.6	657
Mother's education				
Pre-primary or none	3.5	1.3	4.0	114
Primary	2.9	2.9	4.4	733
Secondary or higher	4.5	4.1	5.6	217
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)				
Has functional difficulty	2.4	4.3	5.6	94
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	3.5	4.5	563
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	5.9	7.1	9.6	278
Second	3.5	3.3	4.5	210
Middle	3.4	1.3	3.9	226
Fourth	1.1	1.1	1.1	179
Richest	1.2	0.0	1.2	172
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	4.4	4.1	6.3	714
Richest 40 per cent	1.1	0.6	1.1	351

[1] MICS indicator TC.52 — Inadequate supervision

7.5 EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT INDEX

Early childhood development is a multidimensional outcome that is the result of an ordered progression of motor, cognitive, language, socio-emotional and regulatory skills and capacities acquired across the early years.[116] While these are distinct domains of early childhood development, they are interconnected. Nurturing and supporting all these dimensions in a holistic manner is key to ensuring children have the best chance to reach their full potential.[117]

The Early Childhood Development Index 2030 (ECDI2030) module captures the achievement of key developmental milestones by children between the ages of 24 and 59 months. The data generated by the ECDI2030 can be used for monitoring and reporting on SDG indicator 4.2.1, and to inform government efforts to improve developmental outcomes among children.

The measure includes 20 questions about the way children behave in certain everyday situations, and the skills and knowledge they have acquired, reflecting the increasing difficulty of the skills children acquire as they grow. The 20 items are organised according to the three general domains of health, learning and psychosocial well-being. A child is considered to be developmentally on track if they have achieved the minimum number of milestones expected for their age group. Each of the three general domains is composed of a set of core sub-domains:

- Health sub-domains: gross motor development, fine motor development and self-care.
- Learning sub-domains: expressive language, literacy, numeracy, pre-writing, and executive functioning.
- Psychosocial well-being sub-domains: emotional skills, social skills, internalising behaviour, and externalising behaviour.

The ECDI2030 module is not designed to report on individual domains separately. Rather, it is meant to produce a single summary score that captures the interlinked developmental concepts embedded in the three domains mentioned in SDG 4.2.1.[118]

The indicator derived from the ECDI2030 module is the percentage of children age 2–4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being.[119] The findings are presented in Tables TC.10.1 and TC.10.1R.

[116] UNICEF et al. Advancing Early Childhood Development: From Science to Scale. Executive Summary, The Lancet, 2016. https://www.thelancet.com/pb-assets/Lancet/stories/series/ecd/Lancet_ECD_Executive_Summary.pdf.

[117] United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). Early Childhood Development. UNICEF Vision for Every Child. UNICEF, New York, 2023.

[118] For details about the development of the ECDI2030 module and related indicator, see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions': https://data.unicef.org/resources/early-childhood-development-index-2030-ecdi2030/.

[119] The indicator generated by the ECDI2030 module is not entirely comparable to the one generated by the ECDI module that was introduced in the MICS surveys in 2009. For more information see 'ECDI2030-Frequently-Asked-Questions'.

Table TC.10.1: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Serbia, 2025

	Early childhood development index 2030 score[1]	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total	90.5	1,170
Sex		
Male	86.6	568
Female	94.1	602
Area		
Urban	92.5	651
Other	87.8	519
Region		
Belgrade	93.5	225
Vojvodina	90.8	285
Sumadija and Western Serbia	88.9	504
Southern and Eastern Serbia	90.5	156
Age		
2	94.5	256
3	88.1	451
4	90.5	462
Attendance to early childhood education[A]		
Attending	90.5	697
Not attending	85.5	216
Mother's education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	72.4	96
Secondary	92.6	460
Higher	91.7	612
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	78.6	99
Has no functional difficulty	91.6	1,070
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	91.8	999
Albanian	(100.0)	20
Bosnian	(95.9)	33
Hungarian	(*)	12
Roma	67.8	71
Other	(87.6)	32
Does not want to declare	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	77.2	194
Second	97.0	198
Middle	89.7	196
Fourth	92.8	235
Richest	93.0	346

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 — Early childhood development index 2030: SDG indicator 4.2.1
[A] Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table TC.10.1R: Early childhood development index 2030 (ECDI2030)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years who are developmentally on track in health, learning and psychosocial well-being, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Early childhood development index 2030 score[1]	Number of children age 2–4 years
Total	76.3	657
Sex		
Male	75.9	352
Female	76.8	305
Area		
Urban	76.8	496
Other	75.0	161
Region		
Belgrade	84.7	139
Vojvodina	88.4	80
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.4	60
Southern and Eastern Serbia	68.5	378
Age		
2	79.6	205
3	76.2	210
4	73.6	241
Attendance to early childhood education[A]		
Attending	(83.4)	43
Not attending	73.9	408
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	63.4	79
Primary	76.0	456
Secondary or higher	86.0	122
Functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	63.1	94
Has no functional difficulty	78.5	563
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	67.3	166
Second	74.6	126
Middle	79.6	141
Fourth	80.3	110
Richest	83.5	114
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	73.4	433
Richest 40 per cent	81.9	224

[1] MICS indicator TC.53 — Early childhood development index 2030; SDG indicator 4.2.1
[A] Children age 2 years are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

8 LEARN AND ACQUIRE SKILLS

8.1 EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Early childhood education (ECE) programmes are designed to promote young children's cognitive, social, emotional and physical development and introduce them to organised instruction outside of the family context[120]. ECE aim to develop the socio-emotional skills necessary for participation in society and the academic skills needed for entry into primary education, playing a crucial role in promoting school readiness.

ECE programmes in Serbia are mainly provided as a part of the preschool education system. ECE corresponds to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) Level 0. Preschool education and care in Serbia are intended for children from 6 months until the primary school starting age and are organized through three main modalities depending on the age of the child:

- nursery/creche (jaslice) — children from 6 months to 3 years of age;
- kindergarten (vrtić) — children from 3 to 5 years of age;
- compulsory preparatory preschool programme (pripremni predškolski program — PPP) — children from 5 to 6 years of age. The PPP is implemented in kindergartens or in primary schools (in cases where kindergartens lack physical capacity).

The nine-month long PPP is the first part of compulsory education, and has been mandatory since school year 2006/2007.

Tables LN.1.1 and LN.1.1R show the per cent of children age 36 to 59 months currently attending early childhood education. A child currently attending education is a child who regularly attends education at the time of the survey. If the child is not attending education at the time of the interview due to school holidays or breaks, but the child regularly attends education, the child is considered as currently attending education. This indicator is based on question UB8 in the Questionnaire for Children under Five.

Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R look at children's exposure to organised learning programmes in the year before the official primary entry age. The official primary school entry age in Serbia is age 6 years. These tables refer to children aged 5 years by the end of February 2025, as required by Serbian regulations.[121] In Serbia, the school year begins in September.

The indicator corresponds to SDG indicator 4.2.2: Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age) and is calculated as an adjusted[122] net attendance rate (ANAR). This indicator is based on question UB7 in the Questionnaire for Children under Five.

Additionally, Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R present the gender, wealth and area parity indices for SDG indicator 4.2.2. These indices contribute to SDG indicator 4.5.1: Parity indices (female/male, rural/urban, bottom/top wealth quintile and others such as disability status, indigenous peoples and conflict-affected, as data become available) for all education indicators that can be disaggregated. Generally, when a parity index value falls between 0.97 and 1.03, it is regarded as parity between two groups. The likely more disadvantaged group (e.g., female, poor and rural) is placed in the numerator, so parity index values below 0.97 indicate disadvantage for those groups. For example, in the gender parity index (GPI), a value between 0.97 and 1.03 indicates parity between the sexes, a GPI value lower than 0.97 indicates female disadvantage and a value greater than 1.03 suggests male disadvantage. The further from 1.00 that a parity index lies, the greater the disparity between groups. The indices do not reveal the overall indicator levels, as parity may be achieved, while overall levels for both groups are low.

Parity indices are also presented in Tables LN.2.8 and LN.2.8R, (for attendance to primary and secondary school) and in Tables LN.2.8 ISCED and LN.2.8R ISCED (for attendance to primary, lower and upper secondary school).

Tables LN.1.3 and LN.1.3R present the participation rate in organised learning among children age 3 years to primary school entry age.

Tables LN.1.4 and LN.1.4R show the percentage of children age 3–4 years by reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme. The percentage of children age 3–4 years attending, or having had attended, an early childhood education programme, and the per cent distribution of these children, by type of facility, is shown in Tables LN.1.5 and LN.1.5R.

[120] UNESCO (2012). International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED 2011). United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Accessed 7 July 2025. https://uis.unesco.org/sites/default/files/documents/international-standard-classification-of-education-isced-2011-en.pdf.

[121] In MICS, the age of household members is recorded as their age at the time of the survey. This age is used to determine eligibility for individual questionnaires, modules and questions, and also serves to define the numerators and denominators for many indicators. However, when estimating education-related indicators that are based on children's age, such as adjusted net attendance rates, completion rates, and others, a variable is created to reflect the child's age at the beginning of the school year. This approach addresses potential issues related to the timing and duration of survey fieldwork and ensures that findings are comparable across countries, while also accounting for age criteria for school enrolment. In the tables of this chapter, "Age at the beginning of the school year" is specified in rows and columns where applicable, distinguishing it from the term "age", which refers to the child's age at the time of the survey.

[122] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since the numerator includes children one year younger than the official primary entry age attending either ECE or primary education.

Table LN.1.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36–59 months
Total	76.3	914
Sex		
Male	76.8	455
Female	75.8	458
Area		
Urban	86.1	513
Other	63.8	400
Region		
Belgrade	88.5	163
Vojvodina	74.1	212
Sumadija and Western Serbia	78.3	434
Southern and Eastern Serbia	53.6	105
Age (in months)		
36–47	71.6	451
48–59	80.9	462
Mother's education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	14.4	72
Secondary	71.4	360
Higher	89.2	480
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	62.8	84
Has no functional difficulty	77.7	830
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	81.1	776
Albanian	(*)	15
Bosnian	(*)	29
Hungarian	(*)	8
Roma	(18.4)	58
Other	(74.5)	29
Does not want to declare	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	43.4	153
Second	67.2	151
Middle	78.5	166
Fourth	84.8	183
Richest	93.6	261

[1] MICS indicator LN.1 — Attendance to early childhood education

[A] Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e., attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.2: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Per cent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age[A], by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), Serbia, 2025

	Per cent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Organised learning[1,2]	Number of children age 5 years[A]
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	95.1	1.4	3.5	100.0	96.5	191
Sex						
Male	95.4	2.5	2.0	100.0	98.0	96
Female	94.7	0.3	5.0	100.0	95.0	94
Area						
Urban	96.3	2.3	1.4	100.0	98.6	118
Other	93.1	0.0	6.9	100.0	93.1	73
Region						
Belgrade	95.9	0.0	4.1	100.0	95.9	35
Vojvodina	(94.2)	(0.0)	(5.8)	100.0	(94.2)	40
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.5	3.4	2.1	100.0	97.9	72
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.2	0.7	3.1	100.0	96.9	44
Mother's education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	(92.4)	(0.0)	(7.6)	100.0	(92.4)	20
Secondary	93.6	2.9	3.5	100.0	96.5	83
Higher	97.0	0.3	2.6	100.0	97.4	86
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	97.9	0.2	2.0	100.0	98.0	158
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(94.3)	(0.0)	(5.7)	100.0	(94.3)	34
Second	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	35
Middle	90.7	0.0	9.3	100.0	90.7	34
Fourth	98.4	0.0	1.6	100.0	98.4	36
Richest	92.8	5.2	2.0	100.0	98.0	53
Parity indices[2]						
Female/Male	0.99	(*)	(*)	na	0.97	na
Other/Urban	1.02	(*)	(*)	na	0.96	na
Poorest/Richest	0.97	(*)	(*)	na	0.94	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 — Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2
[2] Parity indices — MICS indicator LN.2; SDG indicator 4.5.1
[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.1.3: Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age)

Percentage of children age for early childhood education attending early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year, percentage attending primary school and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children age for early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children age for early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children age for early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year
Total	85.8	0.8	13.4	298	86.6	0.1	13.0	321	86.2	0.4	13.2	619
Area												
Urban	92.3	1.4	6.3	176	93.3	0.2	6.6	193	92.8	0.7	6.5	369
Other	76.3	0.0	23.7	122	76.6	0.0	22.5	128	76.5	0.0	23.1	250
Region												
Belgrade	95.8	0.0	4.2	53	94.5	0.0	3.9	67	95.1	0.0	4.0	121
Vojvodina	83.4	0.0	16.6	76	83.7	0.0	16.3	68	83.5	0.0	16.5	144
Sumadija and Western Serbia	83.7	2.1	14.2	119	88.7	0.0	11.3	132	86.4	1.0	12.7	251
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.3	0.0	16.7	50	75.0	0.5	24.4	53	79.1	0.3	20.6	103
Age at beginning of school year												
3	78.6	0.0	21.4	104	78.1	0.0	21.9	131	78.3	0.0	21.7	235
4	83.9	0.0	16.1	97	90.3	0.0	9.7	95	87.1	0.0	12.9	193
5	95.4	2.5	2.0	96	94.7	0.3	3.8	94	95.1	1.4	2.9	191
Mother's education												
Primary, pre-primary or none	53.0	0.0	47.0	36	(46.7)	(0.0)	(53.3)	24	50.5	0.0	49.5	60
Secondary	85.1	1.8	13.1	133	83.8	0.0	16.2	124	84.4	0.9	14.6	257
Higher	95.7	0.0	4.3	127	94.0	0.2	5.2	172	94.7	0.1	4.8	300
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	91.1	0.0	8.9	245	89.9	0.1	9.5	269	90.5	0.1	9.2	514
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(66.2)	(12.9)	(20.9)	19
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Roma	(44.1)	(0.0)	(55.9)	27	(47.2)	(0.0)	(52.8)	16	45.3	0.0	54.7	42
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(89.7)	(0.0)	(10.3)	24
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	68.1	0.0	31.9	55	60.9	0.0	39.1	43	64.9	0.0	35.1	98
Second	74.7	0.0	25.3	42	85.9	0.0	14.1	57	81.2	0.0	18.8	98
Middle	91.3	0.0	8.7	58	83.6	0.0	14.6	58	87.4	0.0	11.6	116
Fourth	94.5	0.0	5.5	55	92.2	0.0	7.8	78	93.2	0.0	6.8	133
Richest	92.8	2.7	4.5	89	97.0	0.3	2.7	85	94.8	1.6	3.6	174

[1] MICS indicator LN.S1 — Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age)
[A] The percentage of children of age for early childhood education, but out-of-school are those not attending any level of education.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.4: Reasons for non-attendance to early childhood education (children age 3–4 years)

Percentage of children age 3–4 years by reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme, Serbia, 2025

	Reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme													
	Parental attitudes					Access problems			Financial problems					
	Child will not learn anything important in ECE	Groups over-crowded, insufficient individual attention	Inadequate treatment	Child cared for at home	Concern about frequent illness in ECE	Both parents unemployed	No available place	No facility nearby	ECE costs too high	Other expenses too high	Parental attitudes[1]	Access problems[2]	Financial problems[3]	Number of children age 3–4 years not attending an early childhood education programme
Total	1.1	4.0	1.1	88.4	14.5	9.0	13.5	18.7	16.2	13.3	89.3	35.2	18.7	177
Sex														
Male	0.6	3.7	1.0	86.1	15.1	10.2	13.9	23.8	17.5	18.4	86.1	44.0	22.7	79
Female	1.6	4.3	1.2	90.2	14.1	8.0	13.1	14.6	15.1	9.1	91.9	28.1	15.4	98
Area														
Urban	1.6	3.5	0.0	84.8	11.0	13.2	18.6	1.0	6.8	6.0	87.9	27.1	8.5	53
Other	0.9	4.2	1.6	89.9	16.0	7.2	11.2	26.3	20.2	16.4	89.9	38.7	23.0	124
Region														
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Vojvodina	(0.0)	(3.2)	(1.8)	(93.6)	(13.9)	(3.0)	(13.7)	(14.9)	(1.7)	(8.5)	(97.4)	(28.6)	(10.1)	44
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	3.0	0.0	86.1	19.3	11.0	18.2	26.4	33.5	22.8	86.1	45.1	33.5	77
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.3	6.0	3.1	82.8	7.6	16.1	9.1	16.4	5.5	4.9	82.8	38.6	6.5	38
Age														
36–47 months	1.4	5.3	1.0	92.8	17.7	9.0	15.6	24.6	16.6	12.4	94.3	41.6	19.9	113
48–59 months	0.7	1.8	1.2	80.4	8.9	9.0	9.6	8.3	15.4	14.8	80.4	23.8	16.5	64
Mother's education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	0.0	0.6	0.0	84.0	16.7	12.6	7.9	25.4	32.4	26.2	86.7	44.7	38.1	61
Secondary	2.0	6.0	2.3	91.4	12.6	6.6	16.5	17.9	7.9	5.5	91.4	31.2	8.3	83
Higher	(1.2)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(88.6)	(15.3)	(8.5)	(16.1)	(8.4)	(7.2)	(8.9)	(88.6)	(27.6)	(8.9)	33
Father's education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	(2.7)	(8.2)	(2.7)	(89.6)	(22.9)	(15.9)	(18.0)	(21.6)	(20.5)	(13.5)	(93.5)	(41.9)	(20.5)	43
Secondary	0.5	2.9	0.9	89.5	11.4	7.2	12.8	17.2	9.6	11.0	89.5	33.6	11.9	86
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Biological father not in the household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	1.8	6.2	1.7	90.4	14.4	6.6	18.0	16.9	12.3	7.0	90.4	34.1	13.4	115
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Roma	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(85.3)	(16.4)	(14.5)	(3.2)	(16.4)	(23.6)	(27.5)	(89.0)	(32.6)	(30.7)	44
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(*)	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.6	0.5	0.0	85.9	12.9	8.7	6.8	28.9	25.1	23.0	88.0	43.6	29.5	80
Second	(0.0)	(8.8)	(1.8)	(94.4)	(21.3)	(17.3)	(28.2)	(17.6)	(17.5)	(8.7)	(94.4)	(43.8)	(17.5)	42
Middle	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(86.1)	(4.3)	(4.3)	(9.2)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(86.1)	(14.9)	(0.0)	26
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

[1] MICS indicator LN.S2a — Non-attendance to early childhood education due to parental attitudes
[2] MICS indicator LN.S2b — Non-attendance to early childhood education due to access issues
[3] MICS indicator LN.S2c — Non-attendance to early childhood education due to financial issues
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.1.5: Early Childhood Education (ECE) attendance

Percentage of children age 3–4 years attending/having attended ECE, and the per cent distribution of children attending/having attended ECE by type of facility, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children attending ECE[1]	Number of children aged 3 and 4 years	Per cent distribution of children attending/having attended ECE by type of facility					Total	Number of children aged 3–4 years attending/having attended ECE
			Government facility	Private facility	Facility sponsored by NGO	Facility sponsored by denominational organisation	Other facility		
Total	80.6	914	84.4	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	736
Sex									
Male	82.6	455	82.3	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	376
Female	78.6	458	86.7	13.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	360
Area									
Urban	89.6	513	81.5	18.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	460
Other	69.0	400	89.3	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Region									
Belgrade	88.8	163	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	145
Vojvodina	79.4	212	93.7	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
Sumadija and Western Serbia	82.2	434	78.4	21.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	357
Southern and Eastern Serbia	63.6	105	92.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67
Age									
3	74.9	451	85.6	14.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338
4	86.2	462	83.5	16.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	398
Mother's education									
Primary, pre-primary or none	(15.3)	72	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Secondary	76.8	360	89.4	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	276
Higher	93.2	480	80.9	19.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	448
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Father's education									
Primary, pre-primary or none	30.3	61	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Secondary	80.1	431	88.7	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	345
Higher	93.0	331	79.1	20.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	308
Biological father not in the household	(71.9)	91	(83.2)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	65
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	85.2	776	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	661
Albanian	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Bosnian	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Hungarian	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Roma	(23.9)	58	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Other	(74.5)	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Does not want to declare	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(47.8)	153	(84.0)	(16.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	73
Second	72.1	151	(97.0)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	109
Middle	(84.5)	166	(88.2)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	140
Fourth	90.0	183	83.3	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	164
Richest	95.7	261	77.8	22.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	250

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.1R: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are currently attending early childhood education, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 36–59 months attending early childhood education[1,A]	Number of children age 36–59 months
Total	9.6	452
Sex		
Male	8.1	242
Female	11.4	209
Area		
Urban	9.5	344
Other	9.7	107
Region		
Belgrade	15.3	98
Vojvodina	15.7	53
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(15.8)	42
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.2	259
Age (in months)		
36–47	7.6	210
48–59	11.3	241
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	0.0	55
Primary	6.7	315
Secondary or higher	27.2	82
Child's functional difficulties		
Has functional difficulty	11.7	54
Has no functional difficulty	9.3	398
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	2.2	106
Second	3.6	88
Middle	10.7	104
Fourth	11.3	76
Richest	23.4	77
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	5.6	298
Richest 40 per cent	17.4	153

1 MICS indicator LN.1 — Attendance to early childhood education
A Note that this indicator is a measure of current attendance, i.e., attending at the time of interview. It is therefore not directly comparable to the adjusted net attendance rates at higher levels of education presented elsewhere in this chapter.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.2R: Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age)

Per cent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age[A], by level of education attended, and percentage attending organised learning (early childhood education or primary education) (net attendance rate, adjusted), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Per cent of children:			Total	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Organised learning[1,2]	Number of children age 5 years[A]
	Attending an early childhood education programme	Attending primary education	Not attending any level of education (out of school)			
Total	65.3	2.1	32.6	100.0	67.4	203
Sex						
Male	67.0	1.1	31.9	100.0	68.1	105
Female	63.6	3.2	33.3	100.0	66.7	98
Area						
Urban	60.3	3.0	36.7	100.0	63.3	142
Other	77.2	0.0	22.8	100.0	77.2	60
Region						
Belgrade	(43.4)	(2.9)	(53.7)	100.0	(46.3)	38
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
Southern and Eastern Serbia	69.5	2.5	28.1	100.0	71.9	125
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
Primary	63.8	1.7	34.6	100.0	65.4	150
Secondary or higher	(81.0)	(0.0)	(19.0)	100.0	(81.0)	32
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	58.7	0.0	41.3	100.0	58.7	53
Second	(49.0)	(4.2)	(46.8)	100.0	(53.2)	41
Middle	(68.8)	(3.7)	(27.5)	100.0	(72.5)	37
Fourth	(69.5)	(0.0)	(30.5)	100.0	(69.5)	36
Richest	(86.1)	(3.1)	(10.9)	100.0	(89.1)	36
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	58.5	2.4	39.1	100.0	60.9	131
Richest 40 per cent	77.8	1.5	20.6	100.0	79.4	72
Parity indices[2]						
Female/Male	0.95	(*)	(1.04)	na	0.98	na
Other/Urban	1.28	(*)	(*)	na	1.22	na
Poorest/Richest	(0.68)	(*)	(*)	na	(0.66)	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.2 — Participation rate in organised learning (one year before the official primary entry age) (adjusted); SDG indicator 4.2.2
[2] Parity indices — MICS indicator LN.2; SDG indicator 4.5.1
[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table LN.1.3R: Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age)

Percentage of children of age for early childhood education attending early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year, percentage attending primary school and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of age for early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of age for early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year	Net attendance rate[1]	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of age for early childhood education (3–5 years) at the beginning of school year
Total	29.9	0.3	69.8	327	30.6	1.1	68.3	294	30.2	0.7	69.1	621
Area												
Urban	28.7	0.5	70.8	244	25.6	1.5	73.0	212	27.3	0.9	71.8	456
Other	33.4	0.0	66.6	83	43.6	0.0	56.4	82	38.4	0.0	61.6	165
Region												
Belgrade	25.9	1.8	72.4	63	23.4	0.0	76.6	62	24.6	0.9	74.5	125
Vojvodina	(38.9)	(0.0)	(61.1)	31	(31.7)	(0.0)	(68.3)	41	34.7	0.0	65.3	72
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(37.0)	(0.0)	(63.0)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	38.3	0.0	61.7	63
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.4	0.0	71.6	195	31.6	1.9	66.5	166	29.9	0.9	69.3	361
Age at beginning of school year												
3	11.4	0.0	88.6	135	10.7	0.0	89.3	110	11.1	0.0	88.9	245
4	14.1	0.0	85.9	87	18.3	0.0	81.7	85	16.2	0.0	83.8	173
5	67.0	1.1	31.9	105	63.6	3.2	33.3	98	65.3	2.1	32.6	203
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	(9.3)	(0.0)	(90.7)	34	(23.6)	(4.3)	(72.0)	40	17.1	2.3	80.6	74
Primary	28.2	0.5	71.3	232	28.9	0.7	70.4	207	28.5	0.6	70.9	438
Secondary or higher	47.5	0.0	52.5	62	(44.0)	(0.0)	(56.0)	47	46.0	0.0	54.0	109
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	19.5	0.0	80.5	89	25.5	0.0	74.5	65	22.1	0.0	77.9	154
Second	26.8	0.0	73.2	62	20.5	2.9	76.6	60	23.7	1.4	74.9	122
Middle	30.5	0.0	69.5	71	26.0	2.2	71.8	62	28.4	1.0	70.6	132
Fourth	34.6	0.0	65.4	60	(30.9)	(0.0)	(69.1)	50	32.9	0.0	67.1	110
Richest	(47.0)	(2.4)	(50.6)	46	51.9	0.0	48.1	56	49.7	1.1	49.2	102
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	25.1	0.0	74.9	221	24.1	1.7	74.3	187	24.6	0.8	74.6	408
Richest 40 per cent	40.0	1.0	59.0	106	42.0	0.0	58.0	107	41.0	0.5	58.5	213

[1] MICS indicator LN.S1 — Participation rate in organised learning (children up to primary school entry age)
[A] The percentage of children of age for early childhood education out-of-school are those not attending any level of education.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.4R: Reasons for non-attendance to early childhood education (children age 3–4 years)

Percentage of children age 3–4 years by reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Reasons for non-attendance to an early childhood education programme													
	Parental attitudes					Access problems			Financial problems					
	Child will not learn anything important in ECE	Groups over-crowded, insufficient individual attention	Inadequate treatment	Child cared for at home	Concern about frequent illness in ECE	Both parents unemployed	No available place	No facility nearby	ECE costs too high	Other expenses too high	Parental attitudes[1]	Access problems[2]	Financial problems[3]	Number of children age 3–4 years not attending an early childhood education programme
Total	0.2	0.7	1.7	82.8	17.2	8.0	13.3	9.8	34.0	30.0	83.9	25.5	35.0	393
Sex														
Male	0.4	0.8	2.1	80.5	16.9	8.6	14.7	8.2	33.8	29.2	81.5	26.3	35.2	214
Female	0.0	0.5	1.1	85.6	17.6	7.2	11.5	11.7	34.1	30.9	86.8	24.7	34.7	179
Area														
Urban	0.3	0.9	1.7	83.4	17.5	8.0	15.8	7.8	33.2	29.1	84.9	25.6	33.8	298
Other	0.0	0.0	1.6	81.0	16.2	7.8	5.2	15.9	36.3	32.8	81.0	25.5	38.6	95
Region														
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	1.9	82.7	18.0	9.4	20.7	5.4	29.1	20.7	82.7	29.0	29.1	78
Vojvodina	(0.0)	(3.8)	(6.9)	(67.9)	(28.7)	(21.6)	(49.8)	(5.8)	(27.4)	(27.4)	(71.3)	(55.5)	(27.4)	44
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.4)	(10.3)	(8.9)	(4.5)	(19.3)	(58.1)	(44.3)	(73.6)	(23.8)	(58.1)	34
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.4	0.4	0.9	87.9	15.8	4.8	5.2	10.6	33.3	31.5	88.2	19.0	35.0	236
Age														
36–47 months	0.5	0.4	2.7	81.6	16.0	9.5	11.5	8.6	34.4	31.5	82.7	24.2	34.9	188
48–59 months	0.0	0.9	0.7	84.0	18.3	6.6	14.9	10.9	33.6	28.6	85.1	26.8	35.0	205
Mother's education														
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	79.4	9.7	11.1	23.2	6.3	45.6	40.6	79.4	30.0	47.1	54
Primary	0.0	0.7	1.8	84.6	19.1	7.9	11.5	11.0	32.9	30.5	84.9	24.9	34.0	284
Secondary or higher	1.7	1.3	2.8	77.1	14.9	5.3	12.3	6.8	28.0	16.9	83.2	24.4	28.0	54
Father's education														
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(69.3)	(13.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.9)	(54.5)	(49.6)	(69.3)	(13.9)	(54.5)	27
Primary	0.0	0.7	0.7	85.5	16.0	8.1	13.6	11.0	31.4	28.5	85.9	26.6	31.9	233
Secondary or higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	84.2	17.6	3.1	16.3	6.1	26.3	13.8	84.2	25.4	27.7	59
Biological father not in the household	1.3	1.3	6.9	79.4	22.4	14.4	14.7	7.5	39.9	39.9	84.0	26.9	42.9	73
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	0.0	1.4	81.8	9.7	12.1	8.9	11.5	40.6	40.5	81.8	25.7	43.8	103
Second	0.0	1.1	2.4	80.5	8.1	9.1	6.9	9.5	35.4	32.4	80.5	18.1	35.4	84
Middle	1.1	1.1	3.6	80.9	28.8	11.5	15.8	13.5	41.7	33.1	82.7	31.8	41.7	85
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	83.6	21.8	0.0	17.9	9.6	30.9	27.9	85.2	27.5	32.1	67
Richest	0.0	1.3	0.0	90.6	21.7	2.7	21.6	1.3	10.4	3.8	93.9	24.4	10.4	54
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	0.3	0.7	2.4	81.1	15.2	11.0	10.5	11.5	39.4	35.7	81.7	25.3	40.6	272
Richest 40 per cent	0.0	0.6	0.0	86.7	21.8	1.2	19.6	5.9	21.7	17.1	89.1	26.1	22.4	121

[1] MICS indicator LN.S2a — Non-attendance to early childhood education due to parental attitudes
[2] MICS indicator LN.S2b — Non-attendance to early childhood education due to access issues
[3] MICS indicator LN.S2c — Non-attendance to early childhood education due to financial issues
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.1.5R: Early Childhood Education (ECE) attendance

Percentage of children age 3–4 years attending/having attended ECE, and the per cent distribution of children attending/having attended ECE by type of facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children attending ECE[1]	Number of children aged 3 and 4 years	Per cent distribution of children attending/having attended ECE by type of facility					Total	Number of children aged 3–4 years attending/having attended ECE
			Government facility	Private facility	Facility sponsored by NGO	Facility sponsored by denominational organisation	Other facility		
Total	13.0	452	95.3	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	59
Sex									
Male	11.7	242	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Female	14.6	209	(93.0)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Area									
Urban	13.4	344	(96.3)	(3.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Other	11.8	107	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Region									
Belgrade	20.2	98	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Vojvodina	15.7	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(18.2)	42	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9	259	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Age									
3	10.5	210	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
4	15.3	241	(95.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	37
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	(1.5)	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Primary	9.8	315	(98.0)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Secondary or higher	33.4	82	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Father's education									
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	8.3	254	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Secondary or higher	31.0	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Biological father not in the household	(13.4)	84	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Missing/DK	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	(2.7)	106	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Second	4.8	88	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Middle	(18.4)	104	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Fourth	12.4	76	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Richest	30.0	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	8.8	298	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Richest 40 per cent	21.3	153	(95.3)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	33

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

8.2 ATTENDANCE

The education system in Serbia is regulated by The Law on the Fundamentals of the Education System, as well as by special laws, and covers preschool, primary, secondary and higher education. Compulsory education in Serbia lasts nine years — one year of compulsory preparatory pre-school programme and eight years of primary school. Children enter the system of compulsory education at the age of 5; children who turn 5 by 1 March are obliged to attend the compulsory preparatory preschool programme (PPP) in September of the same year. The PPP is delivered within the preschool education system and is a programme of preparation for starting primary school. Children attend in the year before they start school for four hours a day, for at least nine months.

In Serbia, children enroll in the first grade of primary school at the age of 6 years. That is, children who turn 6 by the end of February are required to enroll in the first grade of primary school in September of the same year. The law also stipulates that in exceptional circumstances, a child's entry into first grade may be postponed for a year, in accordance with a special law.

Primary education is compulsory, lasts for eight years and consists of two educational cycles.

- Cycle I: grades 1–4 (children aged 6–9 years, ISCED 1) with instruction of all subjects by classroom teachers. Some subjects, like foreign languages, may be taught by subject teachers); Children enroll in first grade when they are 6½ to 7½ years old (in exceptional cases, enrollment may be postponed for one year). All children enroll in primary school with a certificate of preschool programme attendance.
- Cycle II: grades 5–8 (children aged 10–13 years, ISCED 2) comprises Grades 5 to 8, with all instruction by subject teachers. At the end of primary school, students take a final examination and can enroll in secondary school if they pass. Some secondary schools require students to pass an entrance examination that demonstrates extraordinary skills. Students with special education needs can attend special primary schools or regular schools.

Secondary education (ISCED Level 3 or 4) is not compulsory and lasts three or four years. There are different types of secondary education: general secondary education lasting four years (gymnasium), vocational secondary education lasting three or four years (vocational schools), or artistic secondary education lasting four years (art schools).

Pupils are usually 14 years old when they enter secondary education and 17/18 when they leave four-year programmes. They are admitted to schools based on primary school achievements and the final exam results. Pupils who graduate from grammar schools can enroll at almost any university faculty. Vocational school students can proceed to tertiary education at faculties and colleges fitting their specialization. Students enrolled in three-year vocational education and training (VET) programmes can take additional exams to qualify to take university entrance exams.

The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Ensuring that all girls and boys complete primary and secondary education is a target of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, economic growth, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

To achieve comparability between varying national educational systems and classifications across the world, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) maintains the ISCED statistical framework. Its defined levels and coding are used in computation of MICS indicators.[123] With focus on completion of primary and secondary education, indicators are centred on levels 0–3 presented in the table of classifications below.

ISCED 2011		Education System in Serbia	
Level	ISCED Name	Name of education level in:	
		Serbian	English
0	Early childhood education and care	Jaslice	Crèche
		Vrtić	Preschool education
		Pripremni predškolski program	Preparatory preschool programme
1	Primary	Osnovna škola (1–4. razred)	Primary school (grades 1–4)
2	Lower secondary	Osnovna škola (5–8. razred)	Primary school (grades 5–8)
3	Upper secondary	Srednja škola	Secondary school
		Srednja stručna škola	Elementary vocational
		Trogodišnje stručno obrazovanje	Intermediate vocational
		Srednje stručno obrazovanje	Professional technical secondary education

The post-secondary level 4–8 are not detailed in this table, but include 4: Post-secondary non-tertiary, 5: Short-cycle tertiary, 6: Bachelor's or equivalent, 7: Master's or equivalent, and 8: Doctoral or equivalent

[123] ISCED is periodically revised by UNESCO (latest in 2011) in consultation with countries. National ISCED mappings are published here (accessed 7 July 2025): https://isced.uis.unesco.org/data-mapping/.

Attending pre-primary education is important for children's readiness for school. Tables LN.2.1 and LN.2.1R show the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended any ECE programme in the previous year.

Tables LN.2.0A and LN.2.0AR show the percentage of children of preschool age attending PPP at the time of the survey, or who had attended PPP, and the per cent distribution of these children by type of facility.

Table LN.2.0BR shows the percentage of children aged 6–7 years living in Roma settlements who were not attending or had not attended PPP, by reasons for non-attendance. Table LN.2.0B is not shown for the national sample because the number of children age 6–7 years not attending PPP is fewer than 25 unweighted cases.

Tables LN.2.2 and LN.2.2R present the percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1.

Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.

Attendance at primary and secondary education according to the national classification of education

Tables LN.2.3 and LN.2.3R provide the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 13 years old) who are attending primary or secondary school[124], and those who are out of school.

In Tables LN.2.5 and LN.2.5R, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade). For example, an 8-year-old child is expected to be in year 3, as per the official age-for-grade. If this child is currently in year 1, he/she will be classified over-age by two years. The table includes both primary and secondary levels.

Tables LN.2.6 and LN.2.6R present the percentage of children of secondary school age (age 14 to 17 years) who are attending secondary school or higher[125], and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Tables LN.2.7 and LN.2.7R. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of primary-graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Completion rate for primary education represents the percentage of a cohort of children aged three to five years above the official age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Serbia, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 8 grades in primary school, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 13 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 16 to 18 years. Completion rates are also presented for secondary education. The official intended age for the last grade of secondary school is 17 years. Thus, the denominator for the secondary completion rate is children age 20 to 23 years[126].

The table also provides the 'effective' transition rate[127], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education. The 'effective' transition rate is calculated by taking the number of children who are attending the first grade of the higher education level in the current school year and were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous year, divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

A low effective transition rate indicates that a low percentage of students are transitioning to the next level of education. This brings to light the existence of potential barriers in an education system including: financial burdens, such as enrolment fees or the obligation to purchase textbooks or other school supplies; education supply and quality issues, such as a limited number of teachers or classrooms and low-quality teaching; as well as social and individual beliefs on education, such as low expectation of returns in advancing in education.

Tables LN.2.8 and LN.2.8R focus on the ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Note that the ratios included here are obtained from adjusted net attendance rates rather than gross attendance rates. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

Table LN.2.8 presents the gender parity indices (GPI) for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3 and LN.2.6. It also presents additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Table LN.1.2.

[124] Rates presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only primary school attendance, but also secondary school attendance in the numerator.

[125] Rates presented in this table are 'adjusted' since they include not only secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.

[126] This denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.

[127] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Attendance at primary and secondary education according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED) 2011

A set of tables corresponding to Tables LN.2.3 to LN.2.8 was prepared to present findings on attendance indicators for primary, lower secondary and upper secondary according to ISCED 2011.

Tables LN.2.3 ISCED and LN.2.3R ISCED present the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 9 years old) who are attending primary or secondary school[128], and those who are out of school. Similarly, Tables LN.2.4 ISCED and LN.2.4R ISCED present the percentage of children of lower secondary school age (age 10 to 13 years) who are attending lower secondary school or higher education levels[129], and those who are out of school.

In Tables LN.2.5 ISCED and LN.2.5R ISCED, children are distributed according to their age against current grade of attendance (age-for-grade).

Tables LN.2.6 ISCED and LN.2.6R ISCED present the percentage of children of upper secondary school age (age 14 to 17 years) who are attending upper secondary school or higher[130], and those who are out of school.

The gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school, primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Tables LN.2.7 ISCED and LN.2.7R ISCED. The gross intake ratio is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

The completion rate of primary education refers to the percentage of a cohort of children age 3 to 5 years above the official intended age for the last grade of primary education who have completed primary education according to ISCED 2011 in Serbia. The intended age for the last grade of primary is the age at which children would enter the last grade of primary school if they had started school at the official primary entry age and had progressed without repeating or skipping a grade. In Serbia, the official age of entry into primary school is age 6 years. With 4 grades in primary school, according to ISCED 2011, the intended age for the last grade of primary is therefore 9 years, and the reference group for the completion rate of primary education is children age 12 to 14 years. Completion rates are also presented for lower and upper secondary education. The official intended age for the last grades of lower and upper secondary school are 13 and 17 years, respectively. Thus, denominators for the lower and upper secondary completion rates are children age 16 to 18 years and children age 20 to 23 years[131], respectively.

The table also provides the "effective" transition rate[132], defined as the percentage of children who continued to the next level of education — 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. This figure is divided by the number of children who were in the last grade of the lower education level the previous school year and are not repeating that grade in the current year.

Tables LN.2.8 ISCED and LN.2.8R ISCED present the gender parity indices (GPI) for the adjusted primary and secondary net attendance rates provided in Tables LN.2.3 ISCED, LN.2.4 ISCED, and LN.2.6 ISCED, and LN.2.3R ISCED, LN.2.4R ISCED and LN.2.6R ISCED. They also present additional parity indices contributing to SDG 4.5.1, as described for Tables LN.1.2 and LN.1.2R.

[128] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.
[129] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only lower secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.
[130] Rates presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher education levels in the numerator.
[131] This denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.
[132] The simple transition rate, which is no longer calculated in MICS, tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach secondary school.

Table LN.2.0A: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance

Percentage of children of PPP age[A] attending/having attended PPP, and the per cent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children attending/ having attended PPP[1]	Number of children of PPP age[A]	Per cent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility			Total	Number of children of PPP age[A] attending/having attended PPP
			Public facility	Private facility	School[2]		
Total	92.8	191	87.4	6.1	6.5	100.0	177
Sex							
Male	95.9	96	88.8	3.4	7.9	100.0	92
Female	89.6	94	86.0	9.0	5.0	100.0	85
Area							
Urban	93.4	118	84.6	8.9	6.5	100.0	110
Other	91.8	73	92.1	1.5	6.5	100.0	67
Region							
Belgrade	94.8	35	86.0	14.0	0.0	100.0	33
Vojvodina	(88.4)	40	(98.4)	(1.6)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.7	72	86.1	3.4	10.6	100.0	67
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.8	44	81.3	7.9	10.8	100.0	41
Age							
5	81.5	67	84.6	10.9	4.5	100.0	55
6	98.9	123	88.7	3.9	7.4	100.0	122
Mother's education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(89.6)	20	(91.7)	(0.0)	(8.3)	100.0	18
Secondary	93.4	83	88.5	2.5	9.0	100.0	77
Higher	92.8	86	85.1	11.0	3.8	100.0	80
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Father's education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Secondary	92.1	81	89.0	0.8	10.3	100.0	74
Higher	97.2	64	81.6	14.3	4.1	100.0	62
Biological father not in the household	(81.8)	30	(94.7)	(5.3)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	93.1	158	87.8	6.8	5.4	100.0	147
Albanian	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Bosnian	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Hungarian	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Roma	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Other	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(92.1)	34	(94.1)	(2.2)	(3.7)	100.0	31
Second	(95.8)	35	(91.4)	(3.9)	(4.8)	100.0	33
Middle	(81.5)	34	(94.0)	(0.0)	(6.0)	100.0	27
Fourth	98.2	36	81.8	12.3	5.9	100.0	36
Richest	94.7	53	81.1	8.8	10.1	100.0	50

[1] MICS indicator LN.S3a — Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate
[2] MICS indicator LN.S3b — PPP attendance in school facility
[A] Children of PPP age are those children that have turned 5 before 1 March 2025 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. The indicator refers to children that have turned 5 during the period 1 March 2024 to 1 March 2025.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.1: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	96.4	180
Sex		
Male	95.2	103
Female	98.0	76
Area		
Urban	98.6	114
Other	92.5	65
Region		
Belgrade	97.0	47
Vojvodina	(100.0)	46
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.9	58
Southern and Eastern Serbia	94.8	29
Mother's education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	(80.1)	23
Secondary	98.4	65
Higher	100.0	91
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	98.0	152
Albanian	(*)	2
Bosnian	(*)	3
Hungarian	(*)	1
Roma	(*)	15
Other	(*)	7
Does not want to declare	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(89.6)	28
Second	(91.8)	26
Middle	97.4	33
Fourth	(98.1)	29
Richest	100.0	63

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 — School readiness
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	94.7	170
Sex		
Male	92.7	97
Female	97.3	73
Area		
Urban	94.8	107
Other	94.4	62
Region		
Belgrade	95.3	45
Vojvodina	(93.5)	49
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.4	48
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.7	28
Mother's education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	(82.4)	24
Secondary	99.5	54
Higher	95.1	91
Missing/DK	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	96.2	143
Albanian	(*)	2
Bosnian	(*)	1
Hungarian	(*)	1
Roma	(*)	15
Other	(*)	7
Does not want to declare	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	(91.1)	29
Second	(92.2)	23
Middle	(100.0)	29
Fourth	(93.8)	26
Richest	95.2	63

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 — Net intake rate in primary education
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.3: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age
Total	98.1	1.0	0.8	750	98.8	0.1	1.0	640	98.4	0.6	0.9	1,390
Area												
Urban	98.3	0.9	0.7	488	98.7	0.2	1.0	409	98.5	0.6	0.9	897
Other	97.7	1.2	1.1	262	99.0	0.0	1.0	231	98.3	0.6	1.0	493
Region												
Belgrade	97.2	1.2	1.5	173	99.8	0.0	0.2	168	98.5	0.6	0.9	342
Vojvodina	98.4	1.6	0.0	195	98.5	0.0	1.5	186	98.4	0.8	0.7	381
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.1	0.9	0.9	232	98.1	0.5	1.3	156	98.1	0.7	1.1	388
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.8	0.2	1.0	150	98.8	0.1	1.0	129	98.8	0.2	1.0	279
Age[B]												
6	92.7	7.3	0.0	97	97.5	0.6	1.9	73	94.8	4.4	0.8	170
7	97.8	0.5	1.7	119	97.0	0.5	2.5	93	97.4	0.5	2.1	212
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	90	99.7	0.0	0.0	83	99.9	0.0	0.0	172
9	98.7	0.0	1.3	111	100.0	0.0	0.0	88	99.3	0.0	0.7	199
10	99.7	0.0	0.0	93	96.7	0.0	3.3	84	98.3	0.0	1.6	178
11	98.0	0.0	2.0	92	100.0	0.0	0.0	76	98.9	0.0	1.1	168
12	100.0	0.0	0.0	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	157
13	98.5	0.0	1.5	67	100.0	0.0	0.0	68	99.2	0.0	0.8	134
Mother's education												
Primary, pre-primary or none	92.4	3.6	3.7	87	98.2	0.0	1.5	76	95.1	1.9	2.7	163
Secondary	99.8	0.0	0.2	307	99.0	0.3	0.7	265	99.4	0.1	0.5	572
Higher	98.1	1.3	0.7	353	98.8	0.1	1.2	297	98.4	0.7	0.9	650
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	98.8	0.7	0.5	631	98.7	0.2	1.1	528	98.8	0.4	0.8	1,159
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	27	98.7	1.3	0.0	49
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Roma	88.4	3.5	7.5	43	97.1	0.0	2.2	36	92.3	1.9	5.1	79
Other	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.6	1.3	1.9	117	98.6	0.0	1.1	99		0.7	1.6	216
Second	97.7	1.6	0.7	103	98.0	0.0	2.0	98	97.5	0.8	1.3	201
Middle	99.4	0.0	0.6	158	97.5	0.0	2.5	111	98.6	0.0	1.4	269
Fourth	98.4	1.1	0.5	142	99.7	0.3	0.0	129	99.0	0.7	0.3	272
Richest	98.0	1.3	0.7	230	99.4	0.2	0.3	203	98.7	0.8	0.5	433

[1] MICS indicator LN.S5a — Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S6a — Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age
[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.3 ISCED: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending early childhood education	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age
Total	97.3	1.8	0.8	417	98.6	0.3	1.1	336	97.9	1.1	1.0	753
Area												
Urban	97.8	1.6	0.6	275	98.8	0.4	0.7	210	98.2	1.1	0.6	485
Other	96.5	2.2	1.3	141	98.2	0.0	1.8	126	97.3	1.2	1.5	268
Region												
Belgrade	96.4	2.1	1.6	104	99.5	0.0	0.5	82	97.8	1.1	1.1	186
Vojvodina	96.8	3.2	0.0	100	100.0	0.0	0.0	89	98.3	1.7	0.0	190
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.8	1.4	0.8	146	97.0	0.7	2.0	97	97.5	1.1	1.3	243
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.4	0.5	1.0	67	97.7	0.3	2.0	68	98.1	0.4	1.5	135
Age[B]												
6	92.7	7.3	0.0	97	97.5	0.6	1.9	73	94.8	4.4	0.8	170
7	97.8	0.5	1.7	119	97.0	0.5	2.5	93	97.4	0.5	2.1	212
8	100.0	0.0	0.0	90	99.7	0.0	0.0	83	99.9	0.0	0.0	172
9	98.7	0.0	1.3	111	100.0	0.0	0.0	88	99.3	0.0	0.7	199
Mother's education												
Primary, pre-primary or none	92.5	6.7	0.9	47	96.3	0.0	3.0	37	94.2	3.8	1.8	84
Secondary	99.5	0.0	0.5	157	98.0	0.5	1.5	133	98.8	0.2	0.9	290
Higher	96.7	2.2	1.1	210	99.5	0.1	0.4	165	97.9	1.3	0.8	375
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	97.9	1.2	0.9	354	98.6	0.3	1.0	278	98.2	0.8	0.9	632
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(97.6)	(2.4)	(0.0)	26
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(95.2)	(0.0)	(3.7)	22	92.8	3.7	2.9	41
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	96.8	2.5	0.7	60	97.3	0.0	2.2	51	97.1	1.4	1.4	111
Second	95.8	2.9	1.3	57	96.5	0.0	3.5	56	96.1	1.5	2.4	113
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	89	100.0	0.0	0.0	47	100.0	0.0	0.0	136
Fourth	96.7	2.3	1.0	70	99.4	0.6	0.0	67	98.0	1.5	0.5	137
Richest	96.8	2.1	1.2	141	99.0	0.4	0.6	115	97.8	1.3	0.9	257

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a — Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6a — Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age
[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.4 ISCED: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age
Total	98.5	0.6	0.9	334	97.6	1.5	0.9	304	98.0	1.0	0.9	637
Area												
Urban	98.7	0.3	0.9	213	96.4	2.2	1.4	199	97.6	1.2	1.1	411
Other	98.1	1.1	0.9	121	99.8	0.2	0.0	105	98.9	0.7	0.5	226
Region												
Belgrade	98.1	0.4	1.5	69	97.8	2.2	0.0	86	98.0	1.4	0.7	156
Vojvodina	99.6	0.4	0.0	94	94.8	2.3	2.9	97	97.2	1.4	1.5	191
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.0	1.5	1.2	87	100.0	0.0	0.0	59	98.2	0.9	0.7	146
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.0	0.0	1.0	83	99.3	0.7	0.0	61	99.1	0.3	0.6	145
Age[B]												
10	97.6	2.1	0.0	93	91.3	5.4	3.3	84	94.6	3.7	1.6	178
11	98.0	0.0	2.0	92	100.0	0.0	0.0	76	98.9	0.0	1.1	168
12	100.0	0.0	0.0	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	76	100.0	0.0	0.0	157
13	98.5	0.0	1.5	67	100.0	0.0	0.0	68	99.2	0.0	0.8	134
Mother's education[C]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	88.9	3.3	7.1	40	99.5	0.5	0.0	39	94.2	1.9	3.6	79
Secondary	99.6	0.4	0.0	150	99.8	0.2	0.0	132	99.7	0.3	0.0	282
Higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	142	94.8	3.1	2.1	132	97.5	1.5	1.0	275
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	99.3	0.7	0.0	277	97.3	1.5	1.1	250	98.4	1.1	0.5	526
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Roma	(87.1)	(0.0)	(11.9)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	91.4	0.5	7.5	38
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	94.7	1.7	3.3	56	99.1	0.9	0.0	48	96.7	1.3	1.8	105
Second	99.1	0.9	0.0	46	100.0	0.0	0.0	42	99.6	0.4	0.0	88
Middle	98.0	0.6	1.5	69	95.6	0.0	4.4	64	96.8	0.3	2.9	133
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	73	99.7	0.3	0.0	62	99.9	0.1	0.0	135
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	89	95.5	4.5	0.0	87	97.6	2.4	0.0	177

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b — Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6b — Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.5: Age for grade

Per cent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Serbia, 2025

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Per cent of children by grade of attendance:						Per cent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending secondary school
Total	1.6	89.0	8.9	0.5	100.0	1,406	2.0	89.4	8.0	0.6	100.0	920
Sex												
Male	1.7	89.4	8.4	0.6	100.0	751	1.1	89.0	9.1	0.8	100.0	457
Female	1.4	88.6	9.5	0.5	100.0	656	2.8	89.7	7.0	0.5	100.0	462
Area												
Urban	1.7	88.6	9.3	0.5	100.0	907	1.6	89.4	8.6	0.3	100.0	558
Other	1.3	89.8	8.2	0.7	100.0	500	2.5	89.3	7.1	1.1	100.0	361
Region												
Belgrade	0.9	91.3	7.5	0.3	100.0	340	1.3	93.7	4.2	0.8	100.0	157
Vojvodina	1.8	91.2	7.0	0.0	100.0	380	0.6	91.9	7.5	0.0	100.0	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.7	83.4	13.3	1.6	100.0	409	3.2	86.5	10.1	0.3	100.0	458
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.9	91.4	6.8	0.0	100.0	277	0.3	90.9	6.4	2.3	100.0	142
Mother's education[A]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.8	84.2	11.0	3.0	100.0	159	7.3	79.4	13.2	0.0	100.0	53
Secondary	2.2	88.3	9.2	0.3	100.0	592	1.6	90.2	7.7	0.5	100.0	405
Higher	0.7	91.0	8.1	0.2	100.0	650	2.4	90.1	7.5	0.0	100.0	317
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	-	-	-	-	-	0
Grade												
1 (primary)	1.5	89.0	8.4	1.1	100.0	180	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.3	89.6	9.2	1.0	100.0	211	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	1.4	89.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	163	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	2.1	94.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	188	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	2.1	89.6	6.9	1.4	100.0	186	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	1.0	92.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	161	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	2.1	90.6	7.1	0.2	100.0	156	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	2.3	74.8	22.6	0.4	100.0	161	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.4	87.0	11.8	0.8	100.0	259
2 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	90.6	6.4	0.6	100.0	222
3 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	89.3	8.2	0.4	100.0	249
4 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	3.5	91.2	4.6	0.7	100.0	190
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	1.1	90.6	8.1	0.1	100.0	1,173	2.0	89.5	7.8	0.7	100.0	817
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Bosnian	9.9	73.8	10.9	5.4	100.0	52	(2.9)	(78.4)	(18.7)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Hungarian	(0.0)	(91.1)	(8.9)	(0.0)	100.0	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Roma	(2.3)	(77.3)	(16.4)	(4.1)	100.0	77	(5.6)	(81.2)	(13.2)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Other	(3.6)	(83.5)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.2	85.8	10.5	0.6	100.0	215	2.5	86.5	10.0	1.0	100.0	129
Second	1.1	84.4	12.2	2.2	100.0	212	0.6	90.0	9.1	0.4	100.0	193
Middle	0.5	91.4	8.0	0.1	100.0	270	1.0	88.9	8.6	1.5	100.0	170
Fourth	1.9	86.1	12.0	0.0	100.0	276	4.8	86.6	7.8	0.7	100.0	176
Richest	1.4	93.2	5.1	0.3	100.0	433	1.4	92.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	251

[1] MICS indicator LN.S10a — Over-age for grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S10b — Over-age for grade (Secondary)
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.5 ISCED: Age for grade

Per cent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Serbia, 2025

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Per cent of children by grade of attendance:						Per cent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	1.3	90.7	7.4	0.5	100.0	742	1.9	87.0	10.6	0.5	100.0	664
Sex												
Male	1.5	89.9	7.7	1.0	100.0	408	1.9	88.8	9.2	0.1	100.0	343
Female	1.0	91.8	7.2	0.0	100.0	334	1.8	85.2	12.0	1.0	100.0	321
Area												
Urban	1.4	90.6	7.8	0.2	100.0	483	2.0	86.2	11.0	0.8	100.0	423
Other	1.0	90.9	6.8	1.2	100.0	259	1.7	88.5	9.8	0.1	100.0	241
Region												
Belgrade	0.2	91.4	7.9	0.5	100.0	183	1.7	91.2	7.1	0.1	100.0	157
Vojvodina	1.0	92.1	7.0	0.0	100.0	188	2.5	90.4	7.0	0.0	100.0	192
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	88.3	8.3	1.3	100.0	240	1.1	76.5	20.5	2.0	100.0	169
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.6	92.4	6.0	0.0	100.0	131	2.1	90.4	7.5	0.0	100.0	146
Mother's education[A]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.4	85.4	10.7	2.5	100.0	79	2.2	83.0	11.4	3.5	100.0	80
Secondary	1.9	91.8	5.9	0.4	100.0	289	2.6	85.0	12.2	0.1	100.0	304
Higher	0.5	91.5	7.8	0.2	100.0	371	1.0	90.3	8.6	0.1	100.0	279
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Grade												
1 (primary)	1.5	89.0	8.4	1.1	100.0	180	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	0.3	89.6	9.2	1.0	100.0	211	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	1.4	89.9	8.7	0.0	100.0	163	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	2.1	94.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	188	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	89.6	6.9	1.4	100.0	186
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.0	92.8	6.2	0.0	100.0	161
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.1	90.6	7.1	0.2	100.0	156
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.3	74.8	22.6	0.4	100.0	161
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	0.6	92.0	7.3	0.1	100.0	625	1.8	89.0	9.1	0.1	100.0	548
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Bosnian	(16.0)	(75.3)	(8.6)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(2.7)	(72.1)	(13.6)	(11.6)	100.0	24
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Roma	(0.0)	(74.2)	(17.2)	(8.6)	100.0	37	4.3	80.1	15.6	0.0	100.0	40
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	3.5	84.3	11.0	1.1	100.0	107	2.8	87.2	10.0	0.0	100.0	108
Second	0.7	91.7	5.8	1.8	100.0	109	1.6	76.7	19.0	2.7	100.0	103
Middle	0.0	93.2	6.8	0.0	100.0	136	1.1	89.5	9.2	0.1	100.0	134
Fourth	1.1	89.1	9.8	0.0	100.0	133	2.7	83.3	14.0	0.0	100.0	143
Richest	1.3	92.6	5.8	0.3	100.0	258	1.4	94.1	4.2	0.3	100.0	175

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a — Over-age for grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.10b — Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.6: School attendance among children of secondary school age

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of secondary school age
Total	93.4	2.6	7.2	499	90.5	4.6	7.0	518	92.0	3.7	7.1	1,016
Area												
Urban	95.0	2.7	5.8	314	92.6	4.2	5.2	296	93.9	3.4	5.5	611
Other	90.7	2.6	9.5	184	87.8	5.3	9.4	222	89.1	4.1	9.4	406
Region												
Belgrade	92.1	3.4	6.4	90	90.1	0.2	10.9	86	91.2	1.9	8.6	176
Vojvodina	90.2	3.1	11.9	95	93.3	2.8	9.8	95	91.7	3.0	10.8	189
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.9	2.9	5.1	237	88.6	7.7	4.8	264	91.1	5.4	4.9	501
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.4	0.2	8.7	77	94.5	1.2	6.8	73	96.0	0.7	7.8	150
Age[B]												
14	86.2	11.1	2.7	119	82.7	15.0	2.3	156	84.2	13.3	2.5	275
15	93.7	0.0	6.3	129	91.8	0.5	7.7	127	92.8	0.2	7.0	255
16	97.1	0.0	4.4	131	96.0	0.0	4.8	123	96.6	0.0	4.6	254
17	96.2	0.0	15.5	120	94.1	0.0	15.3	112	95.2	0.0	15.4	232
Mother's education[C]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	56.9	7.5	36.4	45	(67.5)	(1.8)	(35.3)	43	62.1	4.7	35.9	89
Secondary	96.6	3.4	1.4	205	92.5	6.6	3.0	231	94.4	5.1	2.2	436
Higher	98.3	1.7	0.0	163	91.9	4.7	3.3	170	95.1	3.2	1.7	333
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	96.6	2.3	4.4	425	92.9	4.3	5.1	452	94.7	3.3	4.8	876
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(86.3)	(6.7)	(7.8)	37
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Roma	(44.5)	(12.4)	(50.3)	25	(45.9)	(1.7)	(55.8)	24	(45.2)	(7.2)	(53.0)	49
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	80.7	3.9	19.8	88	81.8	1.8	26.2	82	81.2	2.8	22.9	170
Second	92.9	3.7	6.5	94	87.7	10.6	1.9	118	90.0	7.5	3.9	212
Middle	92.9	4.9	4.6	82	94.1	2.5	4.3	99	93.5	3.6	4.4	181
Fourth	96.8	2.2	7.3	89	94.1	5.5	0.6	100	95.3	3.9	3.8	190
Richest	99.7	0.3	1.3	146	93.5	1.8	6.6	119	96.9	1.0	3.7	264

[1] MICS indicator LN.S5c — Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S6c — Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed secondary school are excluded.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.6 ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia, 2025

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age
Total	93.4	2.6	0.0	7.2	499	90.5	4.6	0.0	7.0	518	92.0	3.7	0.0	7.1	1,016
Area															
Urban	95.0	2.7	0.0	5.8	314	92.6	4.2	0.0	5.2	296	93.9	3.4	0.0	5.5	611
Other	90.7	2.6	0.0	9.5	184	87.8	5.3	0.0	9.4	222	89.1	4.1	0.0	9.4	406
Region															
Belgrade	92.1	3.4	0.0	6.4	90	90.1	0.2	0.0	10.9	86	91.2	1.9	0.0	8.6	176
Vojvodina	90.2	3.1	0.0	11.9	95	93.3	2.8	0.0	9.8	95	91.7	3.0	0.0	10.8	189
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.9	2.9	0.0	5.1	237	88.6	7.7	0.0	4.8	264	91.1	5.4	0.0	4.9	501
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.4	0.2	0.0	8.7	77	94.5	1.2	0.0	6.8	73	96.0	0.7	0.0	7.8	150
Age[B]															
14	86.2	11.1	0.0	2.7	119	82.7	15.0	0.0	2.3	156	84.2	13.3	0.0	2.5	275
15	93.7	0.0	0.0	6.3	129	91.8	0.5	0.0	7.7	127	92.8	0.2	0.0	7.0	255
16	97.1	0.0	0.0	4.4	131	96.0	0.0	0.0	4.8	123	96.6	0.0	0.0	4.6	254
17	96.2	0.0	0.0	15.5	120	94.1	0.0	0.0	15.3	112	95.2	0.0	0.0	15.4	232
Mother's education[C]															
Primary, pre-primary or none	56.9	7.5	0.0	36.4	45	67.5	1.8	0.0	35.3	43	62.1	4.7	0.0	35.9	89
Secondary	96.6	3.4	0.0	1.4	205	92.5	6.6	0.0	3.0	231	94.4	5.1	0.0	2.2	436
Higher	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	163	91.9	4.7	0.0	3.3	170	95.1	3.2	0.0	1.7	333
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	96.6	2.3	0.0	4.4	425	92.9	4.3	0.0	5.1	452	94.7	3.3	0.0	4.8	876
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(86.3)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(7.8)	37
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Roma	(44.5)	(12.4)	(0.0)	(50.3)	25	(45.9)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(55.8)	24	45.2	7.2	0.0	53.0	49
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	80.7	3.9	0.0	19.8	88	81.8	1.8	0.0	26.2	82	81.2	2.8	0.0	22.9	170
Second	92.9	3.7	0.0	6.5	94	87.7	10.6	0.0	1.9	118	90.0	7.5	0.0	3.9	212
Middle	92.9	4.9	0.0	4.6	82	94.1	2.5	0.0	4.3	99	93.5	3.6	0.0	4.4	181
Fourth	96.8	2.2	0.0	7.3	89	94.1	5.5	0.0	0.6	100	95.3	3.9	0.0	3.8	190
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	1.3	146	93.5	1.8	0.0	6.6	119	96.9	1.0	0.0	3.7	264

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c — Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6c — Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.7: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for secondary school, Serbia, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years[A]	Transition rate to secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school[4,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary school[5,8]	Number of children of secondary school completion age	Secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20–23 years[A,B]
Total	119.9	134	98.9	686	97.8	255	97.8	255	91.5	218	98.5	757
Sex												
Male	104.7	67	98.9	356	98.0	120	98.0	120	88.2	121	97.8	376
Female	135.0	68	99.0	330	97.6	135	97.6	135	95.6	97	99.1	381
Area												
Urban	117.5	75	99.6	436	99.5	147	99.5	147	89.5	137	99.0	479
Other	123.0	59	97.7	250	95.5	108	95.5	108	94.8	81	97.6	278
Region												
Belgrade	(96.5)	33	100.0	129	(100.0)	41	(100.0)	41	(91.8)	36	100.0	198
Vojvodina	(114.4)	45	95.5	150	(88.6)	37	(88.6)	37	(94.8)	44	98.3	182
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(181.7)	29	100.0	294	(99.1)	135	(99.1)	135	(92.4)	99	98.4	265
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(92.8)	28	99.3	113	(99.6)	42	(99.6)	42	(85.1)	39	96.1	111
Mother's education[C]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	15	(94.0)	27	(79.1)	24	(79.1)	24	(*)	10	na	na
Secondary	126.0	63	100.0	174	99.6	128	99.6	128	(79.0)	44	na	na
Higher	(113.2)	56	100.0	128	(100.0)	101	(100.0)	101	(*)	29	na	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	123.0	112	99.7	602	99.8	220	99.8	220	92.5	196	98.8	670
Albanian	(*)	0	(*)	9	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	4	(*)	1
Bosnian	(*)	4	(*)	15	(*)	10	(*)	10	(*)	11	(*)	10
Hungarian	(*)	3	(*)	17	(*)	4	(*)	4	na	0	(*)	20
Roma	(*)	7	(84.8)	27	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	3	(*)	14
Other ethnicity	(*)	6	(*)	15	(*)	4	(*)	4	(*)	4	(96.7)	37
Does not want to declare	(*)	2	(*)	1	na	0	na	0	(*)	1	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(119.6)	23	93.0	107	(90.1)	45	(90.1)	45	(88.0)	30	96.0	110
Second	(*)	16	100.0	145	(100.0)	50	(100.0)	50	(98.1)	53	98.8	167
Middle	(111.5)	30	100.0	126	(98.8)	51	(98.8)	51	(86.7)	41	97.1	143
Fourth	(124.0)	28	100.0	143	(98.6)	38	(98.6)	38	(85.6)	48	99.4	173
Richest	(94.9)	37	100.0	166	(100.0)	72	(100.0)	72	(96.8)	46	100.0	164
Parity indices[7,8]												
Female/Male	1.29	na	1.00	na	1.00	na	1.00	na	1.08	na	1.01	na
Other/Urban	1.05	na	0.98	na	0.96	na	0.96	na	1.06	na	0.99	na
Poorest/Richest	(1.26)	na	0.93	na	(0.90)	na	(0.90)	na	(0.91)	na	0.96	na

[1] MICS indicator LN.S7a — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S8a — Completion rate (Primary)
[3] MICS indicator LN.S9a — Transition rate to secondary school
[4] MICS indicator LN.S9b — Effective transition rate to secondary school
[5] MICS indicator LN.S7b — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Secondary)
[6] MICS indicator LN.S8c — Completion rate (Secondary)
[7] Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.S8a/LN.S8c
[8] Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.S7a/LN.S9b/LN.S7b
[A] Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary and secondary, respectively.
[B] The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.7 ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Serbia, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 12–14 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20–23 years[A,B]
Total	93.9	199	99.6	566	98.5	187	119.9	134	98.9	686	98.5	757
Sex												
Male	89.8	111	99.4	267	100.0	96	104.7	67	98.9	356	97.8	376
Female	99.2	88	99.9	300	96.9	90	135.0	68	99.0	330	99.1	381
Area												
Urban	96.6	140	99.7	332	97.8	126	117.5	75	99.6	436	99.0	479
Other	87.7	59	99.6	234	100.0	61	123.0	59	97.7	250	97.6	278
Region												
Belgrade	96.4	46	99.1	109	100.0	43	(96.5)	33	100.0	129	100.0	198
Vojvodina	(90.6)	46	100.0	126	(94.8)	53	(114.4)	45	95.5	150	98.3	182
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.7	67	99.5	225	100.0	44	(181.7)	29	100.0	294	98.4	265
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.4	40	100.0	106	100.0	46	(92.8)	28	99.3	113	96.1	111
Mother's education[C]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	(90.0)	18	97.5	66	(100.0)	29	(*)	15	(94.0)	27	na	na
Secondary	92.5	81	100.0	276	100.0	74	126.0	63	100.0	174	na	na
Higher	94.6	100	100.0	224	96.6	82	(113.2)	56	100.0	128	na	na
Missing/DK	na	0	na	0	(*)	1	-	0	na	0	na	na
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	95.9	171	100.0	477	98.2	152	123.0	112	99.7	602	98.8	670
Albanian	(*)	2	(*)	5	(*)	3	(*)	0	(*)	9	(*)	1
Bosnian	(*)	8	(100.0)	21	(*)	7	(*)	4	(*)	15	(*)	10
Hungarian	(*)	1	(*)	9	(*)	10	(*)	3	(*)	17	(*)	20
Roma	(*)	12	(94.2)	36	(*)	11	(*)	7	(84.8)	27	(*)	14
Other	(*)	5	(*)	16	(*)	3	(*)	6	(*)	15	(96.7)	37
Does not want to declare	na	0	(*)	2	na	0	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(80.1)	24	99.0	103	(100.0)	32	(119.6)	23	93.0	107	96.0	110
Second	(95.0)	33	100.0	107	(100.0)	22	(*)	16	100.0	145	98.8	167
Middle	90.6	35	99.1	116	(92.8)	39	(111.5)	30	100.0	126	97.1	143
Fourth	(91.1)	38	100.0	105	(100.0)	39	(124.0)	28	100.0	143	99.4	173
Richest	101.6	69	100.0	135	100.0	54	(94.9)	37	100.0	166	100.0	164
Parity indices[7,8]												
Female/Male	1.11	na	1.00	na	0.97	na	1.29	na	1.00	na	1.01	na
Other/Urban	0.91	na	1.00	na	1.02	na	1.05	na	0.98	na	0.99	na
Poorest/Richest	(0.79)	na	0.99	na	(1.00)	na	(1.26)	na	0.93	na	0.96	na

1 MICS indicator LN.7a — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)
2 MICS indicator LN.8a — Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
3 MICS indicator LN.9 — Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
4 MICS indicator LN.7b — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)
5 MICS indicator LN.8b — Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
6 MICS indicator LN.8c — Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
7 Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.8a/LN.8b/LN.8c; SDG indicator 4.5.1
8 Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.7a/LN.9/LN.7b
A Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.
B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.
C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.8: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, and additional parity indices, Serbia, 2025

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school ANAR[1]
Total	98.7	98.2	98.4	1.01	90.4	91.5	91.0	0.99
Area								
Urban	98.2	98.3	98.3	1.00	93.7	94.5	94.1	0.99
Other	99.4	98.0	98.6	1.01	86.6	87.1	86.8	0.99
Region								
Belgrade	99.5	98.3	98.8	1.01	94.1	91.3	92.7	1.03
Vojvodina	99.4	98.8	99.1	1.01	92.9	86.4	89.7	1.08
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.0	97.3	97.6	1.01	87.9	91.2	89.4	0.96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.0	98.7	98.4	0.99	92.6	96.0	94.3	0.97
Mother's education[A]								
Primary, pre-primary or none	97.2	92.9	95.0	1.05	66.1	56.9	61.5	1.16
Secondary	99.1	99.7	99.5	0.99	94.2	95.8	94.9	0.98
Higher	98.7	98.1	98.4	1.01	93.8	98.5	96.1	0.95
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	-	-	-
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	98.7	99.1	98.9	1.00	94.4	95.8	95.0	0.99
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bosnian	100.0	(*)	98.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(87.8)	(*)
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Roma	96.1	87.5	91.6	1.10	(40.5)	(41.2)	40.8	(1.0)
Other	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	97.7	96.0	96.8	1.02	74.2	75.5	74.9	0.98
Second	99.2	98.5	98.8	1.01	91.9	94.3	92.9	0.97
Middle	99.3	99.5	99.4	1.00	92.5	93.0	92.7	0.99
Fourth	99.3	98.3	98.8	1.01	95.6	95.9	95.7	1.00
Richest	98.1	98.3	98.2	1.00	96.0	98.3	97.2	0.98
Parity indices[1]								
Other/Urban	1.01	1.00	1.00	na	0.92	0.92	0.92	na
Poorest/Richest	1.00	0.98	0.99	na	0.77	0.77	0.77	na

[1] Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.S5a/LN.S5c

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

na not applicable

Table LN.2.8 ISCED: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Serbia, 2025

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[1]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[1]
Total	98.6	97.3	97.9	1.01	97.6	98.5	98.0	0.99	90.5	93.4	92.0	0.97
Area												
Urban	98.8	97.8	98.2	1.01	96.4	98.7	97.6	0.98	92.6	95.0	93.9	0.97
Other	98.2	96.5	97.3	1.02	99.8	98.1	98.9	1.02	87.8	90.7	89.1	0.97
Region												
Belgrade	99.5	96.4	97.8	1.03	97.8	98.1	98.0	1.00	90.1	92.1	91.2	0.98
Vojvodina	100.0	96.8	98.3	1.03	94.8	99.6	97.2	0.95	93.3	90.2	91.7	1.03
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.0	97.8	97.5	0.99	100.0	97.0	98.2	1.03	88.6	93.9	91.1	0.94
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.7	98.4	98.1	0.99	99.3	99.0	99.1	1.00	94.5	97.4	96.0	0.97
Mother's education[A]												
Primary, pre-primary or none	96.3	92.5	94.2	1.04	99.5	88.9	94.2	1.12	67.5	56.9	62.1	1.19
Secondary	98.0	99.5	98.8	0.98	99.8	99.6	99.7	1.00	92.5	96.6	94.4	0.96
Higher	99.5	96.7	97.9	1.03	94.8	100.0	97.5	0.95	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	100.0	-	-	-	-	-
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	98.6	97.9	98.2	1.01	97.3	99.3	98.4	0.98	92.9	96.6	94.7	0.96
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(97.6)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(100.0)	(*)	83.3	87.9	(86.3)	(0.9)
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Roma	(95.2)	(*)	(92.8)	(*)	(*)	(87.1)	(91.4)	(*)	(45.9)	(44.5)	45.2	(1.0)
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.3	96.8	97.1	1.01	99.1	94.7	96.7	1.05	81.8	80.7	81.2	1.01
Second	96.5	95.8	96.1	1.01	100.0	99.1	99.6	1.01	87.7	92.9	90.0	0.94
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	95.6	98.0	96.8	0.98	94.1	92.9	93.5	1.01
Fourth	99.4	96.7	98.0	1.03	99.7	100.0	99.9	1.00	94.1	96.8	95.3	0.97
Richest	99.0	96.8	97.8	1.02	95.5	99.7	97.6	0.96	93.5	99.7	96.9	0.94
Parity indices[1]												
Other/Urban	0.99	0.99	0.99	na	1.04	0.99	1.01	na	0.95	0.95	0.95	na
Poorest/Richest	0.98	1.00	0.99	na	1.04	0.95	0.99	na	0.87	0.81	0.84	na

[1] Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.5a/LN.5b/LN.5c

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

na not applicable

Table LN.2.0AR: Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance

Percentage of children of PPP age[A] attending/having attended PPP, and the per cent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children attending/ having attended PPP[1]	Number of children of PPP age[A]	Per cent distribution of children attending/having attended PPP by type of facility			Total	Number of children of PPP age[A] attending/having attended PPP
			Public facility	Private facility	School[2]		
Total	68.5	203	90.7	3.3	6.0	100.0	139
Sex							
Male	71.6	105	94.9	0.8	4.2	100.0	75
Female	65.3	98	85.7	6.2	8.1	100.0	64
Area							
Urban	66.0	142	90.7	4.9	4.4	100.0	94
Other	74.5	60	(90.7)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	45
Region							
Belgrade	(46.3)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Vojvodina	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Southern and Eastern Serbia	74.6	125	89.5	1.5	9.0	100.0	93
Age							
5	52.5	67	(90.1)	(7.2)	(2.8)	100.0	35
6	76.5	136	90.9	2.0	7.1	100.0	104
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	66.4	150	89.1	2.5	8.4	100.0	100
Secondary or higher	(83.5)	32	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Father's education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Primary	67.0	110	91.4	0.0	8.6	100.0	73
Secondary or higher	(78.0)	43	(86.5)	(7.4)	(6.1)	100.0	34
Biological father not in the household	(65.6)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(58.3)	53	(83.5)	(6.8)	(9.7)	100.0	31
Second	(58.4)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Middle	(71.4)	37	(83.8)	(0.0)	(16.2)	100.0	26
Fourth	(69.4)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Richest	(91.4)	36	(92.4)	(7.6)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	62.0	131	88.5	2.6	8.9	100.0	81
Richest 40 per cent	80.5	72	93.7	4.4	1.9	100.0	58

[1] MICS indicator LN.S3a — Preschool Preparation Programme (PPP) attendance rate
[2] MICS indicator LN.S3b — PPP attendance in school facility
[A] Children of PPP age are those children that have turned 5 before 1 March 2025 as per the national legislation defining PPP enrolment age. The indicator refers to children that have turned 5 during the period 1 March 2024 to 1 March 2025.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.OBR: Reason for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP)

Percentage of children age 6–7 years by reasons for non-attendance to the preparatory preschool programme (PPP), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Reason for non-attendance to PPP					
	Unaware that attendance is mandatory	No available slot for the number of hours needed	Too far from home/ commute too long	Cost of expenses associated with PPP attendance too high (transportation, clothes or books, etc.)	Other	Number of children age 6–7 years not attending a preparatory preschool programme (PPP)
Total	19.7	6.1	14.6	17.2	40.2	64
Sex						
Male	(23.8)	(3.8)	(8.7)	(18.9)	(45.9)	33
Female	(15.4)	(8.5)	(20.9)	(15.4)	(34.1)	31
Area						
Urban	21.0	7.0	15.2	16.0	39.6	56
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Region						
Belgrade	(13.2)	(11.7)	(9.1)	(17.4)	(33.3)	25
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(28.9)	(0.0)	(17.7)	(19.6)	(41.5)	27
Age						
6	(20.8)	(9.6)	(11.9)	(16.3)	(43.6)	41
7	(17.8)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(18.8)	(34.1)	23
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Primary	19.6	6.1	12.4	14.7	40.7	47
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Father's education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Primary	(26.7)	(2.9)	(15.2)	(20.5)	(34.7)	37
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Biological father not in the household	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(22.8)	(8.3)	(11.2)	(23.3)	(30.4)	23
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	17.9	7.1	15.3	18.3	37.1	55
Richest 40 per cent	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.1R: School readiness

Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children attending the first grade of primary school who attended an early childhood education programme during the previous school year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	82.9	206
Sex		
Male	81.5	103
Female	84.3	103
Area		
Urban	80.9	155
Other	(89.1)	51
Region		
Belgrade	(74.3)	47
Vojvodina	(*)	22
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	16
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.3	121
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	23
Primary	80.4	146
Secondary or higher	(98.7)	37
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	81.5	55
Second	(73.8)	42
Middle	(81.6)	41
Fourth	(86.5)	37
Richest	(95.1)	31
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	79.2	138
Richest 40 per cent	90.4	68

[1] MICS indicator LN.3 — School readiness
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.2R: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	88.6	196
Sex		
Male	90.5	98
Female	86.8	98
Area		
Urban	89.8	146
Other	(85.1)	49
Region		
Belgrade	(92.0)	46
Vojvodina	(*)	21
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	14
Southern and Eastern Serbia	89.2	114
Mother's education		
Pre-primary or none	(*)	22
Primary	90.8	136
Secondary or higher	(92.0)	37
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	83.3	52
Second	(85.0)	36
Middle	(87.0)	44
Fourth	(96.6)	35
Richest	(*)	28
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	85.0	132
Richest 40 per cent	96.3	63

[1] MICS indicator LN.4 — Net intake rate in primary education
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.3R: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age
Total	94.5	0.3	5.3	687	94.1	0.6	5.4	648	94.3	0.5	5.4	1,335
Area												
Urban	94.5	0.0	5.6	491	93.8	0.3	6.0	488	94.2	0.2	5.8	979
Other	94.5	1.2	4.8	196	95.2	1.3	3.5	160	94.8	1.2	4.2	356
Region												
Belgrade	97.5	0.0	2.8	174	95.0	0.0	5.3	161	96.3	0.0	4.0	335
Vojvodina	88.3	3.0	8.8	80	90.9	1.2	7.9	83	89.6	2.0	8.3	163
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	80	98.5	1.5	0.0	59	99.3	0.7	0.0	139
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.3	0.0	7.0	353	93.8	0.5	5.7	345	93.5	0.3	6.4	698
Age[B]												
6	90.5	2.4	7.1	98	86.8	3.8	9.4	98	88.6	3.1	8.3	196
7	93.6	0.0	7.3	114	95.2	0.0	4.8	90	94.3	0.0	6.2	204
8	96.8	0.0	3.2	84	97.5	0.0	2.5	100	97.2	0.0	2.8	184
9	97.4	0.0	2.6	87	97.2	0.0	3.4	81	97.3	0.0	3.0	168
10	96.9	0.0	3.7	80	94.0	0.0	6.0	75	95.5	0.0	4.8	155
11	95.0	0.0	5.0	83	97.4	0.0	2.6	77	96.2	0.0	3.8	160
12	92.3	0.0	7.7	79	95.3	0.0	4.7	66	93.7	0.0	6.3	144
13	94.8	0.0	5.2	61	89.7	0.0	10.3	63	92.2	0.0	7.8	124
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	85.6	0.0	16.0	91	86.4	0.0	14.2	83	86.0	0.0	15.1	174
Primary	96.3	0.2	3.6	487	94.6	0.5	4.8	473	95.5	0.4	4.2	959
Secondary or higher	94.3	1.4	4.4	108	98.4	1.2	0.4	92	96.2	1.3	2.5	200
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	88.4	0.0	12.2	172	88.6	0.6	10.9	164	88.5	0.3	11.6	336
Second	95.0	0.6	4.8	146	93.4	0.0	7.0	144	94.2	0.3	5.9	291
Middle	96.7	1.1	2.2	132	96.1	1.2	2.7	134	96.4	1.2	2.5	265
Fourth	96.6	0.0	3.4	122	98.4	0.0	1.6	116	97.5	0.0	2.5	238
Richest	98.6	0.0	1.4	116	97.1	1.2	1.6	90	97.9	0.5	1.5	206
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	92.9	0.5	6.9	449	92.4	0.6	7.1	442	92.7	0.6	7.0	891
Richest 40 per cent	97.5	0.0	2.5	238	97.9	0.5	1.6	206	97.7	0.3	2.1	444

[1] MICS indicator LN.S5a — Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S6a — Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age
[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.2.3R ISCED: School attendance among children of primary school age

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary, lower or upper secondary school (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending early childhood education, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[A]	Number of children of primary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Primary[1]	Attending early childhood education	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of primary school age
Total	94.1	0.6	5.3	384	93.9	1.0	5.1	368	94.0	0.8	5.2	752
Area												
Urban	94.4	0.0	5.6	279	93.2	0.6	6.2	272	93.8	0.3	5.9	551
Other	93.2	2.3	4.5	105	95.8	2.1	2.0	96	94.5	2.2	3.3	200
Region												
Belgrade	97.3	0.0	2.7	91	95.7	0.0	4.3	84	96.5	0.0	3.5	175
Vojvodina	(83.7)	(5.4)	(10.9)	44	(92.4)	(2.0)	(5.7)	49	88.3	3.6	8.1	93
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37	(97.3)	(2.7)	(0.0)	34	98.7	1.3	0.0	71
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.8	0.0	6.2	212	93.0	0.9	6.2	201	93.4	0.4	6.2	412
Age[B]												
6	90.5	2.4	7.1	98	86.8	3.8	9.4	98	88.6	3.1	8.3	196
7	92.7	0.0	7.3	114	95.2	0.0	4.8	90	93.8	0.0	6.2	204
8	96.8	0.0	3.2	84	97.5	0.0	2.5	100	97.2	0.0	2.8	184
9	97.4	0.0	2.6	87	96.6	0.0	3.4	81	97.0	0.0	3.0	168
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	(83.7)	(0.0)	(16.3)	50	84.2	0.0	15.8	48	83.9	0.0	16.1	98
Primary	95.6	0.3	4.1	278	95.0	1.0	4.1	264	95.3	0.6	4.1	542
Secondary or higher	95.7	2.7	1.6	55	97.3	2.0	0.6	56	96.6	2.3	1.1	111
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	88.0	0.0	12.0	100	91.0	0.9	8.1	101	89.5	0.5	10.0	201
Second	93.8	1.1	5.1	79	90.7	0.0	9.3	81	92.2	0.6	7.2	160
Middle	96.9	2.0	1.2	74	94.0	2.3	3.7	70	95.4	2.2	2.4	144
Fourth	94.8	0.0	5.2	66	99.5	0.0	0.5	69	97.2	0.0	2.8	135
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	65	(97.5)	(2.5)	(0.0)	46	99.0	1.0	0.0	111
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	92.4	0.9	6.7	253	91.7	1.0	7.3	253	92.1	1.0	7.0	506
Richest 40 per cent	97.4	0.0	2.6	131	98.7	1.0	0.3	115	98.0	0.5	1.5	246

[1] MICS indicator LN.5a — Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6a — Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age
[A] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.4R ISCED: School attendance among children of lower secondary school age

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Lower secondary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of lower secondary school age
Total	87.5	7.3	5.4	303	88.1	6.2	5.7	280	87.8	6.8	5.6	583
Area												
Urban	86.7	8.0	5.5	212	88.4	5.9	5.7	216	87.5	6.9	5.6	428
Other	89.3	5.6	5.1	91	87.2	7.1	5.7	64	88.4	6.2	5.4	155
Region												
Belgrade	89.2	8.4	3.0	83	86.8	6.9	6.4	77	88.0	7.7	4.6	159
Vojvodina	(85.8)	(8.0)	(6.2)	36	(79.4)	(9.4)	(11.2)	34	82.7	8.7	8.6	70
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(94.5)	(5.5)	(0.0)	43	(98.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	25	95.9	4.1	0.0	68
Southern and Eastern Serbia	84.8	6.9	8.3	141	89.0	5.9	5.1	145	86.9	6.4	6.7	286
Age[B]												
10	82.1	14.8	3.7	80	76.2	17.8	6.0	75	79.3	16.2	4.8	155
11	87.3	7.7	5.0	83	95.0	2.4	2.6	77	91.0	5.1	3.8	160
12	90.4	1.9	7.7	79	93.1	2.2	4.7	66	91.6	2.0	6.3	144
13	90.9	3.9	5.2	61	88.5	1.2	10.3	63	89.7	2.5	7.8	124
Mother's education[C]												
Pre-primary or none	(67.7)	(17.9)	(15.7)	41	(78.0)	(10.2)	(11.8)	35	72.4	14.4	13.9	76
Primary	91.1	6.0	2.9	208	88.7	5.6	5.7	209	89.9	5.8	4.3	417
Secondary or higher	88.7	4.1	7.2	54	(94.3)	(5.7)	(0.0)	36	90.9	4.8	4.3	90
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	71.9	15.7	12.4	72	72.8	11.8	15.4	63	72.3	13.9	13.8	135
Second	91.1	5.3	4.4	67	92.2	3.8	3.9	63	91.6	4.6	4.2	130
Middle	87.9	8.6	3.6	58	93.2	5.2	1.6	63	90.7	6.8	2.5	121
Fourth	97.9	0.7	1.4	56	93.6	3.3	3.1	47	96.0	1.8	2.2	102
Richest	(92.9)	(3.8)	(3.3)	51	(90.6)	(6.1)	(3.3)	45	91.8	4.9	3.3	96
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	83.1	10.1	7.1	197	86.1	6.9	7.0	189	84.6	8.5	7.0	385
Richest 40 per cent	95.5	2.2	2.3	107	92.2	4.6	3.2	91	94.0	3.3	2.7	198

[1] MICS indicator LN.5b — Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6b — Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.5R: Age for grade

Per cent distribution of children attending primary and secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Primary school						Secondary school					
	Per cent of children by grade of attendance:						Per cent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending secondary school
Total	2.2	76.5	14.3	7.0	100.0	1,351	3.3	69.5	20.4	6.8	100.0	264
Sex												
Male	1.7	75.7	13.9	8.6	100.0	694	3.0	70.9	19.6	6.5	100.0	137
Female	2.6	77.4	14.6	5.4	100.0	657	3.7	68.0	21.3	7.0	100.0	127
Area												
Urban	2.5	76.3	14.4	6.7	100.0	991	3.8	69.1	21.7	5.5	100.0	214
Other	1.2	77.1	13.9	7.9	100.0	359	1.5	71.3	15.2	11.9	100.0	50
Region												
Belgrade	3.0	76.5	14.1	6.4	100.0	341	(4.5)	(65.0)	(25.3)	(5.2)	100.0	47
Vojvodina	3.0	73.0	15.8	8.2	100.0	154	(0.0)	(68.2)	(12.6)	(19.2)	100.0	31
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	75.2	17.2	6.2	100.0	149	(3.7)	(70.4)	(14.6)	(11.3)	100.0	32
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.8	77.6	13.4	7.2	100.0	707	3.6	70.9	21.8	3.7	100.0	153
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary or none	2.6	65.8	20.1	11.5	100.0	165	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	2.3	77.4	14.0	6.4	100.0	973	5.2	70.7	23.2	1.0	100.0	158
Secondary or higher	1.4	84.8	11.5	2.2	100.0	201	(1.2)	(86.7)	(11.3)	(0.7)	100.0	50
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Grade												
1 (primary)	2.0	83.1	11.9	2.9	100.0	206	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	1.2	85.1	10.5	3.2	100.0	188	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	3.7	84.1	10.3	1.8	100.0	182	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.6	79.4	12.8	7.2	100.0	171	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (primary)	2.4	69.7	18.6	9.4	100.0	170	na	na	na	na	na	na
6 (primary)	2.6	75.9	11.9	9.6	100.0	146	na	na	na	na	na	na
7 (primary)	2.2	70.0	12.7	15.0	100.0	146	na	na	na	na	na	na
8 (primary)	2.8	57.8	28.5	10.9	100.0	141	na	na	na	na	na	na
1 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	65.6	29.5	2.3	100.0	81
2 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	1.1	66.8	25.1	7.1	100.0	71
3 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	4.4	77.5	11.1	7.0	100.0	67
4 (secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	(6.6)	(68.9)	(10.5)	(14.0)	100.0	45
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	1.4	65.7	20.3	12.6	100.0	320	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Second	3.3	74.9	13.7	8.0	100.0	291	(3.0)	(57.3)	(31.6)	(8.0)	100.0	50
Middle	1.9	80.8	9.8	7.5	100.0	279	(4.1)	(68.5)	(17.8)	(9.7)	100.0	48
Fourth	2.5	79.3	14.6	3.5	100.0	250	4.7	74.8	13.5	7.0	100.0	63
Richest	1.7	86.2	11.4	0.7	100.0	211	2.8	74.4	19.0	3.9	100.0	85
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	2.2	73.5	14.8	9.5	100.0	890	3.0	63.0	25.3	8.7	100.0	116
Richest 40 per cent	2.1	82.5	13.2	2.2	100.0	461	3.6	74.5	16.6	5.2	100.0	148

[1] MICS indicator LN.S10a — Over-age for grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S10b — Over-age for grade (Secondary)
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.5R ISCED: Age for grade

Per cent distribution of children attending primary and lower secondary school who are underage, at official age and overage by 1 and by 2 or more years for grade attended, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Primary school						Lower secondary school					
	Per cent of children by grade of attendance:						Per cent of children by grade of attendance:					
	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[1]	Total	Number of children attending primary school	Under-age	At official age	Over-age by 1 year	Over-age by 2 or more years[2]	Total	Number of children attending lower secondary school
Total	1.9	83.0	11.4	3.7	100.0	747	2.5	68.5	17.9	11.2	100.0	604
Sex												
Male	1.3	83.0	11.6	4.1	100.0	383	2.3	66.8	16.8	14.2	100.0	310
Female	2.6	83.1	11.1	3.3	100.0	364	2.7	70.3	19.0	8.0	100.0	293
Area												
Urban	2.2	83.1	11.3	3.4	100.0	549	3.0	67.9	18.3	10.9	100.0	442
Other	1.2	82.7	11.5	4.5	100.0	198	1.2	70.1	16.8	12.0	100.0	161
Region												
Belgrade	3.0	83.8	9.6	3.6	100.0	182	3.1	68.2	19.2	9.6	100.0	159
Vojvodina	0.0	78.8	17.8	3.4	100.0	86	6.7	65.7	13.2	14.4	100.0	68
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.3	82.2	14.7	1.8	100.0	73	1.3	68.5	19.7	10.5	100.0	76
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.9	83.7	10.2	4.1	100.0	407	1.5	69.3	17.8	11.4	100.0	301
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary or none	4.6	73.9	12.4	9.1	100.0	95	0.0	54.8	30.5	14.7	100.0	71
Primary	1.9	83.1	11.7	3.3	100.0	539	2.8	70.3	16.9	10.1	100.0	434
Secondary or higher	0.0	91.0	9.0	0.0	100.0	111	3.2	77.1	14.7	5.0	100.0	90
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Grade												
1 (primary)	2.0	83.1	11.9	2.9	100.0	206	na	na	na	na	na	na
2 (primary)	1.2	85.1	10.5	3.2	100.0	188	na	na	na	na	na	na
3 (primary)	3.7	84.1	10.3	1.8	100.0	182	na	na	na	na	na	na
4 (primary)	0.6	79.4	12.8	7.2	100.0	171	na	na	na	na	na	na
5 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.4	69.7	18.6	9.4	100.0	170
6 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.6	75.9	11.9	9.6	100.0	146
7 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.2	70.0	12.7	15.0	100.0	146
8 (lower secondary)	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.8	57.8	28.5	10.9	100.0	141
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.2	72.4	16.6	8.8	100.0	200	0.0	54.6	26.4	19.0	100.0	121
Second	1.9	81.7	12.3	4.1	100.0	152	4.9	67.5	15.2	12.3	100.0	138
Middle	2.5	89.0	6.6	1.8	100.0	147	1.2	71.6	13.4	13.8	100.0	131
Fourth	1.7	88.3	9.2	0.8	100.0	133	3.4	69.1	20.8	6.7	100.0	117
Richest	1.0	89.4	9.7	0.0	100.0	115	2.6	82.4	13.5	1.5	100.0	96
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	2.2	80.1	12.3	5.3	100.0	499	2.2	64.9	18.0	14.9	100.0	390
Richest 40 per cent	1.3	88.8	9.4	0.4	100.0	248	3.1	75.1	17.5	4.3	100.0	213

[1] MICS indicator LN.10a — Over-age for grade (Primary)
[2] MICS indicator LN.10b — Over-age for grade (Lower secondary)
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.6R: School attendance among children of secondary school age

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted)	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[A]	Number of children of secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children: Attending primary school	Percentage of children: Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of secondary school age
Total	42.0	12.7	47.7	327	34.7	11.3	56.0	358	38.2	12.0	52.1	685
Area												
Urban	42.9	11.9	47.6	249	36.6	11.0	54.6	289	39.5	11.4	51.4	538
Other	39.1	15.5	48.3	78	26.7	12.8	62.0	69	33.3	14.2	54.7	147
Region												
Belgrade	34.1	13.6	56.9	86	24.4	4.2	71.4	81	29.4	9.0	63.9	167
Vojvodina	(40.6)	(5.7)	(53.7)	43	(23.4)	(7.0)	(71.4)	41	32.2	6.3	62.3	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(48.6)	(18.7)	(36.3)	27	(46.1)	(16.1)	(41.7)	36	47.2	17.2	39.4	63
Southern and Eastern Serbia	45.3	13.1	43.5	171	39.1	14.3	49.2	199	42.0	13.7	46.6	370
Age[B]												
14	33.1	28.2	38.7	78	31.2	32.5	36.4	101	32.0	30.6	37.4	179
15	48.9	10.8	40.3	94	34.0	6.4	58.3	83	42.0	8.7	48.7	177
16	43.9	9.5	46.6	85	40.4	2.9	56.7	83	42.2	6.2	51.6	168
17	40.3	2.1	69.1	70	33.9	0.0	75.4	90	36.7	0.9	72.7	161
Mother's education[C]												
Pre-primary or none	(17.5)	(18.6)	(66.9)	42	(20.3)	(24.7)	(54.9)	33	18.8	21.3	61.7	75
Primary	43.9	13.7	44.1	201	34.4	14.0	51.7	211	39.0	13.8	48.0	412
Secondary or higher	(73.9)	(13.8)	(12.2)	39	(81.2)	(11.5)	(7.3)	25	76.8	12.9	10.3	65
Missing/DK	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	20.5	25.2	55.9	61	12.6	10.2	78.9	64	16.4	17.5	67.7	124
Second	44.1	10.3	47.1	68	25.6	12.8	61.6	68	34.8	11.5	54.4	136
Middle	33.9	12.0	54.1	59	33.9	16.3	49.8	67	33.9	14.3	51.8	127
Fourth	43.0	11.0	52.1	66	41.4	11.9	51.2	91	42.1	11.5	51.6	157
Richest	63.6	6.7	32.4	73	56.3	5.3	41.6	68	60.1	6.0	36.8	141
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	33.3	15.7	52.2	188	24.2	13.1	63.1	199	28.6	14.4	57.8	387
Richest 40 per cent	53.8	8.8	41.8	140	47.8	9.1	47.1	158	50.6	8.9	44.6	298

[1] MICS indicator LN.S5c — Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.S6c — Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary or higher education. Children who have completed secondary school are excluded.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.6R ISCED: School attendance among children of upper secondary school age

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (net attendance rate, adjusted), percentage attending lower secondary school, percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Net attendance rate (adjusted): Upper secondary[1]	Percentage of children: Attending lower secondary school	Attending primary school	Out of school[2,A]	Number of children of upper secondary school age
Total	42.0	12.7	0.0	47.7	327	34.7	11.3	0.0	56.0	358	38.2	12.0	0.0	52.1	685
Area															
Urban	42.9	11.9	0.0	47.6	249	36.6	11.0	0.0	54.6	289	39.5	11.4	0.0	51.4	538
Other	39.1	15.5	0.0	48.3	78	26.7	12.8	0.0	62.0	69	33.3	14.2	0.0	54.7	147
Region															
Belgrade	34.1	13.6	0.0	56.9	86	24.4	4.2	0.0	71.4	81	29.4	9.0	0.0	63.9	167
Vojvodina	(40.6)	(5.7)	(0.0)	(53.7)	43	(23.4)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(71.4)	41	32.2	6.3	0.0	62.3	84
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(48.6)	(18.7)	(0.0)	(36.3)	27	(46.1)	(16.1)	(0.0)	(41.7)	36	47.2	17.2	0.0	39.4	63
Southern and Eastern Serbia	45.3	13.1	0.0	43.5	171	39.1	14.3	0.0	49.2	199	42.0	13.7	0.0	46.6	370
Age[B]															
14	33.1	28.2	0.0	38.7	78	31.2	32.5	0.0	36.4	101	32.0	30.6	0.0	37.4	179
15	48.9	10.8	0.0	40.3	94	34.0	6.4	0.0	58.3	83	42.0	8.7	0.0	48.7	177
16	43.9	9.5	0.0	46.6	85	40.4	2.9	0.0	56.7	83	42.2	6.2	0.0	51.6	168
17	40.3	2.1	0.0	69.1	70	33.9	0.0	0.0	75.4	90	36.7	0.9	0.0	72.7	161
Mother's education[C]															
Pre-primary or none	(17.5)	(18.6)	(0.0)	(66.9)	42	(20.3)	(24.7)	(0.0)	(54.9)	33	18.8	21.3	0.0	61.7	75
Primary	43.9	13.7	0.0	44.1	201	34.4	14.0	0.0	51.7	211	39.0	13.8	0.0	48.0	412
Secondary or higher	(73.9)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(12.2)	39	(81.2)	(11.5)	(0.0)	(7.3)	25	76.8	12.9	0.0	10.3	65
Missing/DK	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	20.5	25.2	0.0	55.9	61	12.6	10.2	0.0	78.9	64	16.4	17.5	0.0	67.7	124
Second	44.1	10.3	0.0	47.1	68	25.6	12.8	0.0	61.6	68	34.8	11.5	0.0	54.4	136
Middle	33.9	12.0	0.0	54.1	59	33.9	16.3	0.0	49.8	67	33.9	14.3	0.0	51.8	127
Fourth	43.0	11.0	0.0	52.1	66	41.4	11.9	0.0	51.2	91	42.1	11.5	0.0	51.6	157
Richest	63.6	6.7	0.0	32.4	73	56.3	5.3	0.0	41.6	68	60.1	6.0	0.0	36.8	141
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 per cent	33.3	15.7	0.0	52.2	188	24.2	13.1	0.0	63.1	199	28.6	14.4	0.0	57.8	387
Richest 40 per cent	53.8	8.8	0.0	41.8	140	47.8	9.1	0.0	47.1	158	50.6	8.9	0.0	44.6	298

[1] MICS indicator LN.5c — Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)
[2] MICS indicator LN.6c — Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age
[A] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those not attending any level of education.
[B] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.2.7R: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years[A]	Transition rate to secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to secondary school[4,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of secondary school[5,8]	Number of children of secondary school completion age	Secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20–23 years[A,B]
Total	112.3	124	82.3	499	58.0	137	58.8	135	87.5	81	72.9	190
Sex												
Male	99.0	61	80.0	244	64.6	63	65.5	62	(87.4)	39	80.2	106
Female	125.2	63	84.6	255	52.3	74	53.0	73	(87.7)	42	63.8	84
Area												
Urban	120.2	94	82.2	395	60.6	112	61.0	111	85.3	62	73.4	146
Other	(88.0)	31	83.1	103	(*)	25	(*)	24	(*)	19	(71.2)	44
Region												
Belgrade	(138.1)	28	81.3	110	(42.1)	45	(42.9)	44	(*)	12	(78.2)	43
Vojvodina	(*)	17	87.2	75	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	15	(*)	24
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	17	84.1	47	(*)	15	(*)	15	(*)	9	(74.2)	24
Southern and Eastern Serbia	116.0	61	81.1	266	(72.1)	59	(73.4)	58	(77.6)	45	73.8	99
Mother's education[C]												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	10	(58.4)	25	(*)	16	(*)	15	(*)	3	na	na
Primary	106.7	99	81.2	155	54.7	95	55.2	95	(68.8)	45	na	na
Secondary or higher	(*)	15	(94.3)	28	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	10	na	na
Missing/DK	-	0	-	0	(*)	2	(*)	2	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(65.9)	31	73.9	84	(*)	26	(*)	26	(*)	6	(*)	18
Second	(101.0)	30	71.7	92	(60.1)	29	(*)	27	(*)	18	(*)	23
Middle	(121.3)	24	78.8	93	(*)	24	(*)	24	(*)	11	(64.6)	40
Fourth	(*)	20	89.0	120	(52.8)	29	(52.8)	29	(*)	22	(82.4)	41
Richest	(*)	18	93.4	110	(79.7)	28	(79.7)	28	(*)	24	85.9	67
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	(93.7)	85	74.8	269	(52.1)	79	(53.4)	77	(71.3)	36	57.3	81
Richest 40 per cent	(153.1)	39	91.1	230	(66.1)	58	(66.1)	58	(100.4)	45	84.6	109
Parity indices[7,8]												
Female/Male	1.27	na	1.06	na	0.81	na	0.81	na	1.00	na	0.80	na
Other/Urban	(0.73)	na	1.01	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	(0.97)	na
Poorest/Richest	(*)	na	0.79	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	(*)	na

1 MICS indicator LN.S7a — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)
2 MICS indicator LN.S8a — Completion rate (Primary)
3 MICS indicator LN.S9a — Transition rate to secondary school
4 MICS indicator LN.S9b — Effective transition rate to secondary school
5 MICS indicator LN.S7b — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Secondary)
6 MICS indicator LN.S8c — Completion rate (Secondary)
7 Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.S8a/LN.S8c
8 Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.S7a/LN.S9b/LN.S7b
A Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary and secondary, respectively.
B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.
C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.7R ISCED: Gross intake, completion and effective transition rates

Gross intake ratio and completion rate for primary school, effective transition rate to lower secondary school, gross intake ratio and completion rate for lower secondary school and completion rate for upper secondary school, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of primary school[1,8]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Primary school completion rate[2,7]	Number of children age 12–14 years[A]	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school[3,8]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Gross intake ratio to the last grade of lower secondary school[4,8]	Number of children of lower secondary school completion age	Lower secondary completion rate[5,7]	Number of adolescents age 16–18 years[A]	Upper secondary completion rate[6,7]	Number of youth age 20–23 years[A,B]
Total	99.8	168	95.0	447	98.3	164	112.3	124	82.3	499	72.9	190
Sex												
Male	107.7	87	93.7	217	96.9	89	99.0	61	80.0	244	80.2	106
Female	91.3	81	96.1	230	100.0	75	125.2	63	84.6	255	63.8	84
Area												
Urban	100.3	126	95.0	339	97.6	114	120.2	94	82.2	395	73.4	146
Other	(98.1)	42	94.8	108	100.0	50	(88.0)	31	83.1	103	(71.2)	44
Region												
Belgrade	(108.4)	43	96.8	114	(100.0)	45	(138.1)	28	81.3	110	(78.2)	43
Vojvodina	(*)	20	92.1	52	(*)	24	(*)	17	87.2	75	(*)	24
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	19	99.3	51	(*)	17	(*)	17	84.1	47	(74.2)	24
Southern and Eastern Serbia	101.7	87	93.8	230	96.5	79	116.0	61	81.1	266	73.8	99
Mother's education[C]												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	21	82.1	57	(100.0)	26	(*)	10	na	na	na	na
Primary	92.1	125	96.4	321	98.9	116	106.7	99	na	na	na	na
Secondary or higher	(*)	21	98.9	64	(*)	21	(*)	15	na	na	na	na
Missing/DK	-	0	(*)	1	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(105.1)	43	82.1	96	(100.0)	38	(65.9)	31	73.9	84	(*)	18
Second	(89.6)	33	97.9	91	(98.9)	46	(101.0)	30	71.7	92	(*)	23
Middle	(120.0)	30	98.1	96	(100.0)	27	(121.3)	24	78.8	93	(64.6)	40
Fourth	(80.6)	33	98.9	85	(97.4)	30	(*)	20	89.0	120	(82.4)	41
Richest	(104.0)	28	99.1	78	(*)	22	(*)	18	93.4	110	85.9	67
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	104.5	107	92.6	284	99.5	111	93.7	85	74.8	269	57.3	81
Richest 40 per cent	91.5	61	99.0	163	95.8	53	(153.1)	39	91.1	230	84.6	109
Parity indices[7,8]												
Female/Male	0.85	na	1.03	na	1.03	na	1.27	na	1.06	na	0.80	na
Other/Urban	(0.98)	na	1.00	na	1.02	na	(0.73)	na	1.01	na	(0.97)	na
Poorest/Richest	(1.01)	na	0.83	na	(*)	na	(*)	na	0.79	na	(*)	na

1 MICS indicator LN.7a — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Primary)
2 MICS indicator LN.8a — Completion rate (Primary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
3 MICS indicator LN.9 — Effective transition rate to lower secondary school
4 MICS indicator LN.7b — Gross intake ratio to the last grade (Lower secondary)
5 MICS indicator LN.8b — Completion rate (Lower secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
6 MICS indicator LN.8c — Completion rate (Upper secondary); SDG indicator 4.1.2
7 Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.8a/LN.8b/LN.8c; SDG indicator 4.5.1
8 Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.7a/LN.9/LN.7b
A Total number of children age 3–5 years above the intended age for the last grade, for primary, lower and upper secondary, respectively.
B The denominator includes youth age 20–23 years. However, for those whose highest completed education level is 3-year vocational secondary school, age 20–22 years is used in the calculation. For all others, age 21–23 years is used.
C The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.8R: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary and secondary school, and additional parity indices, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Primary school				Secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school ANAR[1]
Total	94.1	94.5	94.3	1.00	34.7	42.0	38.2	0.82
Area								
Urban	93.8	94.5	94.2	0.99	36.6	42.9	39.5	0.85
Other	95.2	94.5	94.8	1.01	26.7	39.1	33.3	0.68
Region								
Belgrade	95.0	97.5	96.3	0.97	24.4	34.1	29.4	0.71
Vojvodina	90.9	88.3	89.6	1.03	(23.4)	(40.6)	32.2	0.58
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.5	100.0	99.3	0.98	(46.1)	(48.6)	47.2	0.95
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.8	93.3	93.5	1.01	39.1	45.3	42.0	0.86
Mother's education[A]								
Pre-primary or none	86.4	85.6	86.0	1.01	20.3	(17.5)	(18.8)	(1.2)
Primary	94.6	96.3	95.5	0.98	34.4	43.9	39.0	0.78
Secondary or higher	98.4	94.3	96.2	1.04	81.2	(73.9)	(76.8)	1.10
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	-
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	88.6	88.4	88.5	1.00	12.6	20.5	16.4	0.61
Second	93.4	95.0	94.2	0.98	25.6	44.1	34.8	0.58
Middle	96.1	96.7	96.4	0.99	33.9	33.9	33.9	1.00
Fourth	98.4	96.6	97.5	1.02	41.4	43.0	42.1	0.96
Richest	97.1	98.6	97.9	0.99	56.3	63.6	60.1	0.88
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	92.4	92.9	92.7	0.99	24.2	33.3	28.6	0.73
Richest 40 per cent	97.9	97.5	97.7	1.00	47.8	53.8	50.6	0.89
Parity indices[1]								
Other/Urban	1.03	0.99	1.01	na	0.99	1.03	1.01	na
Poorest/Richest	0.93	0.88	0.90	na	0.80	0.77	0.79	na

[1] Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.S5a/LN.S5c
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.2.8R ISCED: Parity indices for attendance

Ratio of adjusted net attendance rates of girls to boys, in primary, lower and upper secondary school, and additional parity indices, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Primary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school ANAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school ANAR[1]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), boys	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance rate (ANAR), total	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school ANAR[1]
Total	93.9	94.1	94.0	1.00	88.1	87.5	87.8	1.01	34.7	42.0	38.2	0.82
Area												
Urban	93.2	94.4	93.8	0.99	88.4	86.7	87.5	1.02	36.6	42.9	39.5	0.85
Other	95.8	93.2	94.5	1.03	87.2	89.3	88.4	0.98	26.7	39.1	33.3	0.68
Region												
Belgrade	95.7	97.3	96.5	0.98	86.8	89.2	88.0	0.97	24.4	34.1	29.4	0.71
Vojvodina	92.4	83.7	88.3	1.10	79.4	85.8	82.7	0.93	23.4	40.6	32.2	0.58
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.3	100.0	98.7	0.97	98.5	94.5	95.9	1.04	46.1	48.6	47.2	0.95
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.0	93.8	93.4	0.99	89.0	84.8	86.9	1.05	39.1	45.3	42.0	0.86
Mother's education[A]												
Pre-primary or none	84.2	83.7	83.9	1.01	78.0	67.7	72.4	1.15	20.3	17.5	18.8	1.16
Primary	95.0	95.6	95.3	0.99	88.7	91.1	89.9	0.97	34.4	43.9	39.0	0.78
Secondary or higher	97.3	95.7	96.6	1.02	94.3	88.7	90.9	1.06	81.2	73.9	76.8	1.10
Missing/DK	-	100.0	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	91.0	88.0	89.5	1.03	72.8	71.9	72.3	1.01	12.6	20.5	16.4	0.61
Second	90.7	93.8	92.2	0.97	92.2	91.1	91.6	1.01	25.6	44.1	34.8	0.58
Middle	94.0	96.9	95.4	0.97	93.2	87.9	90.7	1.06	33.9	33.9	33.9	1.00
Fourth	99.5	94.8	97.2	1.05	93.6	97.9	96.0	0.96	41.4	43.0	42.1	0.96
Richest	97.5	100.0	99.0	0.98	90.6	92.9	91.8	0.98	56.3	63.6	60.1	0.88
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	91.7	92.4	92.1	0.99	86.1	83.1	84.6	1.04	24.2	33.3	28.6	0.73
Richest 40 per cent	98.7	97.4	98.0	1.01	92.2	95.5	94.0	0.96	47.8	53.8	50.6	0.89
Parity indices[1]												
Other/Urban	1.03	0.99	1.01	na	0.99	1.03	1.01	na	0.73	0.91	0.84	na
Poorest/Richest	0.93	0.88	0.90	na	0.80	0.77	0.79	na	0.22	0.32	0.27	na

[1] Parity indices — MICS indicators LN.5a/LN.5b/LN.5c

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated or those age 18 at the time of interview. The sum of cases in the disaggregate may not equal the total denominator.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

[na] not applicable

8.3 PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION

Parental involvement in their children's education is widely accepted to have a positive effect on their child's learning performance. For instance, reading activities at home have significant positive influences on reading achievement, language comprehension and expressive language skills.[133] Research also shows that parental involvement in their child's literacy practices is a positive long-term predictor of later educational attainment.[134]

Beyond learning activities at home, parental involvement that occurs in school (like participating in school meetings, talking with teachers, attending school meetings and volunteering in schools) can also benefit a student's performance.[135] Research studies have shown that, in the primary school age range, the impact of parental involvement in school activities can even be much bigger than differences associated with variations in the quality of schools, regardless of social class and ethnic group.[136]

In accordance with the *Law on the Fundamentals of the Education System* (Article 120), Parents' Councils in primary schools in Serbia are comprised of one parent representative from each class. In schools attended by children from minority groups or children with disabilities, one representative of each should be a member of the minority group or a parent of a child with a disability. Members of the Parents' Council are elected at the beginning of every academic year at the first parents' meeting. The Council can submit its proposals to the School Board, the School Director and the school's technical bodies. Since a small proportion of parents can be members and school funding issues are not usually discussed at these meetings, the questions in the PR module on attendance at Parents' Councils meetings and knowledge of decisions were replaced with questions about whether the respondent has been informed about decisions taken at Council meetings, and whether the topics of discussion included key education issues faced by the school and school performance reviews.

The PR module included in the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 was developed and tested for inclusion in MICS6. The work is described in detail in MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5.[137]

Tables LN.3.1 and LN.3.1R present percentages of children age 7–14 years who have ever attended early childhood education and those who are attending school, and among children age 7–14 years attending school, the percentage for whom an adult member of the household received a report card for the child, are aware that there is a Parents' Council in school, have been informed about conclusions reached at Parents' Council meetings, met with teachers to discuss child's progress, and have attended a parent-teacher meeting in the last year.

Tables LN.3.2 and LN.3.2R show the learning environment at home, i.e., percentage of children with 3 or more books to read, percentage of children who have homework, percentage of children who receive help with homework and the percentage of such children, by the person who provides help.

Tables LN.3.3 and LN.3.3R present the percentage of children age 7–14 years who were not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability to attend.

Tables LN.3.3A and LN.3.3AR present the percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year, by reason for absence. The percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge is presented in Tables LN.3.4 and LN.3.4R.

[133] Gest, D. et al. "Shared Book Reading and Children's Language Comprehension Skills: The Moderating Role of Parental Discipline Practices." Early Childhood Research Quarterly 19, no. 2 (2004): 319–36. doi:10.1016/j.ecresq.2004.04.007.

[134] Fluori, E. and A. Buchanan. "Early Father's and Mother's Involvement and Child's Later Educational Outcomes." Educational Psychology 74, no. 2 (2004): 141–53. doi:10.1348/000709904773839806.

[135] Pomerantz, M., E. Moorman, and S. Litwack. "The How, Whom, and Why of Parents' Involvement in Children's Academic Lives: More Is Not Always Better." Review of Educational Research 77, no. 3 (2007): 373–410. doi:10.3102/003465430305567.

[136] Desforges, C. and A. Abouchaar. The Impact of Parental Involvement, Parental Support and Family Education on Pupil Achievements and Adjustment: A Literature Review. Research report. Nottingham: Queen's Printer, 2003. https://www.nationalnumeracy.org.uk/sites/default/files/the_impact_of_parental_involvement.pdf.

[137] Hattori, H., M. Cardoso, and B. Ledoux. Collecting data on foundational learning skills and parental involvement in education. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 5. New York: UNICEF, 2017. http://mics.unicef.org/files?job=W1siZiIsIjIwMTcvMDYvMTUvMTYvMjcvMDAvNzMxL01JQ1NfTWV0aG9kb2xvZ2ljYWxfUGFwZXJfNS5wZGYiXV0&sha=39f5c31dbb91df26.

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7–14 years who ever attended early childhood education, percentage currently attending school and, among those attending school, the percentage for whom an adult member of the household is aware of the existence of and the decisions made by the parents' council, received a report card for the child, met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, and attended a parent-teacher meeting, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who:			Percentage of children in schools for whom respondents reported:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			
	Have ever attended early childhood education	Are attending school[A]	Number of children age 7–14	Being aware that there is a Parents' Council in school[2]	That an adult household member has been informed about the conclusions reached at the schools Parents' Council meetings[3]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended a parent-teacher meeting	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
Total	97.3	99.0	1,526	96.7	91.7	95.1	91.7	99.5	1,511
Sex									
Male	96.7	99.0	834	96.5	89.8	93.2	92.1	99.2	825
Female	98.1	99.1	692	96.9	93.9	97.4	91.1	99.7	686
Area									
Urban	99.2	99.2	977	99.3	94.6	94.9	90.5	99.4	969
Other	94.0	98.7	549	92.0	86.4	95.6	93.7	99.5	542
Region									
Belgrade	99.9	99.5	383	99.0	96.9	96.9	89.7	99.6	381
Vojvodina	99.3	99.2	402	98.2	96.4	95.5	96.4	99.7	398
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.4	98.3	411	92.9	78.5	92.4	96.0	99.1	404
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.7	99.1	330	96.8	95.9	96.0	82.8	99.6	327
Age[D]									
6[B]	100.0	100.0	128	95.7	85.1	67.1	87.1	99.2	128
7	94.2	97.5	240	98.1	93.1	97.4	91.8	99.3	234
8	100.0	99.7	179	98.7	88.3	100.0	95.3	100.0	178
9	98.3	99.7	249	98.9	89.6	93.0	94.8	99.2	248
10	97.4	98.4	206	98.9	98.6	99.5	93.8	98.3	203
11	98.0	99.0	204	95.0	95.0	98.0	87.8	100.0	202
12	97.0	100.0	131	96.4	93.9	98.5	87.7	100.0	131
13	94.5	100.0	140	88.6	85.9	99.1	94.1	100.0	140
14	(96.0)	(95.6)	48	(95.1)	(92.4)	(100.0)	(84.6)	(100.0)	46
School attendance[A]									
Primary	100.0	100.0	1,473	96.7	91.7	95.0	91.9	99.4	1,473
Secondary	100.0	(100.0)	38	(94.0)	(90.7)	(100.0)	(82.0)	(100.0)	38
Out-of-school	0.0	(*)	15	na	na	na	na	na	na
Mother's education									
Primary, pre-primary or none	88.3	96.8	209	81.9	76.0	91.4	90.0	98.9	202
Secondary	97.5	99.6	619	99.2	95.0	98.4	92.7	99.6	617
Higher	99.8	99.1	695	98.7	93.5	93.3	91.2	99.4	689
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
School management[C]									
Public	97.7	100.0	1,504	96.7	91.6	95.2	91.8	99.5	1,504
Non-public	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	(97.5)	(97.5)	74	(89.9)	(78.1)	(100.0)	(96.0)	(100.0)	72
Has no functional difficulty	97.3	99.1	1,452	97.0	92.3	94.9	91.4	99.4	1,439
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	98.2	99.3	1,270	98.8	94.8	96.7	91.7	99.5	1,261
Albanian	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Bosnian	(100.0)	(100.0)	56	(88.2)	(59.8)	(77.7)	(93.8)	(96.1)	56
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45
Roma	(82.1)	(93.3)	99	(76.8)	(68.4)	(84.1)	(91.3)	(100.0)	92
Other	(100.0)	(100.0)	34	(100.0)	(100.0)	(93.7)	(86.4)	(100.0)	34
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

Table LN.3.1: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7–14 years who ever attended early childhood education, percentage currently attending school and, among those attending school, the percentage for whom an adult member of the household is aware of the existence of and the decisions made by the parents' council, received a report card for the child, met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, and attended a parent-teacher meeting, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who:			Percentage of children in schools for whom respondents reported:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			
	Have ever attended early childhood education	Are attending school[A]	Number of children age 7–14	Being aware that there is a Parents' Council in school[2]	That an adult household member has been informed about the conclusions reached at the schools Parents' Council meetings[3]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended a parent-teacher meeting	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	89.1	97.5	266	85.4	74.8	88.4	91.5	99.2	259
Second	96.9	98.9	216	99.2	97.1	95.7	89.7	98.6	214
Middle	99.5	98.8	280	96.5	89.7	97.4	94.9	100.0	276
Fourth	99.8	99.7	305	100.0	93.5	97.7	93.4	99.8	304
Richest	99.3	99.6	459	99.7	98.7	95.6	89.6	99.5	457

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 — Availability of information on children's school performance
[2] MICS indicator LN.S12 — Awareness of existence of Parents' Council
[3] MICS indicator LN.S13 — Awareness of Parent Council decisions
[4] MICS indicator LN.16 — Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress
[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Household Involvement in Education module administered to mothers or caregivers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7–14 years.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
[C] The school management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.
[D] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years[A]	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[2]	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person	
Total	91.6	1,526	99.6	1,511	66.4	60.2	24.1	5.7	3.0	1.1	1.2	1,505
Sex												
Male	90.6	834	99.3	825	67.9	61.2	27.1	6.8	3.1	1.7	0.9	820
Female	92.7	692	100.0	686	64.7	59.0	20.5	4.4	2.8	0.4	1.6	686
Area												
Urban	94.9	977	99.5	969	68.8	63.0	27.9	5.0	3.0	1.6	0.6	964
Other	85.7	549	99.9	542	62.2	55.1	17.3	7.0	2.9	0.1	2.4	542
Region												
Belgrade	98.2	383	99.5	381	72.0	64.5	26.5	3.7	1.0	2.1	0.8	379
Vojvodina	88.2	402	99.5	398	65.3	61.5	23.5	6.5	2.3	2.0	2.5	396
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.3	411	100.0	404	66.4	62.6	25.3	8.0	4.2	0.2	1.2	404
Southern and Eastern Serbia	89.4	330	99.6	327	61.4	50.5	20.6	4.4	4.4	0.0	0.3	326
Age[A]												
6[B]	90.6	128	98.7	128	86.8	82.4	35.7	3.9	4.3	1.8	0.6	126
7	92.9	240	99.2	234	81.0	73.4	33.0	3.3	8.8	0.0	0.6	232
8	89.1	179	100.0	178	85.7	79.3	31.7	8.1	5.7	0.6	4.8	178
9	92.8	249	99.4	248	78.1	74.3	28.3	7.8	0.3	3.2	1.5	247
10	97.5	206	100.0	203	72.7	63.0	26.6	9.0	2.3	0.9	0.0	203
11	90.1	204	99.8	202	61.5	54.8	17.6	6.1	1.5	1.3	1.4	202
12	87.0	131	100.0	131	39.3	35.0	10.7	2.7	0.0	0.5	0.8	131
13	89.4	140	100.0	140	18.3	10.2	8.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	140
14	(89.6)	48	(100.0)	46	(17.2)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	46

Table LN.3.2: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years[A]	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[2]	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person	
School attendance												
Primary	91.8	1,473	99.6	1,473	68.0	61.6	24.7	5.9	3.0	1.1	1.3	1,467
Secondary	(93.1)	38	(100.0)	38	(5.4)	(5.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38
Out-of-school	(*)	15	na	Na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever attended early childhood education												
Yes	92.2	1,485	99.6	1,476	66.6	60.4	24.3	5.3	2.8	1.1	1.3	1,470
No	(*)	41	(*)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	35
Mother's education												
Primary, pre-primary or none	55.8	209	99.2	202	63.7	48.1	12.3	14.5	3.5	0.0	5.5	200
Secondary	95.4	619	99.9	617	64.3	58.7	18.6	4.5	3.3	0.5	0.9	616
Higher	98.8	695	99.8	689	69.3	65.1	32.5	4.3	2.5	1.9	0.3	687
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	(72.1)	74	(97.3)	72	(77.5)	(69.2)	(32.6)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(16.4)	(3.7)	70
Has no functional difficulty	92.5	1,452	99.8	1,439	65.9	59.7	23.7	5.8	3.1	0.3	1.1	1,436
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	95.5	1,270	99.6	1,261	66.7	61.0	24.6	3.8	3.5	1.3	0.5	1,256
Albanian	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Bosnian	(97.3)	56	(100.0)	56	(75.6)	(74.4)	(30.0)	(23.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.3)	56
Hungarian	(*)	45	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45
Roma	(36.7)	99	(100.0)	92	(74.0)	(56.0)	(18.0)	(27.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.1)	92
Other	(87.4)	34	(100.0)	34	(58.0)	(47.9)	(25.9)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(0.0)	(1.0)	34
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	66.0	266	99.4	259	60.9	50.3	15.9	17.3	1.4	0.0	4.2	257
Second	91.4	216	99.8	214	73.7	69.1	19.9	1.8	4.9	0.0	1.4	213
Middle	95.2	280	99.3	276	57.5	53.7	19.2	2.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	274
Fourth	97.9	305	100.0	304	66.9	58.7	23.7	7.0	2.6	0.8	0.0	304
Richest	99.9	459	99.7	457	71.2	66.4	33.9	2.3	4.0	2.2	0.1	456

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 — Availability of books at home
[2] MICS indicator LN.21 — Support with homework
[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that thet figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table LN.3.3: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7–14 years not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to school closure	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children age 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	
Total	34.9	1,511	7.8	13.0	88.9	9.5	527
Sex							
Male	36.0	825	5.4	13.5	90.1	7.8	297
Female	33.6	686	10.9	12.3	87.4	11.7	231
Area							
Urban	39.8	969	5.7	14.8	92.6	10.0	386
Other	26.2	542	13.8	8.1	79.0	8.2	142
Region							
Belgrade	55.6	381	4.4	14.1	90.8	10.3	212
Vojvodina	27.1	398	5.2	23.4	93.5	19.1	108
Sumadija and Western Serbia	26.9	404	14.0	3.6	77.7	4.8	109
Southern and Eastern Serbia	30.3	327	(11.3)	(9.7)	(92.2)	(2.5)	99
Age[A]							
6[B]	20.6	128	(15.3)	(7.1)	(69.9)	(16.3)	26
7	24.8	234	(2.5)	(12.7)	(83.4)	(3.3)	58
8	28.3	178	(5.7)	(13.1)	(92.0)	(2.3)	50
9	33.4	248	(5.0)	(22.5)	(96.5)	(10.5)	83
10	35.6	203	(2.8)	(10.5)	(96.7)	(1.4)	72
11	42.9	202	(16.1)	(15.6)	(76.6)	(19.3)	87
12	46.4	131	(7.0)	(6.8)	(98.6)	(12.9)	61
13	45.0	140	(13.7)	(12.2)	(83.8)	(7.4)	63
14	(58.5)	46	(0.0)	(4.1)	(100.0)	(14.4)	27
School attendance							
Primary	34.4	1,473	8.2	13.3	88.5	9.1	506
Secondary	(55.7)	38	(0.0)	(5.3)	(100.0)	(18.4)	21
Out-of-school	na	0	na	na	na	na	0
Mother's education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	36.5	202	(17.1)	(18.4)	(79.6)	(12.2)	74
Secondary	25.3	617	3.1	5.5	92.8	8.0	156
Higher	42.9	689	8.1	15.1	89.8	9.7	295
Missing/DK	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
School management[C]							
Public	34.8	1,504	7.9	13.1	89.4	9.1	523
Non-public	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(5.5)	72	(0.0)	(49.6)	(50.4)	(0.0)	4
Has no functional difficulty	36.4	1,439	7.9	12.7	89.2	9.6	523
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	36.8	1,261	6.6	11.4	90.4	9.9	464
Albanian	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Bosnian	(20.9)	56	(66.6)	(0.0)	(32.0)	(1.3)	12
Hungarian	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Roma	(32.7)	92	(10.2)	(45.1)	(87.4)	(5.7)	30
Other	(24.7)	34	(0.0)	(0.0)	(74.9)	(25.1)	8
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	30.1	259	15.6	18.9	81.5	2.0	78
Second	36.5	214	6.8	4.2	93.1	13.1	78
Middle	24.3	276	(3.6)	(19.5)	(87.5)	(12.2)	67
Fourth	39.2	304	(6.1)	(17.6)	(89.4)	(10.5)	119
Richest	40.4	457	7.6	8.9	90.5	9.5	185

[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 2004 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.

[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.

[C] School management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table LN.3.3A: School absence below grade repetition threshold and reasons

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year, by reason for absence, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who in the last year were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children absent from school in the last year according to reasons for absence:				Number of children age 7–14 years attending school who were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year
			Illness	Change of residence	Temporary travel abroad	Other	
Total	28.7	1,511	96.1	0.7	3.9	1.7	434
Sex							
Male	27.6	825	97.4	0.0	3.1	2.8	228
Female	30.1	686	94.8	1.6	4.8	0.5	207
Area							
Urban	27.1	969	96.3	1.2	2.5	2.0	263
Other	31.6	542	95.9	0.0	6.0	1.4	171
Region							
Belgrade	28.7	381	95.1	1.2	4.3	1.6	110
Vojvodina	34.7	398	98.6	0.0	0.3	0.5	138
Sumadija and Western Serbia	26.3	404	97.7	0.0	5.8	2.6	106
Southern and Eastern Serbia	24.5	327	(91.3)	(2.3)	(7.0)	(2.9)	80
Age[A]							
6[B]	11.4	128	(100.0)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	15
7	27.2	234	(97.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	64
8	33.4	178	(93.0)	(2.3)	(6.1)	(5.5)	60
9	33.1	248	(98.3)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	82
10	22.3	203	(97.1)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(0.0)	45
11	32.9	202	(95.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	(0.0)	67
12	32.5	131	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
13	35.7	140	(94.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	(6.0)	50
14	(21.6)	46	(82.5)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	10
School attendance							
Primary	28.8	1,473	96.5	0.8	3.6	1.8	425
Secondary	(25.2)	38	(81.7)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(0.0)	10
Mother's education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	54.3	202	(95.4)	(1.7)	(3.0)	(1.6)	110
Secondary	26.6	617	97.7	0.8	4.7	0.0	164
Higher	23.3	689	95.0	0.0	3.7	3.6	161
Missing/DK	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	0
School management[C]							
Public	28.9	1,504	96.1	0.7	3.9	1.7	434
Non-public	(*)	6	-	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(53.6)	72	(99.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Has no functional difficulty	27.5	1,439	95.8	0.8	4.3	1.9	396
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	26.2	1,261	96.8	0.4	4.1	1.4	330
Albanian	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Bosnian	(22.4)	56	(80.6)	(0.0)	(19.4)	(0.0)	13
Hungarian	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Roma	(70.5)	92	(95.9)	(2.9)	(1.4)	(2.7)	65
Other	(25.0)	34	(85.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	9
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.0	259	95.3	1.6	2.9	1.5	114
Second	25.5	214	97.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	54
Middle	21.0	276	(97.5)	(0.0)	(5.6)	(0.0)	58
Fourth	25.9	304	(93.6)	(0.0)	(11.2)	(0.0)	79
Richest	28.2	457	97.1	1.1	1.2	4.0	129

[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 2004 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.

[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.

[C] The school management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.3.4: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household								Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge				Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children in grades 1–4 participating in school-related activities that are free of charge		Number of children age 7–14 years attending grades 1–4
	Private lessons			Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Creative activities	Other	Remedial classes	Extracurricular classes	School sections and art clubs	Individual education plan		Extended school stay	Full-day classes	
	for 1–2 subjects	for 3–5 subjects	for 6 or more subjects													
Total	9.2	1.4	0.2	3.9	48.4	22.7	14.2	1.2	18.8	23.8	30.1	4.6	1,511	15.6	9.4	789
Sex																
Male	8.3	1.4	0.3	4.6	56.9	19.9	6.9	1.7	19.4	19.9	26.2	4.9	825	12.3	10.7	446
Female	10.3	1.5	0.1	2.9	38.1	26.1	23.1	0.5	18.1	28.5	34.9	4.3	686	19.9	7.7	342
Area																
Urban	11.5	2.2	0.3	4.9	55.2	27.5	14.3	1.7	16.8	23.2	29.6	3.9	969	17.4	10.2	539
Other	5.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	36.3	14.1	14.1	0.3	22.4	24.9	31.2	6.0	542	11.7	7.6	250
Region																
Belgrade	11.6	3.6	0.8	4.8	60.4	38.6	14.4	2.7	7.8	14.7	34.1	3.9	381	27.1	2.2	189
Vojvodina	9.3	2.0	0.0	6.0	49.7	20.8	20.4	0.5	23.9	19.3	28.3	9.7	398	12.8	24.0	206
Sumadija and Western Serbia	8.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	42.9	14.9	10.1	0.2	23.3	34.9	29.8	1.7	404	6.2	5.5	242
Southern and Eastern Serbia	7.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	39.6	16.2	11.6	1.2	19.9	26.3	28.1	2.9	327	20.3	4.8	152
Age[A]																
6[B]	2.3	0.0	0.0	12.6	41.3	11.8	16.1	1.8	6.4	8.4	15.3	2.1	128	29.4	6.9	128
7	2.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	41.1	12.2	14.8	0.2	19.8	15.2	26.0	5.6	234	19.2	10.1	234
8	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	55.3	28.9	20.0	3.1	10.0	20.9	30.9	7.8	178	13.7	5.6	178
9	7.1	3.1	0.0	0.2	42.3	20.7	12.7	1.8	18.3	31.0	26.4	3.7	248	5.0	12.9	243
10	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	54.5	28.5	8.4	1.2	18.1	24.2	39.9	0.2	203	(*)	(*)	6
11	12.6	5.0	1.3	2.4	55.1	23.6	19.7	0.0	37.1	29.1	35.3	8.0	202	na	na	0
12	25.6	2.8	0.4	2.8	51.4	33.0	6.8	1.7	18.7	30.3	39.6	6.1	131	na	na	0
13	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.4	27.8	14.7	0.0	17.1	33.1	31.1	4.5	140	na	na	0
14	(38.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(46.4)	(18.5)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(13.0)	(12.2)	(14.4)	(0.6)	46	na	na	0
School attendance																
Primary	8.5	1.5	0.2	4.0	48.7	22.7	14.3	1.2	19.0	24.0	30.5	4.7	1,473	15.6	9.4	789
Secondary	(35.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.5)	(22.5)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(9.4)	(14.9)	(17.6)	(0.7)	38	-	-	0
Mother's education																
Primary, pre-primary or none	3.8	0.0	0.0	2.8	12.0	2.0	3.6	0.0	25.9	16.2	14.3	13.4	202	9.8	11.7	99
Secondary	10.0	0.0	0.4	2.5	42.9	20.5	12.3	0.6	21.2	22.6	30.5	3.7	617	14.3	6.6	292
Higher	10.2	3.1	0.1	5.1	63.7	30.8	19.2	2.0	14.4	27.2	34.6	2.6	689	17.4	11.0	395
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3
School management[C]																
Public	9.2	1.4	0.2	3.9	48.5	22.8	14.2	1.2	18.9	23.8	30.1	4.6	1,504	15.7	9.3	786
Non-public	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	3
Child's functional difficulties																
Has functional difficulty	(14.2)	(10.9)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(41.8)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(27.3)	(11.5)	(16.0)	(49.5)	72	(*)	(*)	39
Has no functional difficulty	9.0	1.0	0.0	3.9	48.7	23.5	15.0	0.9	18.4	24.4	30.8	2.4	1,439	15.8	8.4	750
Ethnicity of household head																
Serbian	9.8	1.1	0.2	3.8	53.2	25.0	15.3	1.4	17.8	24.2	33.4	4.0	1,261	16.2	8.2	660
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	7
Bosnian	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(26.8)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(13.7)	(40.2)	(7.4)	(0.5)	56	(*)	(*)	33
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	15
Roma	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.2)	(5.9)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(31.4)	(6.1)	(8.1)	(20.9)	92	(*)	(*)	54
Other	(18.2)	(11.6)	(0.0)	(6.0)	(47.1)	(21.8)	(13.0)	(0.0)	(30.7)	(28.1)	(31.8)	(0.0)	34	(*)	(*)	18
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	1

Table LN.3.4: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household								Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge				Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children in grades 1–4 participating in school-related activities that are free of charge		Number of children age 7–14 years attending grades 1–4
	Private lessons			Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Creative activities	Other	Remedial classes	Extracurricular classes	School sections and art clubs	Individual education plan		Extended school stay	Full-day classes	
	for 1–2 subjects	for 3–5 subjects	for 6 or more subjects													
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	14.0	6.2	5.9	0.0	24.4	17.9	18.9	10.0	259	7.8	6.8	133
Second	10.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	41.9	11.3	17.3	0.0	23.5	34.4	34.2	1.0	214	21.9	9.4	104
Middle	6.4	0.0	0.9	1.9	49.1	21.6	16.5	0.0	23.3	21.7	29.1	5.0	276	15.3	8.6	124
Fourth	16.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	60.0	23.0	11.5	2.8	15.4	21.5	34.8	6.2	304	13.6	10.5	158
Richest	10.4	4.7	0.1	8.9	62.8	37.8	18.0	2.0	13.0	25.0	32.1	1.9	457	18.4	10.5	270

[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
[C] The school management sector was collected for children attending ECE, primary education or higher. Children attending kindergarten are not shown.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.3.1R: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7–14 years who ever attended early childhood education, percentage currently attending school and, among those attending school, the percentage for whom an adult member of the household is aware of the existence of and the decisions made by the parents' council, received a report card for the child, met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, and attended a parent-teacher meeting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who:		Number of children age 7–14	Percentage of children in schools for whom respondents reported:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
	Have ever attended early childhood education	Are attending school[A]		Being aware that there is a Parents' Council in school[2]	That an adult household member has been informed about the conclusions reached at the schools Parents' Council meetings[3]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended a parent-teacher meeting	
Total	86.4	92.2	1,279	85.5	76.5	86.7	89.8	96.7	1,179
Sex									
Male	85.7	91.8	689	86.3	78.7	84.2	91.6	97.1	632
Female	87.3	92.7	590	84.4	74.0	89.6	87.6	96.4	547
Area									
Urban	83.9	91.8	967	87.6	79.5	87.9	91.5	96.3	888
Other	94.2	93.4	312	79.0	67.5	83.0	84.5	98.1	291
Region									
Belgrade	83.6	94.9	355	92.0	89.1	88.5	86.8	96.7	337
Vojvodina	79.7	82.9	146	86.2	85.4	89.9	86.1	92.0	121
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.9	100.0	134	91.8	69.4	84.8	96.7	98.3	134
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.9	91.2	644	80.1	69.1	85.4	90.6	97.4	587
Age[D]									
6[B]	86.4	82.4	123	84.5	75.3	34.8	70.0	88.3	102
7	86.4	90.2	181	85.3	80.4	87.0	89.2	97.6	164
8	84.9	97.3	179	94.0	81.4	93.9	94.7	98.7	174
9	83.9	96.1	174	83.0	69.6	88.3	94.2	98.0	167
10	89.3	92.3	149	86.7	74.8	91.9	85.3	100.0	137
11	97.3	94.8	167	91.6	83.7	96.5	92.2	98.8	158
12	78.6	95.5	142	74.0	69.3	92.2	87.4	89.5	135
13	78.7	94.7	119	(86.0)	(78.8)	(92.8)	(96.4)	(99.2)	113
14	(*)	(*)	45	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
School attendance[A]									
Early childhood education	(*)	100.0	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	89.0	100.0	1,158	86.3	77.2	86.7	89.9	97.0	1,158
Secondary	(*)	100.0	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Out-of-school	(53.6)	0.0	100	na	na	na	na	na	na

Table LN.3.1R: Household involvement in education

Percentage of children age 7–14 years who ever attended early childhood education, percentage currently attending school and, among those attending school, the percentage for whom an adult member of the household is aware of the existence of and the decisions made by the parents' council, received a report card for the child, met with teachers to discuss child's progress in the last year, and attended a parent-teacher meeting, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who:		Number of children age 7–14	Percentage of children in schools for whom respondents reported:		Percentage of children for whom an adult household member in the last year:			Number of children age 7–14 years attending school
	Have ever attended early childhood education	Are attending school[A]		Being aware that there is a Parents' Council in school[2]	That an adult household member has been informed about the conclusions reached at the schools Parents' Council meetings[3]	Received a report card for the child[1]	Met with teachers to discuss child's progress[4]	Attended a parent-teacher meeting	
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	79.0	82.4	176	67.6	58.8	78.6	94.9	99.0	145
Primary	85.8	93.0	928	86.9	78.0	86.9	89.2	96.2	863
Secondary or higher	97.4	97.6	175	93.3	84.0	92.2	88.0	97.5	171
School management[C]									
Public	89.2	100.0	1,179	85.5	76.5	86.7	89.8	96.7	1,179
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	81.9	97.7	116	(64.8)	(55.7)	(79.2)	(84.3)	(92.5)	113
Has no functional difficulty	86.9	91.7	1,163	87.6	78.7	87.5	90.3	97.2	1,066
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	79.1	82.3	326	79.5	65.7	78.8	86.2	96.8	269
Second	76.2	91.8	261	82.4	74.3	85.6	89.4	93.6	240
Middle	89.8	97.7	250	85.1	77.3	90.3	89.3	97.9	244
Fourth	93.6	97.2	222	92.5	87.0	86.5	91.6	97.6	216
Richest	98.3	96.1	219	89.7	81.2	93.8	93.3	98.0	211
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	81.4	89.9	837	82.2	72.2	84.7	88.2	96.1	752
Richest 40 per cent	95.9	96.6	441	91.1	84.2	90.1	92.4	97.8	427

[1] MICS indicator LN.12 — Availability of information on children's school performance
[2] MICS indicator LN.S12 — Awareness of existence of Parents' Council
[3] MICS indicator LN.S13 — Awareness of Parent Council decisions
[4] MICS indicator LN.16 — Discussion with teachers regarding children's progress
[A] Attendance to school here is not directly comparable to adjusted net attendance rates reported in preceding tables, which utilise information on all children in the sample. This and subsequent tables present results of the Household Involvement in Education module administered to mothers or caregivers of a randomly selected subsample of children age 7–14 years.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
[C] The school management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children out of school or attending ECE are not shown.
[D] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.3.2R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years[A]	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[2]	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person	
Total	22.5	1,279	98.2	1,179	57.2	36.6	16.1	15.7	5.1	0.2	3.5	1,157
Sex												
Male	18.3	689	97.9	632	59.8	34.8	17.8	16.3	5.1	0.4	4.4	619
Female	27.5	590	98.5	547	54.2	38.6	14.1	15.0	5.0	0.0	2.4	538
Area												
Urban	23.7	967	99.4	888	57.3	35.1	17.2	15.3	5.8	0.0	3.9	883
Other	18.8	312	94.4	291	56.9	41.1	12.4	17.1	2.7	0.9	2.1	275

Table LN.3.2R: Learning environment at home

Percentage of children age 7–14 years with 3 or more books to read and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework and percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school and having homework who receive help with homework, by person providing help, among those who have homework, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children with 3 or more books to read at home[1]	Number of children age 7–14 years[A]	Percentage of children who have homework	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children who receive help with homework[2]	Percentage of children who receive help with homework from:						Number of children age 7–14 years attending school who have homework
						Mother	Father	Sibling	Grandparent	Paid tutor	Other person	
Region												
Belgrade	22.4	355	99.7	337	58.5	28.9	16.2	21.2	1.7	0.8	4.1	336
Vojvodina	11.0	146	97.5	121	60.6	30.4	22.4	21.0	1.0	0.0	9.1	118
Sumadija and Western Serbia	47.5	134	98.6	134	56.7	36.7	13.2	11.3	7.2	0.0	1.0	132
Southern and Eastern Serbia	20.1	644	97.3	587	55.9	42.3	15.4	12.4	7.4	0.0	2.5	571
Age[A]												
6[B]	24.6	123	93.3	102	74.2	57.3	10.1	19.5	4.6	0.0	4.3	95
7	23.1	181	97.3	164	76.1	54.6	21.5	17.9	6.8	0.0	1.0	159
8	27.3	179	98.8	174	78.2	44.1	19.3	19.3	10.8	1.5	8.4	172
9	25.3	174	98.8	167	48.9	31.0	19.4	6.9	5.7	0.0	5.5	165
10	17.1	149	100.0	137	55.7	42.6	15.4	7.3	9.3	0.0	0.5	137
11	26.7	167	98.3	158	54.5	27.7	17.9	28.9	0.6	0.0	5.7	155
12	14.9	142	97.4	135	47.9	22.1	11.1	24.5	0.9	0.0	0.0	132
13	20.6	119	(100.0)	113	(22.0)	(18.0)	(7.8)	(2.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.7)	113
14	(*)	45	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28
School attendance												
Early childhood education	(*)	3	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	24.3	1,158	98.4	1,158	57.7	36.9	15.9	16.0	5.2	0.2	3.5	1,140
Secondary	(*)	18	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Out-of-school	(4.3)	100	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ever attended early childhood education												
Yes	24.3	1,105	98.6	1,051	58.1	37.9	16.4	15.4	5.6	0.3	3.5	1,036
No	11.3	174	(94.8)	128	(49.9)	(24.9)	(13.0)	(18.5)	(1.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	121
Mother's education												
Pre-primary or none	13.3	176	97.5	145	53.6	10.3	8.6	32.1	4.1	0.0	10.2	141
Primary	20.1	928	98.7	863	56.4	39.0	17.0	13.5	5.1	0.0	2.1	852
Secondary or higher	44.9	175	96.0	171	64.5	46.8	17.8	12.9	6.1	1.6	4.5	164
Child's functional difficulties												
Has functional difficulty	11.0	116	(84.3)	113	(47.6)	(30.2)	(13.3)	(10.1)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(11.3)	95
Has no functional difficulty	23.7	1,163	99.6	1,066	58.1	37.1	16.3	16.2	5.5	0.0	2.8	1062
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	10.4	326	97.2	269	49.9	24.6	7.5	16.2	4.0	0.0	4.7	261
Second	19.4	261	99.4	240	67.4	47.8	20.6	15.7	8.8	0.0	1.8	239
Middle	15.7	250	98.6	244	49.8	34.4	12.9	13.3	3.4	0.0	5.1	240
Fourth	30.3	222	98.2	216	64.1	43.5	18.7	20.9	4.4	0.0	3.1	212
Richest	44.3	219	97.4	211	56.3	34.0	22.8	12.6	4.8	1.3	2.4	205
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	14.8	837	98.4	752	55.5	35.3	13.5	15.1	5.4	0.0	3.9	740
Richest 40 per cent	37.3	441	97.8	427	60.2	38.8	20.7	16.8	4.6	0.6	2.7	417

[1] MICS indicator LN.18 — Availability of books at home
[2] MICS indicator LN.21 — Support with homework
[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.3.3R: School-related reasons for inability to attend class

Percentage of children age 7–14 years not able to attend class due to school closure, by reason for inability, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who in the last year could not attend class due to school closure	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children unable to attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason:				Number of children age 7–14 years who could not attend class in the last year due to a school-related reason
			Natural disasters	Man-made disasters	Teacher strike	Other	
Total	36.8	1,179	7.1	4.2	87.6	16.6	434
Sex							
Male	32.6	632	8.3	0.5	84.4	20.1	206
Female	41.7	547	6.0	7.5	90.6	13.4	228
Area							
Urban	39.4	888	3.5	4.8	86.9	14.7	350
Other	28.8	291	22.2	1.8	90.8	24.7	84
Region							
Belgrade	50.1	337	0.0	3.5	83.3	23.4	169
Vojvodina	60.5	121	12.9	10.1	97.5	7.2	73
Sumadija and Western Serbia	28.8	134	30.7	0.0	82.9	39.2	38
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.1	587	(6.3)	(3.1)	(88.8)	(7.9)	153
Age[A]							
6[B]	12.3	102	(0.0)	(0.0)	(78.8)	(21.2)	13
7	23.6	164	(11.5)	(21.1)	(82.5)	(11.9)	39
8	28.9	174	(3.0)	(3.0)	(93.2)	(9.8)	50
9	45.6	167	(6.5)	(0.0)	(80.4)	(28.2)	76
10	39.4	137	(14.7)	(13.8)	(96.7)	(18.2)	54
11	43.6	158	(5.1)	(1.6)	(84.0)	(15.4)	69
12	48.5	135	(3.0)	(0.0)	(97.5)	(2.5)	66
13	44.9	113	(13.0)	(0.0)	(80.7)	(28.9)	51
14	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
School attendance							
Early childhood education	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	(36.4)	1,158	(7.3)	(4.3)	(87.7)	(16.7)	422
Secondary	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	39.9	145	3.0	0.0	98.4	3.8	58
Primary	37.5	863	7.5	3.8	84.3	18.4	324
Secondary or higher	30.6	171	9.3	11.5	96.3	19.8	52
School management[C]							
Public	(36.8)	1,179	(7.1)	(4.2)	(87.6)	(16.6)	434
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(29.2)	113	(6.9)	(0.0)	(89.5)	(15.0)	33
Has no functional difficulty	37.6	1,066	7.1	4.5	87.5	16.7	401
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	33.8	269	8.9	8.2	93.4	13.4	91
Second	35.3	240	12.3	1.3	97.8	7.8	85
Middle	37.0	244	(4.3)	(6.6)	(78.7)	(25.2)	90
Fourth	40.9	216	(9.6)	(4.2)	(80.6)	(20.2)	88
Richest	38.0	211	0.0	0.0	88.2	15.8	80
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	35.3	752	8.4	5.5	89.8	15.6	266
Richest 40 per cent	39.5	427	5.0	2.2	84.2	18.1	168

[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 2004 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
[C] The school management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table LN.3.3AR: School absence below grade repetition threshold and reasons

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year, by reason for absence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who in the last year were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year	Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children absent from school in the last year according to reasons for absence:				Number of children age 7–14 years attending school who were absent from school for more than 5 school days and less than one third of the school year
			Illness	Change of residence	Temporary travel abroad	Other	
Total	57.1	1,179	97.4	2.6	0.8	3.5	674
Sex							
Male	55.6	632	98.3	1.6	1.5	3.4	352
Female	58.9	547	96.3	3.7	0.0	3.6	322
Area							
Urban	56.6	888	98.2	1.6	1.1	2.4	502
Other	58.9	291	94.8	5.4	0.0	6.8	171
Region							
Belgrade	53.0	337	100.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	178
Vojvodina	55.0	121	99.0	3.8	0.0	2.2	67
Sumadija and Western Serbia	57.8	134	97.2	0.9	4.7	0.5	77
Southern and Eastern Serbia	59.9	587	(95.7)	(2.8)	(0.5)	(6.1)	351
Age[A]							
6[B]	34.5	102	(98.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	35
7	54.4	164	(100.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(3.9)	89
8	56.6	174	(97.1)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(1.5)	99
9	72.9	167	(95.8)	(7.7)	(0.0)	(7.8)	122
10	45.6	137	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	62
11	61.0	158	(93.6)	(3.2)	(3.8)	(4.6)	96
12	58.5	135	(96.3)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(2.3)	79
13	61.7	113	(100.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(0.0)	70
14	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
School attendance							
Early childhood education	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	0
Primary	57.1	1,158	97.3	2.7	0.8	3.5	661
Secondary	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Mother's education							
Pre-primary or none	49.7	145	(93.8)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(6.2)	72
Primary	59.2	863	97.4	3.4	0.7	3.2	511
Secondary or higher	53.0	171	100.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	90
School management[C]							
Public	57.1	1,179	97.4	2.6	0.8	3.5	674
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties							
Has functional difficulty	(69.5)	113	(96.6)	(4.0)	(0.0)	(7.0)	78
Has no functional difficulty	55.8	1,066	97.5	2.4	0.9	3.0	595
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	55.5	269	93.0	5.7	0.0	8.8	149
Second	59.8	240	97.7	6.3	0.0	2.8	144
Middle	56.0	244	(98.6)	(0.0)	(1.3)	(4.4)	136
Fourth	61.1	216	(98.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	132
Richest	53.6	211	(99.7)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.3)	113
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	57.0	752	(96.3)	(4.1)	(0.4)	(5.4)	429
Richest 40 per cent	57.4	427	99.1	0.0	1.5	0.2	245

[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 2004 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.

[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.

[C] The school management sector was collected for children attending primary education or higher. Children attending ECE are not shown.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table LN.3.4R: Participation in school-related activities

Percentage of children age 7–14 years attending school who are participating in school-related activities paid for by the household, and the percentage who are participating in school-related activities that are free of charge, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children participating in school-related activities paid for by the household							
	Private lessons			Extended school stay	Sports	Foreign language lessons	Creative activities	Other
	for 1–2 subjects	for 3–5 subjects	for 6 or more subjects					
Total	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	1.1	0.5	0.2
Sex								
Male	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	8.9	1.1	0.9	0.3
Female	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	1.2	0.0	0.0
Area								
Urban	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	6.2	1.4	0.6	0.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4	0.3	0.0	0.0
Region								
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	1.9	0.0	0.0
Vojvodina	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.8	1.3	0.0	0.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	4.1	0.9	0.9	0.4
Age[A]								
6[B]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	0.0	1.3
8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	6.6	0.0	3.3	0.0
10	2.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	3.8	0.0	0.0
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.9	0.9	0.0	0.0
13	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(0.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)
14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
School attendance								
Early childhood education	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	1.2	0.5	0.2
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Mother's education								
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0
Primary	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.9	0.7	0.2	0.0
Secondary or higher	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.9	11.6	1.3	2.1	1.3
School management[C]								
Public	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	6.0	1.1	0.5	0.2
Non-public	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Has no functional difficulty	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.7	1.3	0.5	0.2
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	2.0	0.0	0.0
Second	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.8	0.0
Middle	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	2.7	2.1	0.0	0.0
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	0.8	1.6	1.0
Richest	2.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	21.7	0.6	0.0	0.0
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.0	1.4	0.3	0.0
Richest 40 per cent	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	13.0	0.7	0.8	0.5

[A] Age is adjusted to take into account age eligibility criteria for starting primary school. Since age eligibility criteria for starting primary school changed in Serbia in 2006, separate calculations were applied for children born in 1998 or earlier and those born afterwards. For the first group, the appropriate age at the start of primary school refers to the age in the 2025 calendar year, while for the second group adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2025.
[B] As eligibility for the Household Involvement in Education module was determined based on age at time of interview (age 7–14 years), the disaggregate of Age inevitably presents children who were age 6 years.
[C] School management sector was collected for children attending ECE, primary education or higher. Children attending kindergarten are not shown.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Percentage of children participating in school-related activities that are free of charge				Number of children age 7–14 years attending school	Percentage of children in grades 1–4 participating in school-related activities that are free of charge		Number of children age 7–14 years attending grades 1–4
Remedial classes	Extracurricular classes	School sections and art clubs	Individual education plan		Extended school stay	Full-day classes	
33.4	15.1	8.3	2.1	1,179	7.5	4.6	655
34.1	14.2	4.2	3.3	632	7.2	5.4	382
32.6	16.0	13.0	0.7	547	7.8	3.3	273
36.2	15.4	9.2	1.7	888	8.1	5.2	483
25.0	14.0	5.7	3.3	291	5.7	2.7	172
36.1	14.1	10.5	0.8	337	14.5	2.4	178
35.9	14.9	2.4	9.0	121	(1.1)	(0.0)	63
39.1	24.1	8.1	1.7	134	(1.0)	(21.3)	67
30.0	13.5	8.4	1.5	587	6.2	3.3	348
21.2	6.1	0.0	0.0	102	7.4	6.5	98
33.8	16.2	3.7	4.5	164	10.7	3.9	164
37.9	22.0	8.4	3.4	174	6.5	2.6	174
39.5	17.9	13.7	2.2	167	5.5	5.2	163
47.9	27.0	0.7	0.0	137	(*)	(*)	28
32.3	11.5	13.2	3.5	158	na	na	na
19.2	6.4	12.6	1.5	135	na	na	na
(28.2)	(9.9)	(11.6)	(0.0)	113	na	na	na
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	na	na	na
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	-	-	0
33.8	15.3	8.2	2.1	1,158	7.5	4.6	655
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	-	-	0
41.5	20.7	6.0	1.2	145	(11.4)	(3.1)	90
33.3	13.6	7.8	1.8	863	6.5	4.0	474
27.2	17.7	13.1	4.3	171	(8.3)	(8.6)	92
33.4	15.1	8.3	2.1	1,179	7.5	4.6	655
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(35.3)	(9.8)	(2.4)	(10.2)	113	(10.2)	(4.2)	79
33.2	15.6	9.0	1.2	1,066	7.1	4.6	577
40.8	25.3	10.1	0.8	269	2.8	5.1	171
39.9	17.0	10.5	2.5	240	4.7	4.0	128
32.5	9.2	2.9	1.2	244	11.8	6.4	137
28.6	11.4	6.4	2.9	216	5.0	1.2	120
22.5	10.2	11.8	3.4	211	16.1	6.0	100
37.8	17.4	7.9	1.5	752	6.2	5.2	436
25.6	10.8	9.0	3.1	427	10.0	3.4	220

8.4 ICT EQUIPMENT

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 collected information on ownership of ICT equipment. Tables LN.6.1 and LN.6.1R present information on the household ownership of ICT equipment (television, fixed telephone line, mobile telephone or smartphone[138] and computer) and access to internet. Tables LN.6.1A and LN.6.1AR present information on individual ownership of a mobile phone or smartphone.

Table LN.6.1: Household ownership of ICT equipment, access to internet, and use of mobile for financial transactions

Percentage of households with, a television, a telephone and a computer, have access to the internet at home, and where at least one member uses a mobile phone for financial transactions, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households with:			
	Television			Telephone							
	Flat-screen TV	CRT TV	Any[1]	Fixed line	Mobile phone[A]	Smartphone	Any[2]	Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer[3]	access to the internet at home[4]	at least one member using a mobile phone to make financial transactions	Number of households
Total	96.0	5.9	97.9	47.9	97.8	90.7	99.3	66.5	92.4	50.6	6,798
Area											
Urban	96.9	3.9	97.8	44.6	98.6	92.9	99.6	72.9	95.0	58.6	4,549
Other	94.2	9.9	98.3	54.7	96.3	86.2	98.9	53.6	87.1	34.3	2,249
Region											
Belgrade	96.2	4.1	97.3	44.1	98.5	94.1	99.5	76.8	95.9	67.5	1,912
Vojvodina	95.2	5.7	97.3	53.7	97.0	88.0	99.3	63.0	91.4	46.4	1,849
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.0	4.6	98.8	46.9	98.4	92.8	99.4	67.2	93.4	46.2	1,722
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.2	10.5	98.6	46.8	97.3	86.6	99.0	55.6	87.7	37.6	1,315
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	90.6	12.1	97.4	54.9	93.3	73.7	98.2	34.8	75.8	18.9	1,126
Secondary	97.8	5.4	99.1	49.8	98.5	92.4	99.6	63.4	94.3	46.2	3,304
Higher	95.9	3.7	96.6	41.9	99.0	96.3	99.5	85.9	97.7	72.0	2,363
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	96.5	5.6	98.2	48.6	98.0	90.9	99.4	67.7	92.7	52.0	5,910
Albanian	95.1	10.1	99.2	46.4	100.0	97.8	100.0	70.0	96.2	45.8	74
Bosnian	98.8	1.9	100.0	32.7	99.7	94.2	100.0	63.7	92.2	46.8	98
Hungarian	94.5	13.3	99.4	52.3	95.1	80.9	99.4	58.1	87.1	35.0	191
Roma	76.5	12.2	86.7	18.0	97.3	90.2	97.3	16.7	87.9	12.3	125
Other	93.8	6.2	95.5	48.4	96.4	90.2	98.7	70.1	92.5	52.6	320
Does not want to declare	95.5	2.5	95.7	50.9	94.9	87.5	99.6	66.5	90.8	46.3	80
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	89.1	14.7	96.4	49.6	91.6	68.1	97.7	24.1	71.1	10.2	1,666
Second	97.3	5.6	98.1	52.8	99.5	93.3	99.5	62.8	97.6	38.0	1,277
Middle	97.2	4.2	97.3	56.2	99.9	98.9	99.9	70.2	99.8	46.4	1,323
Fourth	98.6	1.3	98.6	45.6	100.0	99.8	100.0	89.9	100.0	77.5	1,340
Richest	99.9	0.8	99.9	33.8	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	100.0	94.9	1,192

[1] MICS indicator LN.605 — Households with a television
[2] MICS indicator LN.606 — Households with a telephone
[3] MICS indicator LN.607 — Households with a computer
[4] MICS indicator LN.608 — Households with internet
[A] This column includes smartphones.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

[138] In addition to the specific question in the Household Questionnaire about whether any member of this household has a mobile phone, households are considered as owning a mobile phone if any individual woman age 15–49 years or man age 15–24 years responded yes to the question about ownership of mobile telephones in the individual questionnaires for women age 15–49 years and men age 15–24 years.

Table LN.6.1A: Ownership of a mobile phone

Percentage of women age 15–49 years and population age 15–24 years who own a mobile phone, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of people who:		Number of youth age 15–24 years
	Own a mobile phone[A]	Own a smartphone		Own a mobile phone[1,A]	Own a smartphone[2]	
Total	99.4	98.7	4,701	99.1	98.5	1,894
Sex						
Male	na	na	na	98.8	98.5	953
Female	99.4	98.5	941	99.4	98.5	941
Area						
Urban	99.7	98.9	2,988	99.8	98.9	1,170
Other	99.0	98.3	1,713	98.0	97.8	724
Region						
Belgrade	99.5	99.5	1,084	99.6	99.6	393
Vojvodina	98.5	96.4	996	96.6	93.9	390
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	99.5	1,874	99.9	99.9	818
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.2	98.4	748	99.5	99.4	293
Age						
15–19	99.5	98.7	591	99.4	98.7	881
15–17	99.9	99.8	396	99.9	99.4	574
18–19	98.7	96.4	195	98.5	97.4	307
20–24	99.4	98.3	656	98.8	98.3	1,013
25–29	99.7	99.3	635	na	na	na
30–34	99.2	99.2	528	na	na	na
35–39	99.4	98.7	589	na	na	na
40–44	99.2	97.9	739	na	na	na
45–49	99.5	98.9	962	na	na	na
Education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	94.1	90.2	305	87.2	82.0	85
Secondary	99.7	98.7	2,230	99.5	98.9	1,158
Higher	99.9	99.8	2,164	100.0	100.0	651
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	0
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	99.8	99.5	4,111	99.6	99.5	1,646
Albanian	99.2	98.4	54	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	100.0	100.0	105	100.0	100.0	40
Hungarian	100.0	82.9	89	(*)	(*)	34
Roma	89.8	85.8	156	90.2	85.8	93
Other	99.2	99.2	160	(98.3)	(98.3)	59
Does not want to declare	(100.0)	(100.0)	25	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	96.4	94.4	623	94.5	92.7	286
Second	100.0	98.4	979	100.0	98.5	433
Middle	99.7	99.3	935	99.7	99.7	325
Fourth	100.0	99.8	1,002	100.0	100.0	402
Richest	99.8	99.8	1,162	100.0	100.0	448

[1] MICS indicator LN.610a — Ownership of mobile phone: SDG indicator 5.b.1
[2] MICS indicator LN.610b — Ownership of smartphone
[A] Includes smartphone ownership.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table LN.6.1R: Household ownership of ICT equipment, access to internet, and use of mobile for financial transactions

Percentage of households with, a television, a telephone and a computer, have access to the internet at home, and where at least one member uses a mobile phone for financial transactions, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households with a:							Percentage of households with:			
	Television			Telephone							
	Flat-screen TV	CRT TV	Any[1]	Fixed line	Mobile phone[A]	Smartphone	Any[2]	Desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer[3]	access to the internet at home[4]	at least one member using a mobile phone to make financial transactions	Number of households
Total	88.5	8.1	92.6	16.0	94.7	89.9	95.4	18.9	89.7	16.6	1,855
Area											
Urban	90.1	7.6	93.7	16.2	95.8	91.4	96.2	20.1	91.5	17.4	1,379
Other	83.8	9.5	89.6	15.5	91.4	85.7	93.0	15.3	84.6	14.4	476
Region											
Belgrade	94.3	2.3	95.7	11.3	97.5	95.6	97.7	25.8	95.2	19.6	375
Vojvodina	89.6	8.5	93.6	12.1	93.3	89.5	94.5	15.8	85.9	9.0	286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	88.3	9.9	93.7	27.2	95.2	91.0	96.1	23.5	90.0	19.7	217
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.0	9.7	90.9	16.6	93.9	87.6	94.6	16.1	88.7	17.0	977
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	80.3	8.7	84.7	7.0	89.2	81.0	90.4	9.3	78.0	9.3	182
Primary	87.7	7.8	92.3	13.2	94.0	88.6	94.9	14.0	88.8	12.8	1,273
Secondary or higher	95.1	8.6	97.3	29.1	99.3	98.1	99.3	39.4	98.1	32.5	396
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	60.1	13.0	70.6	6.4	85.1	73.8	86.0	3.5	68.8	4.4	373
Second	87.2	13.0	94.8	8.5	92.1	85.4	93.6	7.1	86.1	7.6	397
Middle	97.5	5.8	99.0	12.3	98.2	94.8	99.3	10.5	96.4	12.2	360
Fourth	99.1	5.1	99.6	21.3	98.5	97.4	98.5	22.7	98.7	18.9	378
Richest	99.5	2.6	99.5	33.2	100.0	99.2	100.0	53.4	99.6	42.0	348
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	81.6	10.7	88.2	9.0	91.7	84.6	92.9	7.0	83.7	8.0	1,129
Richest 40 per cent	99.3	3.9	99.6	27.0	99.2	98.3	99.2	37.4	99.2	30.0	726

[1] MICS indicator LN.605 — Households with a television
[2] MICS indicator LN.606 — Households with a telephone
[3] MICS indicator LN.607 — Households with a computer
[4] MICS indicator LN.608 — Households with internet
[A] This column includes smartphones.

Table LN.6.1AR: Ownership of a mobile phone

Percentage of women age 15–49 years and population age 15–24 years who own a mobile phone, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who:		Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of people who:		Number of youth age 15–24 years
	Own a mobile phone[A]	Own a smartphone		Own a mobile phone[1,A]	Own a smartphone[2]	
Total	85.7	84.3	2,153	92.1	91.6	1,275
Sex						
Male	na	na	na	96.0	95.6	630
Female	85.7	84.3	2,153	88.3	87.7	645
Area						
Urban	86.9	85.7	1,652	92.6	92.3	960
Other	81.7	79.6	501	90.5	89.6	315
Region						
Belgrade	88.8	88.1	486	92.2	92.2	284
Vojvodina	82.7	81.9	283	89.4	88.6	176
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.0	92.6	246	94.8	94.8	131
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.3	81.4	1,138	92.2	91.5	685
Age						
15–19	87.9	87.9	434	91.2	91.0	651
15–17	88.0	88.0	272	91.2	91.2	415
18–19	87.8	87.8	162	91.2	90.6	236
20–24	88.7	87.5	392	93.0	92.2	624
25–29	85.9	84.5	295	na	na	na
30–34	86.8	85.1	261	na	na	na
35–39	84.3	83.3	254	na	na	na
40–44	82.1	80.5	233	na	na	na
45–49	81.0	77.2	284	na	na	na
Education						
Pre-primary or none	72.1	70.3	204	(78.4)	(76.4)	39
Primary	83.9	82.3	1,396	90.1	89.5	739
Secondary or higher	95.1	94.5	552	96.1	96.0	497
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	72.7	68.7	393	81.2	78.8	236
Second	78.1	75.9	381	89.9	89.9	205
Middle	85.1	84.4	441	92.7	92.4	290
Fourth	91.2	90.7	479	97.2	97.2	267
Richest	97.9	97.7	458	97.5	97.5	277
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	78.9	76.7	1,215	88.2	87.3	732
Richest 40 per cent	94.5	94.1	938	97.4	97.4	543

[1] MICS indicator LN.610a — Ownership of mobile phone; SDG indicator 5.b.1
[2] MICS indicator LN.610b — Ownership of smartphone
[A] Includes smartphone ownership.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

9 PROTECTED FROM VIOLENCE AND EXPLOITATION

9.1 CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-regulation is an integral part of parenting in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised using punitive or harsh disciplinary methods that rely on the use of physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. A large body of evidence[139] confirms that violent discipline is both ineffective and can have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life.

In the Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, mothers or caregivers of children under age five and of one randomly selected child aged 5–17 were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline the child during the past month and if the respondent believes that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. Tables PR.2.1, PR.2.1R, PR.2.2 and PR.2.2R present the results.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members[A] during the last one month, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[B]		
Total	45.9	45.6	17.7	0.4	48.7	3,343
Sex						
Male	43.5	48.7	19.8	0.7	52.0	1,738
Female	48.6	42.1	15.5	0.1	45.2	1,605
Area						
Urban	47.4	44.7	17.1	0.6	48.0	2,021
Other	43.6	46.8	18.7	0.2	49.7	1,322
Region						
Belgrade	49.7	41.1	18.0	0.0	45.8	750
Vojvodina	44.7	46.1	18.1	1.2	49.0	855
Sumadija and Western Serbia	47.0	46.1	15.1	0.0	48.2	1,114
Southern and Eastern Serbia	41.1	49.2	21.6	0.6	52.7	624
Age						
1–2	44.4	38.8	25.5	0.2	45.0	525
3–4	47.5	46.6	21.4	0.2	50.6	914
5–9	43.8	50.6	17.1	1.2	52.6	988
10–14	47.5	43.0	10.3	0.0	44.8	916
Mother's education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	35.5	50.9	30.0	3.1	54.4	370
Secondary	45.8	44.1	16.5	0.2	48.3	1,343
Higher	48.4	45.5	15.8	0.0	47.7	1,621
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–14 years)[C]						
Has functional difficulty	48.5	40.4	21.1	0.0	42.9	186
Has no functional difficulty	45.9	47.1	17.0	0.5	50.0	2,887

[139] Straus, M. and M. Paschall. "Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A Longitudinal Study of Two Nationally Representative Age Cohorts." Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18, no. 5 (2009): 459–83. doi:10.1080/10926770903035168.; Erickson, M. and B. Egeland. "A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment." School Psychology Review 16, no. 2 (1987): 156–68. http://psycnet.apa.org/record/1987-29817-001; Schneider, M. et al. "Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes beyond That of Other Forms of Maltreatment?" Child Abuse & Neglect 29, no. 5 (2005): 513–32. doi:10.1016/j.chiabu.2004.08.010.

Table PR.2.1: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members[A] during the last one month, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[B]		
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	48.1	44.6	15.8	0.1	47.4	2,766
Albanian	36.1	45.2	7.3	0.0	45.8	53
Bosnian	32.0	46.9	25.6	0.0	54.3	126
Hungarian	(59.9)	(38.6)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(40.1)	66
Roma	22.1	61.4	44.5	5.3	66.7	225
Other	49.4	41.4	15.6	0.0	45.7	94
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	39.8	47.4	30.2	2.3	52.6	562
Second	48.7	42.5	11.7	0.0	45.3	500
Middle	44.2	49.2	14.1	0.0	50.8	593
Fourth	49.0	43.1	16.6	0.2	45.7	668
Richest	46.9	45.6	16.6	0.0	48.9	1,020

1 MICS indicator PR.2 — Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1
A The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household.
B Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.
C Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	6.2	1,965
Sex		
Male	13.8	50
Female	6.0	1,915
Area		
Urban	5.5	1,212
Other	7.3	754
Region		
Belgrade	6.0	457
Vojvodina	8.8	469
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.8	676
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.6	364
Age		
<25	9.4	110
25–34	7.2	704
35–49	5.3	1,080
50+	4.8	72
Education		
Primary, pre-primary or none	11.2	181
Secondary	7.5	792
Higher	4.3	990
Missing/DK	(*)	3
Ethnicity of household head		
Serbian	5.8	1,659
Albanian	(9.7)	37
Bosnian	2.1	51
Hungarian	(5.1)	39
Roma	13.6	105
Other	5.9	64
Does not want to declare	(*)	10

Table PR.2.2: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	8.7	290
Second	7.2	315
Middle	7.1	354
Fourth	4.3	413
Richest	5.2	593

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.2.1R: Child discipline

Percentage of children age 1–14 years by child disciplining methods experienced by household members[A] during the last one month, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1–14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method[1]	
			Any	Severe[B]		
Total	27.9	63.4	29.1	1.7	65.4	2,487
Sex						
Male	25.1	65.9	29.4	1.7	68.1	1,307
Female	31.1	60.5	28.8	1.6	62.5	1,180
Area						
Urban	27.4	63.8	29.1	1.4	66.1	1,841
Other	29.5	62.1	29.0	2.4	63.6	646
Region						
Belgrade	24.6	65.8	30.8	0.2	68.8	598
Vojvodina	23.4	69.4	35.0	1.4	71.7	314
Sumadija and Western Serbia	31.7	59.2	14.9	1.5	60.6	250
Southern and Eastern Serbia	29.8	61.6	29.6	2.4	63.3	1,325
Age						
1–2	34.2	48.2	29.7	0.5	51.9	407
3–4	27.6	66.1	37.4	1.0	68.4	452
5–9	24.3	69.8	31.9	1.4	70.4	900
10–14	29.1	62.2	20.0	3.1	64.9	728
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	23.5	64.2	29.0	2.1	64.7	324
Primary	27.8	64.0	29.2	1.7	65.9	1,759
Secondary or higher	31.9	59.9	28.5	1.0	63.8	405
Child's functional difficulties (age 2–14 years)[C]						
Has functional difficulty	18.2	73.8	43.1	6.1	75.1	248
Has no functional difficulty	28.1	64.8	27.8	1.3	66.7	2,036
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	22.9	66.8	32.1	2.4	67.2	646
Second	23.3	67.2	31.4	3.0	69.6	501
Middle	26.6	66.8	31.5	1.5	68.7	502
Fourth	36.7	57.1	23.1	0.0	59.2	421
Richest	33.9	55.5	24.7	0.8	59.9	417
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	24.2	67.0	31.7	2.3	68.4	1,649
Richest 40 per cent	35.3	56.3	23.9	0.4	59.6	838

[1] MICS indicator PR.2 — Violent discipline; SDG 16.2.1
[A] The experience of child disciplining methods covers only as used by adult members of the household and not those experienced by the child by other people, e.g., family members not living in the household.
[B] Severe physical punishment includes: 1) Hit or slapped on the face, head or ears or 2) Beat up, that is, hit over and over as hard as one could.
[C] Children age 1 year are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–14 years.

Table PR.2.2R: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of mothers/caregivers of children age 1–14 years who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/caregivers who believe that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of mothers/ caregivers responding to a child discipline module
Total	7.4	1,114
Sex		
Male	4.4	54
Female	7.6	1,060
Area		
Urban	7.2	826
Other	8.1	288
Region		
Belgrade	8.8	245
Vojvodina	10.4	132
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.6	132
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.2	605
Age		
<25	5.8	285
25–34	9.8	503
35–49	4.6	295
50+	(12.2)	31
Education		
Pre-primary or none	7.1	137
Primary	7.8	760
Secondary or higher	6.3	217
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	11.3	262
Second	10.0	214
Middle	5.8	210
Fourth	4.0	202
Richest	5.2	226
Wealth index		
Poorest 60 per cent	9.2	686
Richest 40 per cent	4.6	429

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

9.2 CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that are not harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the CRC states: "States Parties recognize the right of the child to be protected from economic exploitation and from performing any work that is likely to be hazardous or to interfere with the child's education, or to be harmful to the child's health or physical, mental, spiritual, moral or social development".

In Serbia the protection of children and young people in relation to labour is regulated by the Constitution and by ratified international conventions and laws. Age (i.e. years of life) determines the limits of certain rights and obligations in regard to work.

The Labour Law is the basic law in the field of labour relations. The Labour Law accords special protection to persons under the age of 18, but allows for employment from the age of 15 years. This age threshold is also included in the Law on Employment and Unemployment Insurance, which stipulates that a person seeking employment should be at least 15 years of age.

Furthermore, the Labour Law stipulates that minors (i.e., those aged 15–17 years) who are employed cannot be engaged in jobs that include hard physical work, or involve working underground, under water, at heights or in jobs that could negatively impact their health and life. Minors can work up to 35 hours per week or 8 hours per day, without overtime or night work. Minors can be employed only with the consent of their parents or guardians. Serbia, in accordance with ILO Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, has introduced a Regulation on the Determination of Hazardous Work for Children.

The child labour module was administered for one randomly selected child age 5–17 years in each household and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data are collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water).[140,141,142]

Tables PR.3.1 and PR.3.1R present children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS indicator on Child labour uses three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform economic activity without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5–11: 1 hour or more

ii. age 12–14: 14 hours or more

iii. age 15–17: 43 hours or more

Tables PR.3.2 and PR.3.2R present children's involvement in household chores. As for the economic activity outlined above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours children can perform household chores without being classified as child labourers. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour.[143]

i. age 5–11 and age 12–14:

   21 hours or more, that is, children age 5–14 years are classified as child labourers if they have spent at least 21 hours on household chores during the last week.

ii. age 15–17:

   No limit to number of hours, that is, children age 15–17 years are not classified as child labourers based on time spent on household chores. For children in this age group, only the number of hours spent on economic activities in the last week is used for classification.

SDG Target 8.7 aims to "take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms." SDG indicator 8.7.1 is defined as the proportion of children aged 5–17 years who are engaged in child labour. Two indicators are presently in use for measuring child labour within the context of SDG monitoring and reporting. The first based on the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts (using above age-thresholds on economic activities alone) and the second based on the general production boundary (classifying child labour if age-specific thresholds are exceeded on either or both economic activities or household chores). Tables PR.3.3 and PR.3.3R present both of these two measures. MICS indicator PR.3 is based on the second, i.e. using the general production boundary.

Tables PR.3.4 and PR.3.4R present the mean, median and standard deviation of hours spent in economic activities during the previous week among children engaged in economic activities, providing an indication of the intensity and variation of their participation.

Pertaining to the overall concept of child labour, the module also collects information on hazardous working conditions. Tables PR.3.4 and PR.3.4R present the percentage of children involved in each of the hazardous activities included in the survey. Note, however, that the present definition, also used for SDG reporting, does not include involvement in hazardous working conditions, as further methodological work is needed to validate questions specifically aimed at identifying children working under such hazardous conditions.

[140] 'Own use production of goods', including activities such as fetching water and collecting firewood, falls within the production boundary set by the United Nations System of National Accounts. However, for the purpose of SDG reporting of indicator 8.7.1, and with the goal of facilitating international comparability, fetching water and collecting firewood have been classified as unpaid household services (i.e., household chores), a form of production that lies outside the production boundary.

[141] UNICEF. How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?. MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. New York: UNICEF, 2012. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/Child_Labour_Paper_No.1_FINAL_162.pdf.

[142] The Child Labour module was administered in the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 (See Appendix E: Questionnaires). In households with at least one child age 5–17, one child was randomly selected. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 5–17 in each household; this weight is used when producing the relevant tables.

[143] Note that the age-specific thresholds for household chores have changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Comparison to other data sources, including previous MICS surveys, should be done with caution.

Table PR.3.1: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	16.1	1,420	25.9	1.2	484	27.3	0.0	938
Sex								
Male	19.6	814	35.8	1.6	233	32.9	0.0	466
Female	11.5	606	16.9	0.9	252	21.8	0.0	472
Area								
Urban	10.5	932	17.3	0.5	279	20.6	0.0	570
Other	27.0	488	37.7	2.3	205	37.7	0.0	368
Region								
Belgrade	11.2	335	24.7	0.4	133	9.4	0.0	155
Vojvodina	20.3	375	(35.8)	(0.0)	116	35.9	0.0	182
Sumadija and Western Serbia	17.0	425	32.7	1.9	118	32.4	0.0	481
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.3	285	10.9	2.7	118	17.5	0.0	120
School attendance								
Attending[A]	16.1	1,388	26.2	1.2	480	26.8	0.0	890
Not attending	(18.9)	31	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	47
Missing	(*)	1	-	-	0	-	-	0
Mother's education[B]								
Primary, pre-primary or none	27.2	159	(24.1)	(2.8)	78	34.8	0.0	84
Secondary	18.7	568	24.7	1.1	215	27.7	0.0	481
Higher	11.6	688	28.1	0.7	191	24.4	0.0	370
Missing/DK	(*)	4	-	-	0	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	(7.3)	65	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	16.6	1,355	24.3	1.3	462	27.6	0.0	920
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	16.3	1,183	26.5	1.0	390	26.5	0.0	823
Albanian	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9
Bosnian	(*)	58	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	22
Hungarian	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	14
Roma	(23.7)	87	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	44
Other	(9.4)	37	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	26
Does not want to declare	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	22.4	227	26.7	0.0	95	26.0	0.0	137
Second	24.1	190	33.1	2.9	76	29.5	0.0	202
Middle	23.2	243	25.6	0.0	103	32.4	0.0	175
Fourth	14.0	287	18.2	3.9	96	20.5	0.0	166
Richest	7.7	473	27.3	0.0	114	27.3	0.0	259

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table PR.3.2: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours[A]	Household chores for 21 hours or more[A]	
Total	55.6	0.4	1,420	76.6	0.0	484	86.5	0.2	938
Sex									
Male	55.0	0.3	814	77.0	0.0	233	80.9	0.0	466
Female	56.3	0.6	606	76.2	0.0	252	91.9	0.4	472
Area									
Urban	54.3	0.4	932	74.9	0.0	279	83.3	0.3	570
Other	57.9	0.4	488	78.9	0.0	205	91.3	0.0	368
Region									
Belgrade	48.0	0.2	335	66.1	0.0	133	77.2	1.1	155
Vojvodina	65.4	0.8	375	(89.7)	(0.0)	116	97.8	0.0	182
Sumadija and Western Serbia	51.2	0.5	425	78.1	0.0	118	84.4	0.0	481
Southern and Eastern Serbia	58.0	0.0	285	74.1	0.0	118	89.7	0.0	120
School attendance									
Attending[B]	56.2	0.4	1,388	77.2	0.0	480	87.2	0.2	890
Not attending	(28.0)	(0.0)	31	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	47
Missing	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0	-	-	0
Mother's education									
Primary, pre-primary or none	53.4	0.0	159	(73.4)	(0.0)	78	95.1	0.0	84
Secondary	54.9	0.7	568	76.3	0.0	215	88.2	0.0	481
Higher	56.7	0.2	688	78.3	0.0	191	82.1	0.4	370
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	4	-	-	0	-	-	0
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	(37.0)	(3.3)	65	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	18
Has no functional difficulty	56.4	0.3	1,355	76.3	0.0	462	87.1	0.2	920
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	57.8	0.4	1,183	78.4	0.0	390	87.0	0.2	823
Albanian	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	58	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	22
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	29	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	14
Roma	(50.6)	(0.0)	87	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	44
Other	(41.2)	(0.0)	37	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	26
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	0
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	49.9	0.0	227	77.1	0.0	95	85.0	0.0	137
Second	68.9	0.0	190	76.1	0.0	76	84.1	0.0	202
Middle	56.3	1.6	243	72.8	0.0	103	89.7	0.0	175
Fourth	59.3	0.0	287	69.9	0.0	96	87.6	0.0	166
Richest	50.2	0.4	473	85.7	0.0	114	86.1	0.6	259

[A] There is no threshold set for children age 15–17 years. The threshold presented here (21 hours) is only for comparative purposes.
[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table PR.3.3: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Serbia, 2025

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	14.6	8.3	60.9	0.3	8.4	2,842
Sex						
Male	17.1	10.8	59.9	0.2	10.9	1,513
Female	11.9	5.4	62.2	0.4	5.6	1,329
Area						
Urban	10.2	5.5	59.1	0.3	5.7	1,781
Other	22.2	12.9	64.1	0.3	13.0	1,061
Region						
Belgrade	8.0	6.1	53.1	0.2	6.2	623
Vojvodina	18.5	11.3	71.1	0.6	11.8	672
Sumadija and Western Serbia	19.5	7.3	57.0	0.4	7.4	1,024
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.1	8.9	62.7	0.0	8.9	523
Age						
5–11	2.4	16.1	55.6	0.4	16.5	1,420
12–14	25.9	1.2	76.6	0.0	1.2	484
15–17	27.3	0.0	na	na	0.0	938
School attendance						
Attending[A]	14.4	8.3	61.6	0.3	8.5	2,758
Not attending	22.4	7.1	(25.2)	(0.0)	7.1	83
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[B]						
Primary, pre-primary or none	17.8	14.2	60.0	0.0	14.2	320
Secondary	15.4	8.6	60.8	0.5	8.8	1,264
Higher	12.9	6.5	61.4	0.2	6.6	1,249
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	16.4	4.5	(48.5)	(2.5)	6.6	105
Has no functional difficulty	14.6	8.4	61.5	0.2	8.5	2,737
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	14.7	8.2	62.9	0.3	8.4	2,396
Albanian	(4.6)	(8.7)	(*)	(*)	(9.5)	39
Bosnian	(13.7)	(6.3)	(43.3)	(0.7)	(6.9)	98
Hungarian	(21.7)	(7.5)	(*)	(*)	(7.5)	62
Roma	13.3	12.6	56.9	0.0	12.6	164
Other	18.9	4.5	(51.3)	(0.0)	4.5	76
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	15.5	11.1	57.9	0.0	11.1	459
Second	18.8	10.2	71.0	0.0	10.2	468
Middle	18.0	10.8	61.2	1.1	11.5	521
Fourth	10.0	8.0	62.0	0.0	8.0	549
Richest	12.8	4.3	57.1	0.3	4.4	846

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 — Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1
[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
[na] not applicable. For household chores, there is no threshold for children age 15–17 years. See Table PR.3.2 for details.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.3.3A: Hours spent in economic activities

Mean, standard deviation, and median number of hours spent in economic activities during the previous week among children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities, Serbia, 2025

	Hours spent in economic activities during the previous week			Number of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities during the previous week
	Mean	Standard deviation	Median	
Total	3.4	4.07	2	651
Sex				
Male	3.6	4.04	2	422
Female	3.1	4.11	2	229
Area				
Urban	3.4	4.42	2	280
Other	3.4	3.80	2	372
Region				
Belgrade	3.1	5.10	2	88
Vojvodina	2.7	3.15	2	200
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.0	4.01	3	274
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.8	4.69	2	89
Age				
5–11	2.4	2.43	2	263
12–14	3.4	4.69	2	132
15–17	4.6	4.74	3	256
School attendance				
Attending[A]	3.3	3.65	2	627
Not attending	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
Mother's education[B]				
Primary, pre-primary or none	4.5	6.37	2	103
Secondary	3.6	3.61	2	303
Higher	2.7	3.19	2	242
Child's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Has no functional difficulty	3.5	4.11	2	630
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	3.1	3.25	2	548
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	42
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	3.8	4.10	3	122
Second	4.0	4.18	3	136
Middle	2.9	4.31	2	150
Fourth	3.4	4.40	2	98
Richest	3.2	3.34	2	145

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.3.4: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	8.3	0.3	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.9	9.9	2,842
Sex													
Male	10.8	0.1	2.2	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.4	3.1	13.3	1,513
Female	5.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	6.0	1,329
Area													
Urban	5.5	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	6.6	1,781
Other	12.9	0.2	1.9	0.6	0.7	1.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	3.3	15.4	1,061
Region													
Belgrade	6.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.9	623
Vojvodina	11.3	0.4	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.5	13.1	672
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.3	0.2	2.2	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	3.0	10.0	1,024
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	9.3	523
Age													
5–11	16.1	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	16.5	1,420
12–14	1.2	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.9	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.9	2.9	484
15–17	0.0	0.2	2.5	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.6	3.6	938
School attendance													
Attending[B]	8.3	0.3	1.1	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.7	9.8	2,758
Not attending	7.1	0.0	4.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	7.5	14.6	83
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[C]													
Primary, pre-primary or none	14.2	0.0	3.4	1.6	1.4	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.8	6.3	19.3	320
Secondary	8.6	0.3	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	9.9	1,264
Higher	6.5	0.3	0.8	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	7.5	1,249
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	4.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	105
Has no functional difficulty	8.4	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.9	10.0	2,737
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	8.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.6	9.6	2,396
Albanian	(8.7)	(0.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.5)	39
Bosnian	(6.3)	(0.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	98
Hungarian	(7.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.5)	62
Roma	12.6	0.0	3.8	3.1	2.5	6.7	0.0	0.0	1.7	3.5	9.5	19.6	164
Other	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.5	76
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.1	0.0	3.0	1.1	0.7	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.2	4.0	15.0	459
Second	10.2	0.0	1.3	0.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	11.0	468
Middle	10.8	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	12.1	521
Fourth	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	8.3	549
Richest	4.3	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	2.0	6.2	846

[A] The definition of the child labour indicator used for SDG reporting does presently not include hazardous working conditions. Work is ongoing to increase the types of hazardous working conditions captured and update the indicators definition. This column presents a definition comparable the original version of the MICS indicator, used early in the MICS6 round. The current SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.3.1R: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	4.9	1,215	13.2	3.0	413	27.5	1.0	593
Sex								
Male	5.2	645	14.3	1.2	207	35.7	0.9	294
Female	4.5	571	12.1	4.8	206	19.5	1.0	299
Area								
Urban	3.4	879	10.5	3.3	322	25.5	0.8	453
Other	8.7	336	(22.7)	(2.0)	91	34.2	1.4	140
Region								
Belgrade	2.3	275	(0.0)	(0.0)	133	14.1	0.0	120
Vojvodina	6.7	152	(*)	(*)	51	(35.2)	(7.3)	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.5	140	(*)	(*)	37	(23.3)	(0.0)	51
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.3	649	19.8	4.7	192	31.3	0.3	357
School attendance								
Attending[A]	5.0	995	12.8	3.1	375	28.0	0.0	325
Not attending	4.2	221	(*)	(*)	37	27.1	2.1	266
Missing	-	0	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[B]								
Pre-primary or none	3.7	163	(*)	(*)	61	(26.6)	(0.0)	65
Primary	4.0	857	11.5	3.5	304	29.4	1.3	429
Secondary or higher	9.8	195	(30.3)	(1.5)	47	(20.3)	(0.0)	69
Missing/DK	-	0	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties								
Has functional difficulty	7.0	125	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	57
Has no functional difficulty	4.6	1,091	12.8	3.2	383	27.9	1.1	536
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	5.1	336	(22.8)	(10.9)	89	(30.2)	(0.0)	99
Second	5.8	257	(9.0)	(1.2)	76	31.2	1.1	133
Middle	2.1	227	(13.1)	(2.0)	92	22.2	0.6	118
Fourth	4.9	211	(6.4)	(0.0)	66	27.1	2.4	147
Richest	6.6	184	(12.4)	(0.0)	89	26.9	0.0	96
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	4.5	820	15.3	4.8	257	27.9	0.6	350
Richest 40 per cent	5.7	395	9.8	0.0	156	27.0	1.4	243

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table PR.3.2R: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in household chores during the previous week, by age groups, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 5–11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5–11 years	Percentage of children age 12–14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12–14 years	Percentage of children age 15–17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15–17 years
	Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours	Household chores for 21 hours or more		Household chores less than 21 hours[A]	Household chores for 21 hours or more[A]	
Total	46.5	0.5	1,215	83.0	3.5	413	80.3	5.1	593
Sex									
Male	43.2	0.0	645	79.2	3.4	207	75.2	5.2	294
Female	50.1	1.0	571	86.8	3.6	206	85.3	5.1	299
Area									
Urban	46.1	0.1	879	83.0	1.5	322	78.2	5.6	453
Other	47.4	1.3	336	(83.0)	(10.6)	91	87.0	3.7	140
Region									
Belgrade	37.4	0.0	275	(83.6)	(0.0)	133	88.0	4.4	120
Vojvodina	47.8	0.0	152	(*)	(*)	51	(56.3)	(1.0)	66
Sumadija and Western Serbia	41.5	0.9	140	(*)	(*)	37	(76.2)	(0.7)	51
Southern and Eastern Serbia	51.1	0.7	649	80.6	6.6	192	82.6	6.7	357
School attendance									
Attending[B]	49.0	0.6	995	84.1	3.9	375	82.8	4.3	325
Not attending	35.0	0.0	221	(*)	(*)	37	77.4	6.1	266
Missing	-	-	0	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education									
Pre-primary or none	38.5	0.7	163	(*)	(*)	61	(78.4)	(0.0)	65
Primary	48.5	0.5	857	84.9	3.3	304	84.7	2.9	429
Secondary or higher	44.2	0.0	195	(80.6)	(0.0)	47	(64.6)	(11.8)	69
Missing/DK	-	-	0	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties									
Has functional difficulty	46.8	0.0	125	(*)	(*)	30	(*)	(*)	57
Has no functional difficulty	46.4	0.5	1,091	83.1	3.8	383	80.9	5.3	536
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	46.5	1.7	336	(77.1)	(8.8)	89	(76.9)	(7.4)	99
Second	48.8	0.0	257	(94.0)	(0.0)	76	73.4	6.6	133
Middle	49.3	0.0	227	(84.2)	(4.1)	92	85.8	1.1	118
Fourth	39.0	0.0	211	(87.7)	(0.0)	66	88.7	2.9	147
Richest	48.3	0.0	184	(74.9)	(3.3)	89	73.5	9.2	96
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	48.0	0.7	820	84.6	4.5	257	78.6	5.0	350
Richest 40 per cent	43.3	0.0	395	80.4	1.9	156	82.7	5.4	243

[A] There is no threshold set for children age 15–17 years. The threshold presented here (21 hours) is only for comparative purposes.
[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table PR.3.3R: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5–17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week and percentage engaged in child labour during the previous week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold		
Total	11.2	3.5	55.7	1.2	4.1	2,221
Sex						
Male	13.2	3.4	52.0	0.8	3.8	1,146
Female	9.0	3.6	59.8	1.7	4.4	1,075
Area						
Urban	10.0	2.7	56.0	0.5	3.0	1,654
Other	14.5	5.8	55.0	3.3	7.2	567
Region						
Belgrade	3.2	1.2	52.4	0.0	1.2	527
Vojvodina	14.9	6.9	58.6	0.9	6.9	268
Sumadija and Western Serbia	10.1	0.9	50.1	0.7	1.4	227
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.0	4.2	57.8	2.0	5.3	1,198
Age						
5–11	2.5	4.9	46.5	0.5	5.0	1,215
12–14	13.2	3.0	83.0	3.5	6.1	413
15–17	27.5	1.0	na	na	1.0	593
School attendance						
Attending[A]	9.7	3.6	58.6	1.5	4.4	1,695
Not attending	16.1	3.0	40.3	0.0	3.0	525
Missing	(*)	(*)	-	-	(*)	1
Mother's education[B]						
Pre-primary or none	8.9	2.4	48.6	2.5	4.4	289
Primary	11.5	3.2	58.0	1.2	3.7	1,590
Secondary or higher	10.5	6.4	51.3	0.0	6.4	312
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	-	-	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	11.5	4.1	53.5	0.0	4.1	212
Has no functional difficulty	11.1	3.4	56.0	1.4	4.1	2,009
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	11.0	5.1	52.9	3.2	6.9	524
Second	11.8	3.7	59.1	0.0	3.7	466
Middle	11.6	1.6	59.3	1.2	2.1	438
Fourth	11.2	3.3	50.6	0.0	3.3	424
Richest	10.0	3.3	57.0	1.1	4.1	369
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	11.5	3.6	56.7	1.6	4.4	1,427
Richest 40 per cent	10.6	3.3	53.8	0.5	3.6	794

[1] MICS indicator PR.3 — Child labour; SDG indicator 8.7.1
[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable. For household chores, there is no threshold for children age 15–17 years. See Table PR.3.2 for details.

Table PR.3.3AR: Hours spent in economic activities

Mean, standard deviation, and median number of hours spent in economic activities during the previous week among children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Hours spent in economic activities during the previous week			Number of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities during the previous week
	Mean	Standard deviation	Median	
Total	8.3	12.2	4	325
Sex				
Male	8.3	12.7	3	190
Female	8.4	11.6	5	136
Area				
Urban	9.5	13.2	4	210
Other	6.3	10.1	3	115
Region				
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Vojvodina	(15.0)	(17.9)	(8.0)	58
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.8	8.5	3	219
Age				
5–11	(2.0)	(2.0)	(1.0)	89
12–14	(6.1)	(6.9)	(5.0)	67
15–17	12.6	15.0	5	169
School attendance				
Attending[A]	3.9	4.9	2	225
Not attending	(18.4)	(16.9)	(10.0)	100
Mother's education[B]				
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Primary	8.6	13.0	3	234
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	53
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties				
Has functional difficulty	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Has no functional difficulty	8.5	12.5	4	292
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(9.4)	(11.6)	(5.0)	85
Second	(7.3)	(10.1)	(4.0)	72
Middle	(7.9)	(13.0)	(2.0)	58
Fourth	(9.6)	(16.2)	(3.0)	61
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	49
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	8.3	11.5	4	215
Richest 40 per cent	8.5	13.6	3	110

[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.3.4R: Hazardous work

Percentage of children age 5–17 years engaged in economic activities or household chores above the age specific thresholds, percentage working under hazardous conditions, by type of work, and percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds or working under hazardous conditions during the previous week, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children engaged in:		Percentage of children working under hazardous conditions									Percentage of children engaged in economic activities or household chores above thresholds, or working under hazardous conditions[A]	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Economic activities above age specific threshold	Household chores above age specific threshold	Carrying heavy loads	Working with dangerous tools or operating heavy machinery	Exposed to dust, fumes or gas	Exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity	Exposed to loud noise or vibration	Working at heights	Working with chemicals or explosives	Exposed to other unsafe or unhealthy things, processes or conditions	Total hazardous work		
Total	3.5	2.3	2.6	0.8	2.6	2.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.7	7.9	2,221
Sex													
Male	3.4	1.9	4.8	1.6	4.0	3.1	1.4	0.4	0.6	0.1	7.3	9.8	1,146
Female	3.6	2.6	0.2	0.1	1.2	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	6.0	1,075
Area													
Urban	2.7	1.9	2.5	0.6	2.5	2.4	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.0	4.7	7.0	1,654
Other	5.8	3.4	2.8	1.6	2.9	1.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	10.5	567
Region													
Belgrade	1.2	1.0	1.4	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	3.9	527
Vojvodina	6.9	0.9	4.0	2.5	5.7	5.9	1.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	10.0	14.4	268
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.9	0.7	0.9	1.7	2.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	4.0	227
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.2	3.4	3.1	0.7	2.4	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.6	0.0	4.6	9.0	1,198
Age													
5–11	4.9	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	5.0	1,215
12–14	3.0	3.5	1.8	1.1	3.8	3.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	11.4	413
15–17	1.0	5.1	8.0	2.2	5.5	4.7	0.8	1.0	1.2	0.1	11.3	11.6	593
School attendance													
Attending[B]	3.6	2.0	2.0	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.5	7.1	1,695
Not attending	3.0	3.1	4.3	1.6	4.3	5.0	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	8.7	10.6	525
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[C]													
Pre-primary or none	2.4	2.0	1.7	0.4	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	6.1	289
Primary	3.2	1.7	2.6	1.0	2.8	2.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.0	4.8	7.9	1,590
Secondary or higher	6.4	2.6	3.5	0.3	2.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.6	10.7	312
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Child's functional difficulties													
Has functional difficulty	4.1	1.0	4.9	0.0	0.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	9.9	212
Has no functional difficulty	3.4	2.4	2.3	0.9	2.8	2.3	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.0	4.6	7.7	2,009
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	5.1	4.0	2.0	0.2	2.4	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	12.0	524
Second	3.7	1.9	2.5	1.1	4.4	4.0	1.9	0.0	1.5	0.0	5.4	7.7	466
Middle	1.6	1.1	2.0	2.0	2.5	1.3	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.2	3.3	4.8	438
Fourth	3.3	1.0	2.4	0.7	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	5.2	424
Richest	3.3	3.2	4.2	0.1	2.1	0.5	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	9.3	369
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	3.6	2.4	2.2	1.1	3.1	2.7	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	5.1	8.4	1,427
Richest 40 per cent	3.3	2.0	3.3	0.5	1.8	1.2	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	4.1	7.1	794

[A] The definition of the child labour indicator used for SDG reporting does presently not include hazardous working conditions. Work is ongoing to increase the types of hazardous working conditions captured and update the indicators definition. This column presents a definition comparable the original version of the MICS indicator, used early in the MICS6 round. The current SDG indicator is presented in Table PR.3.3R.

[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.

[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

9.3 CHILD MARRIAGE

Marriage[144] before the age of 18 is a violation of human rights, yet remains a reality for many children. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights — with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. In the Sustainable Development Goals, child marriage has been identified as a harmful practice which the world should aim to eliminate by 2030.

Child marriage is more common among girls than boys, but does occur around the world among children of both sexes. The impacts specific to boys married in childhood are not yet well understood, but marriage does place boys in an adult role accompanied by responsibilities for which they may not be prepared.

In many parts of the world parents encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially, while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage compromises the development of girls and often results in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training, reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty.[145]

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which sexual activity — and for females, childbearing — may begin. Women who were married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life and are less likely to receive maternal health care services.[146,147] In addition, pregnancy related deaths are known to be a leading cause of mortality for both married and unmarried girls between the ages of 15 and 19.

Tables PR.4.1W, PR.4.1WR, PR.4.1M and PR.4.1MR present the percentage of women and men married before ages 15 and 18 years, and the percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15–19 years who are currently married.

Tables PR.4.2W, PR.4.2WR, PR.4.2M and PR.4.2MR present, respectively, the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before ages 15 and 18 across different age groups allow for trends to be observed in child marriage over time.

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of women who are currently married or in union and 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Tables PR.4.3 and PR.4.3R present the results of the age difference between women and their husband or partner.

144 All references to marriage in this chapter include cohabiting unions as well.

145 Bajracharya, A. and N. Amin, S. Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey. Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. New York: Population Council, 2010. http://www.popcouncil.org/uploads/pdfs/wp/pgy/019.pdf.
Godha, D. et al. 2011. The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization. MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11–124.

146 Godha D., D. Hotchkiss and A. Gage. "Association Between Child Marriage and Reproductive Health Outcomes and Service Utilization: A Multi-Country Study from South Asia." Journal of Adolescent Health 52, no. 5 (2013): 552–58. doi:10.1016/j.jadohealth.2013.01.021.

147 Nour, N. "Health Consequences of Child Marriage in Africa." Emerging Infectious Diseases 12, no. 11 (2006): 1644–649. doi:10.3201/eid1211.060510.

Table PR.4.1W: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia, 2025

	Women age 15–49 years		Women age 18–49 years			Women age 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
Total	1.0	4,701	1.1	6.4	4,305	1.0	3.1	656	1.6	591
Area										
Urban	0.5	2,988	0.6	3.9	2,755	0.3	1.8	423	2.0	355
Other	1.9	1,713	2.1	10.9	1,550	2.2	5.3	234	0.9	236
Region										
Belgrade	0.1	1,084	0.1	2.0	1,021	0.0	0.4	133	3.6	98
Vojvodina	1.8	996	1.9	7.4	936	2.7	4.4	171	3.6	115
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.7	1,874	0.8	7.5	1,642	0.2	2.9	252	0.5	301
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.1	748	2.3	8.9	706	1.3	4.9	100	0.3	78
Age										
15–24	0.6	1,247	0.8	2.8	852	1.0	3.1	656	1.6	591
15–19	0.1	591	na	na	na	na	na	0	1.6	591
15–17	0.1	396	na	na	na	na	na	0	0.1	396
18–19	0.2	195	0.2	2.0	195	na	na	0	4.6	195
20–24	1.0	656	1.0	3.1	656	1.0	3.1	656	na	0
25–29	0.7	635	0.7	3.2	635	na	na	0	na	0
30–34	0.9	528	0.9	4.9	528	na	na	0	na	0
35–39	1.5	589	1.5	6.9	589	na	na	0	na	0
40–44	1.1	739	1.1	8.6	739	na	na	0	na	0
45–49	1.6	962	1.6	10.6	962	na	na	0	na	0
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	10.7	305	11.8	39.1	272	(22.3)	(55.2)	24	(4.6)	41
Secondary	0.6	2,230	0.7	8.3	1,867	0.6	3.3	215	0.8	476
Higher	0.1	2,164	0.1	0.7	2,164	0.0	0.0	418	4.8	74
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	na	na	0	na	0
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	0.6	4,111	0.7	4.9	3,767	0.4	1.6	569	1.5	510
Albanian	0.5	54	0.6	6.9	48	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	8
Bosnian	0.8	105	0.9	9.6	93	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	17
Hungarian	0.0	89	0.0	1.5	83	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	14
Roma	13.2	156	14.7	44.7	138	(15.4)	(37.9)	27	(6.5)	29
Other	0.8	160	0.9	7.5	152	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	11
Does not want to declare	(2.7)	25	(2.7)	(14.5)	25	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	4.3	623	4.7	19.0	565	7.2	16.6	90	2.1	93
Second	0.6	979	0.7	7.1	893	0.0	0.2	133	0.2	133
Middle	0.7	935	0.7	6.0	865	0.0	0.2	135	1.5	111
Fourth	0.7	1,002	0.8	4.5	921	0.0	2.7	153	1.5	121
Richest	0.2	1,162	0.2	1.2	1,061	0.0	0.4	145	2.8	133

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a — Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1
[2] MICS indicator PR.4b — Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1
[3] MICS indicator PR.5 — Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table PR.4.1M: Child marriage (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18–24 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia, 2025

	Men age 15–24 years		Men age 18–24 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15–19 years
Total	0.1	806	0.2	0.8	571	0.2	1.0	437	0.0	369
Area										
Urban	0.0	499	0.0	0.9	347	0.0	1.3	255	0.0	244
Other	0.3	307	0.4	0.5	224	0.5	0.7	181	0.0	125
Region										
Belgrade	0.0	185	0.0	0.0	146	0.0	0.0	116	0.0	68
Vojvodina	0.4	149	0.6	0.6	102	(0.9)	(0.9)	73	(0.0)	77
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.1	347	0.1	1.7	227	0.2	2.2	178	0.0	169
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	125	0.0	0.0	96	0.0	0.0	70	(0.0)	55
Age										
15–19	0.0	369	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	369
15–17	0.0	235	na	na	na	na	na	na	0.0	235
18–19	0.0	134	0.0	0.0	134	na	na	na	0.0	134
20–24	0.2	437	0.2	1.0	437	0.2	1.0	437	na	na
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(2.2)	30	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	16
Secondary	0.1	540	0.1	1.2	316	0.1	1.7	228	0.0	311
Higher	0.0	236	0.0	0.0	236	0.0	0.0	194	(0.0)	42
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	0.0	704	0.1	0.8	506	0.1	1.0	387	0.0	316
Albanian	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	11
Hungarian	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	6
Roma	(1.5)	42	(2.3)	(2.3)	28	(*)	(*)	20	(0.0)	22
Other	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	10
Does not want to declare	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	4	na	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.8	124	1.1	1.1	89	1.4	1.4	68	0.0	56
Second	0.0	195	0.0	1.2	150	0.0	1.5	122	0.0	74
Middle	0.0	117	0.0	0.0	84	0.0	0.0	68	0.0	49
Fourth	0.0	167	0.0	1.4	126	0.0	2.0	87	0.0	80
Richest	0.0	203	0.0	0.0	122	0.0	0.0	92	0.0	111

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a — Child marriage (before age 15)
[2] MICS indicator PR.4b — Child marriage (before age 18)
[3] MICS indicator PR.5 — Young men age 15–19 years currently married or in union
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table PR.4.2W: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Serbia, 2025

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years
Total	0.5	2,988	3.9	2,755	1.9	1,713	10.9	1,550	1.0	4,701	6.4	4,305
Age												
15–24	0.2	778	1.5	546	1.2	470	5.1	306	0.6	1,247	2.8	852
15–19	0.1	355	na	na	0.2	236	na	na	0.1	591	na	na
15–17	0.0	232	na	na	0.3	163	na	na	0.1	396	na	na
18–19	0.3	123	0.5	123	0.0	73	4.5	73	0.2	195	2.0	195
20–24	0.3	423	1.8	423	2.2	234	5.3	234	1.0	656	3.1	656
25–29	0.0	393	2.0	393	1.8	242	5.2	242	0.7	635	3.2	635
30–34	0.7	348	1.8	348	1.3	180	11.0	180	0.9	528	4.9	528
35–39	1.3	393	3.6	393	1.9	196	13.6	196	1.5	589	6.9	589
40–44	0.4	491	4.9	491	2.3	248	15.7	248	1.1	739	8.6	739
45–49	0.6	585	8.0	585	3.1	378	14.6	378	1.6	962	10.6	962

[na] not applicable

Table PR.4.2M: Trends in child marriage (men 15–24)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Serbia, 2025

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years
Total	0.0	499	0.9	347	0.3	307	0.5	224	0.1	806	0.8	571
Age												
15–19	0.0	244	na	na	0.0	125	na	na	0.0	369	na	na
15–17	0.0	152	na	na	0.0	83	na	na	0.0	235	na	na
18–19	0.0	92	0.0	92	(0.0)	43	(0.0)	43	0.0	134	0.0	134
20–24	0.0	255	1.3	255	0.5	181	0.7	181	0.2	437	1.0	437

[na] not applicable

Table PR.4.3: Spousal age difference

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15–19 and 20–24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–19 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 15–19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 20–24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/ partner's age unknown			Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[2]		
Total	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9	13.4	59.3	20.8	6.5	100.0	96
Area													
Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	14.7	63.7	18.5	3.1	100.0	43
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	12.4	55.9	22.6	9.2	100.0	53
Region													
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(22.0)	(39.3)	(27.8)	(11.0)	100.0	24
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(14.1)	(67.5)	(13.5)	(4.8)	100.0	39
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(5.1)	(54.1)	(33.3)	(7.6)	100.0	23
Education													
Primary, pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Secondary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	11.2	61.9	20.7	6.3	100.0	56
Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7	14.4	56.3	22.1	7.2	100.0	64
Albanian	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
Bosnian	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Hungarian	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Does not want to declare	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(11.4)	(60.3)	(19.0)	(9.3)	100.0	34
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a — Spousal age difference (among women age 15–19)
[2] MICS indicator PR.7b — Spousal age difference (among women age 20–24)
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table PR.4.1WR: Child marriage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 18–49 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of women age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Women age 15–49 years		Women age 18–49 years			Women age 20–24 years			Women age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of women age 15–19 years
Total	14.6	2,153	16.1	48.4	1,881	10.9	44.8	392	19.1	434
Area										
Urban	13.7	1,652	15.1	45.8	1,435	10.4	42.6	284	19.0	352
Other	17.7	501	19.4	56.7	446	12.1	50.8	108	19.7	83
Region										
Belgrade	11.0	486	12.1	43.7	430	6.3	39.8	98	24.1	94
Vojvodina	16.5	283	17.2	56.4	251	(14.9)	(58.0)	52	26.0	57
Sumadija and Western Serbia	14.3	246	15.9	37.9	219	(4.1)	(24.9)	43	14.7	45
Southern and Eastern Serbia	15.7	1,138	17.6	50.8	980	13.6	48.3	199	16.4	239
Age										
15–24	8.0	827	9.8	40.7	554	10.9	44.8	392	19.1	434
15–19	5.4	434	na	na	na	na	na	0	19.1	434
15–17	4.4	272	na	na	na	na	na	0	10.6	272
18–19	7.3	162	7.3	30.8	162	na	na	0	33.5	162
20–24	10.9	392	10.9	44.8	392	10.9	44.8	392	na	0
25–29	14.8	295	14.8	49.9	295	na	na	0	na	0
30–34	19.0	261	19.0	50.5	261	na	na	0	na	0
35–39	15.2	254	15.2	50.4	254	na	na	0	na	0
40–44	18.2	233	18.2	46.2	233	na	na	0	na	0
45–49	26.1	284	26.1	59.9	284	na	na	0	na	0
Education										
Pre-primary or none	22.8	204	22.8	57.1	198	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	13
Primary	18.4	1,396	20.0	55.4	1,240	15.4	53.6	240	24.4	240
Secondary or higher	2.0	552	2.2	24.8	442	2.5	25.3	130	11.0	181
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.9	393	23.0	59.4	346	13.7	56.9	77	20.4	82
Second	18.0	381	18.4	58.1	330	15.2	60.2	66	32.3	73
Middle	13.7	441	15.6	50.4	385	14.3	48.4	86	13.9	77
Fourth	13.9	479	16.3	43.1	410	7.5	34.8	80	16.6	111
Richest	8.0	458	8.7	34.7	410	4.5	27.3	83	15.0	91
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	17.4	1,215	18.9	55.7	1,061	14.4	54.7	230	22.0	232
Richest 40 per cent	11.0	938	12.5	38.9	820	5.9	31.0	163	15.8	203

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a — Child marriage (before age 15); SDG 5.3.1
[2] MICS indicator PR.4b — Child marriage (before age 18); SDG 5.3.1
[3] MICS indicator PR.5 — Young women age 15–19 years currently married or in union
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table PR.4.1MR: Child marriage (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 18–24 and 20–24 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, and the percentage of men age 15–19 years currently married or in union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Men age 15–24 years		Men age 18–24 years			Men age 20–24 years			Men age 15–19 years	
	Percentage married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20–24 years	Percentage currently married/in union[3]	Number of men age 15–19 years
Total	2.6	435	3.8	17.1	295	4.7	20.7	220	6.6	215
Area										
Urban	2.7	320	4.1	17.7	217	5.0	21.0	158	8.8	162
Other	2.0	115	3.0	15.7	79	3.8	19.9	62	(0.0)	53
Region										
Belgrade	1.5	93	2.3	14.5	60	(1.3)	(17.5)	38	10.2	55
Vojvodina	1.2	62	(1.6)	(13.8)	47	(2.1)	(12.8)	35	(10.8)	27
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(9.2)	43	(13.3)	(17.0)	29	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	18
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.2	237	3.2	19.1	159	4.2	23.9	122	4.9	115
Age										
15–19	0.4	215	na	na	na	na	na	na	6.6	215
15–17	0.0	140	na	na	na	na	na	na	2.5	140
18–19	1.1	75	1.1	6.8	75	na	na	na	14.2	75
20–24	4.7	220	4.7	20.7	220	4.7	20.7	220	na	na
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	1
Primary	3.9	252	5.5	22.2	178	6.5	25.9	137	7.1	115
Secondary or higher	0.4	175	0.6	8.6	110	0.9	11.0	77	6.1	99
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.7	78	(2.6)	(22.9)	50	(3.9)	(31.3)	33	(5.3)	44
Second	3.3	67	(5.1)	(11.9)	44	(6.7)	(12.8)	33	(5.8)	34
Middle	4.0	112	5.4	18.8	83	5.5	22.4	66	(5.8)	46
Fourth	3.2	81	4.9	20.4	54	(6.6)	(24.8)	40	(11.0)	42
Richest	0.5	97	0.8	11.4	65	(1.0)	(13.1)	48	(5.3)	49
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	3.1	257	4.5	18.3	176	5.4	22.2	132	5.7	124
Richest 40 per cent	1.7	178	2.6	15.5	119	3.6	18.4	87	7.9	91

[1] MICS indicator PR.4a — Child marriage (before age 15)
[2] MICS indicator PR.4b — Child marriage (before age 18)
[3] MICS indicator PR.5 — Young men age 15–19 years currently married or in union
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table PR.4.2WR: Trends in child marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15–49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 18–49 years
Total	13.7	1,652	45.8	1,435	17.7	501	56.7	446	14.6	2,153	48.4	1,881
Age												
15–24	7.7	635	38.3	418	9.2	191	48.1	136	8.0	827	40.7	554
15–19	5.4	352	na	na	5.5	83	na	na	5.4	434	na	na
15–17	4.4	217	na	na	4.3	55	na	na	4.4	272	na	na
18–19	7.1	134	29.4	134	(8.1)	28	(37.7)	28	7.3	162	30.8	162
20–24	10.4	284	42.6	284	12.1	108	50.8	108	10.9	392	44.8	392
25–29	12.6	221	46.3	221	21.3	74	60.7	74	14.8	295	49.9	295
30–34	19.3	193	49.5	193	18.3	68	53.7	68	19.0	261	50.5	261
35–39	14.5	202	47.3	202	18.0	52	62.7	52	15.2	254	50.4	254
40–44	16.0	178	41.9	178	25.5	55	60.0	55	18.2	233	46.2	233
45–49	24.5	222	58.1	222	31.9	62	66.3	62	26.1	284	59.9	284

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table PR.4.2MR: Trends in child marriage (men 15–24)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthday, by area of residence, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Urban				Other				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15–24 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 18–24 years
Total	2.7	320	17.7	217	2.0	115	15.7	79	2.6	435	17.1	295
Age												
15–19	0.5	162	na	na	(0.0)	53	na	na	0.4	215	na	na
15–17	0.0	103	na	na	(0.0)	36	na	na	0.0	140	na	na
18–19	1.5	59	8.7	59	(*)	17	(*)	17	1.1	75	6.8	75
20–24	5.0	158	21.0	158	3.8	62	19.9	62	4.7	220	20.7	220

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table PR.4.3R: Spousal age difference

Per cent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15–19 and 20–24 years by age difference with their husband or partner, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–19 years whose husband or partner is: [A]				Total	Number of women age 15–19 years currently married/in union	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20–24 years whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women age 20–24 years currently married/in union
	Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[1]			Younger	0–4 years older	5–9 years older	10+ years older[2]		
Total	5.4	81.7	12.9	-	100.0	83	17.7	63.9	15.7	2.7	100.0	236
Area												
Urban	4.4	88.6	7.0	-	100.0	67	18.3	64.2	14.4	3.0	100.0	160
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	16	16.3	63.2	18.3	2.2	100.0	76
Region												
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	23	20.0	69.0	9.4	1.6	100.0	55
Vojvodina	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	15	(6.3)	(67.8)	(25.9)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	7	(7.7)	(64.8)	(20.6)	(7.0)	100.0	24
Southern and Eastern Serbia	(5.6)	(86.7)	(7.7)	-	100.0	39	21.2	60.7	15.0	3.1	100.0	128
Education												
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Primary	6.8	81.7	11.4	-	100.0	59	12.7	66.3	18.7	2.3	100.0	159
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	20	27.9	57.4	10.9	3.7	100.0	60
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	17	(6.3)	(72.1)	(19.3)	(2.2)	100.0	43
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	23	(20.9)	(53.1)	(19.7)	(6.3)	100.0	43
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	11	25.2	59.1	14.5	1.3	100.0	55
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	18	(17.6)	(60.9)	(19.4)	(2.1)	100.0	45
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	100.0	14	16.8	74.1	6.9	2.2	100.0	50
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	7.8	76.6	15.5	-	100.0	51	18.1	61.3	17.6	3.1	100.0	141
Richest 40 per cent	(1.5)	(89.6)	(8.8)	-	100.0	32	17.1	67.8	12.8	2.2	100.0	95

[1] MICS indicator PR.7a — Spousal age difference (among women age 15–19)
[2] MICS indicator PR.7b — Spousal age difference (among women age 20–24)
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Husband/Partner's age unknown".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

9.4 FEELINGS OF SAFETY

Questions about fear, such as feelings of safety and perceptions of crime as a problem, indicate respondents' level of perceived safety in everyday life. This is important as such perceptions limit people's freedom of movement and influence how they manage threats to their safety.[11]

Tables PR.6.1 and PR.6.1R present data for the population of young women and men age 15–24 years on their feelings of safety for walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and for being at home alone after dark. Tables PR.6.1W and PR.6.1WR present the same information for women age 15–49 years, while Tables PR.6.1M and PR.6.1MR present this information for men age 15–24 years.

Table PR.6.1: Feelings of safety

Per cent distribution of population age 15–24 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia, 2025

	Per cent distribution of population who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Per cent distribution of population who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people
Total	33.5	59.1	5.6	0.3	1.5	100.0	92.6	52.4	46.4	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	0.3	1,894
Sex																
Male	47.7	50.0	1.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	97.7	64.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	0.1	953
Female	19.2	68.2	9.6	0.5	2.4	100.0	87.5	40.4	57.9	1.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.3	0.5	941
Area																
Urban	33.8	57.9	7.1	0.4	0.7	100.0	91.8	53.9	45.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.3	0.4	1,170
Other	33.1	60.9	3.1	0.1	2.8	100.0	93.9	50.0	48.2	0.6	0.0	1.2	100.0	98.2	0.1	724
Region																
Belgrade	38.3	50.3	10.5	0.6	0.3	100.0	88.6	61.2	37.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.6	393
Vojvodina	38.1	48.5	8.6	0.6	4.1	100.0	86.6	58.4	38.9	0.7	0.0	1.9	100.0	97.3	0.6	390
Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.6	69.4	1.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.0	46.8	52.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	818
Southern and Eastern Serbia	37.4	56.1	5.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	93.5	48.4	50.1	0.7	0.0	0.8	100.0	98.6	0.4	293
Age																
15–19	30.6	61.2	6.6	0.0	1.6	100.0	91.8	50.9	48.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	881
15–17	28.1	64.6	5.5	0.0	1.8	100.0	92.7	49.5	50.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.6	0.0	574
18–19	35.1	54.9	8.7	0.0	1.3	100.0	90.0	53.6	46.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.0	307
20–24	36.1	57.2	4.7	0.6	1.5	100.0	93.3	53.7	44.5	0.8	0.0	1.0	100.0	98.2	0.6	1,013
Education																
Primary, pre-primary or none	19.7	63.3	5.5	0.0	11.4	100.0	83.0	36.5	57.4	1.4	0.0	4.7	100.0	93.9	0.0	85
Secondary	32.2	60.8	5.3	0.2	1.4	100.0	93.0	50.9	48.3	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.2	0.2	1,158
Higher	37.6	55.4	6.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	93.1	57.2	41.7	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.5	651
Ethnicity of household head																
Serbian	33.7	59.3	5.4	0.4	1.1	100.0	93.1	52.9	46.2	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.1	0.4	1,646
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	39.4	52.0	7.3	0.0	1.4	100.0	91.3	60.4	39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	40
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	34
Roma	31.8	56.9	5.7	0.0	5.6	100.0	88.6	37.5	58.5	1.3	0.0	2.7	100.0	96.0	0.0	93
Other	(39.0)	(49.7)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(5.0)	100.0	(88.6)	(64.2)	(31.0)	(1.2)	0.0	(3.7)	100.0	(95.1)	(0.0)	59
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	23.5	66.0	6.4	0.0	4.1	100.0	89.5	36.8	59.9	1.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	96.7	0.0	286
Second	31.7	64.8	2.3	0.3	0.9	100.0	96.5	54.9	44.3	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.2	0.3	433
Middle	33.7	58.7	5.6	0.4	1.6	100.0	92.4	51.1	48.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.1	0.4	325
Fourth	35.5	57.9	5.4	0.3	0.9	100.0	93.4	52.3	46.8	0.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.0	0.3	402
Richest	39.8	50.5	8.3	0.5	1.0	100.0	90.3	61.0	38.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	0.5	448

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 — Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table PR.6.1W: Feelings of safety (women)

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia, 2025

	Per cent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Per cent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	21.2	66.8	9.1	0.5	2.4	100.0	88.0	43.9	53.7	1.8	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.6	0.5	4,701
Area																
Urban	19.2	67.9	10.7	0.5	1.7	100.0	87.1	45.7	52.3	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.9	0.5	2,988
Other	24.8	64.8	6.4	0.4	3.6	100.0	89.6	40.9	56.2	2.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	97.0	0.4	1,713
Region																
Belgrade	17.4	64.1	16.4	1.3	0.9	100.0	81.4	50.1	47.7	1.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	97.7	1.3	1,084
Vojvodina	23.8	59.4	11.0	0.3	5.4	100.0	83.3	50.7	46.1	2.7	0.0	0.5	100.0	96.8	0.3	996
Sumadija and Western Serbia	21.6	73.3	3.4	0.2	1.5	100.0	94.9	40.5	58.1	1.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	98.6	0.2	1,874
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.3	64.3	10.3	0.2	3.0	100.0	86.6	34.7	61.5	2.4	0.1	1.2	100.0	96.2	0.3	748
Age																
15–19	16.0	69.8	11.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	85.9	38.4	60.8	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	0.0	591
15–17	16.5	71.5	8.7	0.0	3.3	100.0	88.1	39.6	59.6	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.2	0.0	396
18–19	15.1	66.4	15.9	0.0	2.7	100.0	81.4	35.8	63.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.0	195
20–24	22.2	66.8	8.3	0.9	1.8	100.0	89.0	42.4	55.2	1.6	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.6	0.9	656
25–29	25.2	63.0	10.1	0.0	1.7	100.0	88.2	48.0	49.0	2.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.0	0.2	635
30–34	19.7	64.1	11.5	0.6	4.1	100.0	83.8	41.6	54.4	2.5	0.0	1.4	100.0	96.1	0.6	528
35–39	19.7	66.8	10.2	0.7	2.6	100.0	86.5	42.4	55.1	1.7	0.2	0.7	100.0	97.5	0.7	589
40–44	22.6	67.5	7.4	0.4	2.1	100.0	89.9	45.8	52.1	1.8	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.7	0.4	739
45–49	21.9	68.4	7.1	0.5	2.1	100.0	90.2	46.5	51.4	1.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	97.9	0.5	962
Education																
Primary, pre-primary or none	12.4	68.4	9.7	0.1	9.4	100.0	80.5	27.6	66.5	3.4	0.0	2.6	100.0	93.7	0.1	305
Secondary	20.2	68.5	8.5	0.1	2.7	100.0	88.7	40.6	57.0	1.7	0.1	0.5	100.0	97.6	0.2	2,230
Higher	23.5	64.9	9.6	0.9	1.1	100.0	88.4	49.6	48.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	98.1	0.9	2,164
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head																
Serbian	22.4	66.5	8.6	0.4	2.0	100.0	88.9	44.7	53.0	1.8	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.7	0.4	4,111
Albanian	6.8	82.6	9.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	89.4	22.6	74.7	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	0.8	54
Bosnian	20.1	69.4	8.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	89.5	47.1	52.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	105
Hungarian	9.4	64.5	15.9	0.0	10.1	100.0	73.9	52.6	46.3	0.6	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.9	0.0	89
Roma	12.2	68.2	12.5	0.0	7.1	100.0	80.4	19.1	76.3	3.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	95.3	0.0	156
Other	15.0	65.7	13.7	1.1	4.4	100.0	80.8	50.6	45.6	1.2	0.0	2.6	100.0	96.2	1.1	160
Does not want to declare	(2.0)	(71.1)	(11.5)	(9.5)	(5.9)	100.0	(73.1)	(24.4)	(64.3)	(3.5)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(88.7)	(9.5)	25
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	16.4	67.8	10.9	0.5	4.3	100.0	84.2	28.7	66.1	4.3	0.5	0.5	100.0	94.8	0.5	623
Second	20.9	70.5	5.9	0.2	2.5	100.0	91.4	41.7	56.0	1.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	97.7	0.4	979
Middle	22.9	65.7	7.9	0.7	2.8	100.0	88.5	43.7	53.6	1.7	0.1	0.9	100.0	97.2	0.7	935
Fourth	21.8	66.6	9.7	0.2	1.7	100.0	88.4	44.8	54.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	98.9	0.2	1,002
Richest	22.3	64.1	11.3	0.6	1.6	100.0	86.4	53.4	44.8	1.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.2	0.6	1,162

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 — Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.1M: Feelings of safety (men 15–24)

Per cent distribution of men age 15–24 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia, 2025

	Per cent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Per cent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
Total	47.7	50.0	1.6	0.1	0.6	100.0	97.7	64.3	35.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	99.4	0.1	806
Area																
Urban	49.5	47.9	2.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	97.4	65.7	34.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.2	499
Other	44.7	53.4	0.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	98.1	62.0	36.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	98.5	0.0	307
Region																
Belgrade	56.8	41.8	0.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.6	71.5	28.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.5	185
Vojvodina	58.7	32.4	5.3	0.0	3.5	100.0	91.1	76.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	3.1	100.0	96.9	0.0	149
Sumadija and Western Serbia	34.4	65.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	55.2	44.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	347
Southern and Eastern Serbia	57.7	40.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	64.8	35.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	125
Age																
15–19	45.3	52.5	2.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	97.8	63.7	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	369
15–17	40.5	57.2	2.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	97.7	60.1	39.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	235
18–19	53.8	44.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.0	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	134
20–24	49.6	47.9	1.2	0.2	1.1	100.0	97.5	64.8	34.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	0.2	437
Education																
Primary, pre-primary or none	(39.9)	(47.6)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(10.4)	100.0	(87.5)	(60.2)	(31.5)	(0.0)	0.0	(8.3)	100.0	(91.7)	(0.0)	30
Secondary	43.8	53.6	2.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	97.4	61.8	37.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	0.2	540
Higher	57.5	42.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	70.6	29.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	0.0	236
Ethnicity of household head																
Serbian	46.3	51.5	1.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	97.8	63.6	36.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	0.1	704
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	13
Roma	(48.4)	(43.5)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	100.0	(91.9)	(55.9)	(39.1)	(0.0)	0.0	(5.0)	100.0	(95.0)	(0.0)	42
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	25
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	35.9	57.1	2.8	0.0	4.2	100.0	93.0	50.7	45.6	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	96.3	0.0	124
Second	42.7	57.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	66.7	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	195
Middle	51.5	48.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	65.4	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	117
Fourth	48.0	50.5	0.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.5	62.6	37.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.6	167
Richest	57.1	39.3	3.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.4	71.0	29.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	203

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 — Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.1R: Feelings of safety

Per cent distribution of population age 15–24 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Per cent distribution of population who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Per cent distribution of population who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of population who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of population who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of people
Total	20.3	64.7	9.9	1.0	4.0	100.0	85.1	30.7	63.3	4.1	0.5	1.4	100.0	94.0	1.0	1,275
Sex																
Male	29.6	64.5	4.7	0.0	1.2	100.0	94.1	43.2	54.6	1.4	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.8	0.0	630
Female	11.3	64.9	14.9	2.0	6.8	100.0	76.2	18.5	71.8	6.8	0.9	2.1	100.0	90.3	2.0	645
Area																
Urban	19.7	63.9	11.3	1.3	3.8	100.0	83.5	30.2	63.3	4.4	0.6	1.5	100.0	93.5	1.3	960
Other	22.4	67.3	5.4	0.2	4.7	100.0	89.7	32.2	63.3	3.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	95.5	0.2	315
Region																
Belgrade	19.7	55.0	18.1	2.8	4.4	100.0	74.8	26.0	65.0	7.6	0.5	1.0	100.0	91.0	2.8	284
Vojvodina	19.3	61.1	14.7	0.9	4.1	100.0	80.4	33.2	58.5	7.4	0.4	0.4	100.0	91.7	0.9	176
Sumadija and Western Serbia	19.5	72.0	6.1	0.0	2.4	100.0	91.5	30.2	67.9	1.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.1	0.0	131
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.0	68.3	6.0	0.5	4.2	100.0	89.3	32.0	63.0	2.4	0.5	2.1	100.0	95.0	0.5	685
Age																
15–19	19.6	63.5	11.8	1.1	4.0	100.0	83.1	28.1	64.7	4.9	0.6	1.7	100.0	92.7	1.1	651
15–17	20.6	62.3	12.1	1.4	3.6	100.0	82.8	28.5	64.3	4.7	0.9	1.6	100.0	92.8	1.4	415
18–19	18.0	65.6	11.2	0.4	4.7	100.0	83.7	27.4	65.3	5.3	0.0	2.0	100.0	92.7	0.4	236
20–24	21.0	66.0	7.9	1.0	4.1	100.0	87.1	33.3	61.9	3.2	0.3	1.1	100.0	95.3	1.0	624
Education																
Pre-primary or none	(13.4)	(66.9)	(6.6)	(4.0)	(9.1)	100.0	(80.2)	(22.7)	(64.1)	(2.1)	(1.9)	(9.1)	100.0	(86.8)	(4.0)	39
Primary	15.8	68.4	10.0	0.7	5.1	100.0	84.2	28.1	66.1	4.6	0.3	0.9	100.0	94.2	0.7	739
Secondary or higher	27.6	59.2	9.9	1.3	2.1	100.0	86.7	35.0	59.1	3.5	0.6	1.7	100.0	94.2	1.3	497
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	21.1	58.1	13.2	2.1	5.6	100.0	79.1	32.3	57.6	6.4	1.6	2.0	100.0	90.0	2.1	236
Second	23.1	58.1	12.7	0.2	5.9	100.0	81.2	32.6	61.0	4.2	0.0	2.2	100.0	93.6	0.2	205
Middle	15.9	71.9	7.0	1.3	3.9	100.0	87.9	27.2	67.5	4.1	0.3	0.9	100.0	94.7	1.3	290
Fourth	21.2	65.3	10.4	0.6	2.5	100.0	86.5	31.4	63.7	3.4	0.3	1.2	100.0	95.1	0.6	267
Richest	21.3	67.3	7.6	0.9	2.9	100.0	88.6	30.6	65.2	2.7	0.2	1.2	100.0	95.8	0.9	277
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 per cent	19.6	63.6	10.6	1.2	5.0	100.0	83.2	30.4	62.5	4.9	0.6	1.6	100.0	92.9	1.2	732
Richest 40 per cent	21.3	66.3	9.0	0.7	2.7	100.0	87.6	31.0	64.5	3.1	0.3	1.2	100.0	95.5	0.7	543

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 — Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.1WR: Feelings of safety (women)

Per cent distribution of women age 15–49 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Per cent distribution of women who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel:							Per cent distribution of women who being home alone after dark feel:								
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never walk alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Very unsafe	Never home alone after dark	Total	Percentage of women who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of women who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of women
Total	11.8	65.4	14.4	2.1	6.2	100.0	77.2	20.3	70.0	6.3	0.8	2.4	100.0	90.4	2.2	2,153
Area																
Urban	12.0	64.2	15.8	2.5	5.5	100.0	76.2	21.3	68.8	6.7	1.0	2.2	100.0	90.1	2.6	1,652
Other	11.3	69.4	9.9	0.8	8.5	100.0	80.8	17.0	74.3	5.1	0.5	3.0	100.0	91.3	1.0	501
Region																
Belgrade	10.2	55.5	25.0	4.2	5.1	100.0	65.7	18.1	69.2	11.3	0.9	0.4	100.0	87.4	4.2	486
Vojvodina	11.5	54.3	21.8	4.3	8.2	100.0	65.7	20.9	65.0	11.7	1.1	1.4	100.0	85.8	4.6	283
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.3	77.6	11.7	0.7	2.7	100.0	84.9	20.1	74.5	4.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	94.6	0.7	246
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.6	69.8	8.6	1.1	6.9	100.0	83.4	21.2	70.7	3.3	0.8	4.0	100.0	91.9	1.1	1,138
Age																
15–19	11.9	63.1	16.5	2.0	6.5	100.0	75.0	17.6	71.9	6.9	1.1	2.6	100.0	89.4	2.0	434
15–17	11.4	62.4	17.6	2.8	5.7	100.0	73.9	16.5	72.7	6.5	1.8	2.5	100.0	89.3	2.8	272
18–19	12.8	64.2	14.5	0.8	7.8	100.0	77.0	19.3	70.5	7.5	0.0	2.8	100.0	89.8	0.8	162
20–24	10.5	66.9	13.3	2.0	7.2	100.0	77.5	19.4	71.7	6.7	0.7	1.5	100.0	91.1	2.0	392
25–29	13.7	60.8	17.2	2.0	6.3	100.0	74.6	22.1	68.2	5.5	0.4	3.9	100.0	90.3	2.0	295
30–34	10.7	66.1	14.9	2.5	5.8	100.0	76.8	20.3	69.4	7.4	0.6	2.2	100.0	89.7	2.8	261
35–39	13.7	66.1	12.6	3.2	4.4	100.0	79.8	21.3	68.5	7.2	1.9	1.1	100.0	89.8	3.5	254
40–44	12.7	63.4	17.0	1.3	5.7	100.0	76.1	21.8	68.7	5.6	0.0	3.9	100.0	90.5	1.3	233
45–49	10.3	71.9	8.9	2.0	6.8	100.0	82.2	22.0	70.0	4.9	1.1	2.1	100.0	91.9	2.0	284
Education																
Pre-primary or none	8.9	65.8	12.9	4.2	8.1	100.0	74.8	15.5	71.9	5.4	1.2	5.9	100.0	87.4	4.2	204
Primary	11.0	65.1	14.8	1.8	7.3	100.0	76.1	19.5	70.5	6.9	0.7	2.3	100.0	90.1	1.9	1,396
Secondary or higher	15.1	65.9	14.1	2.2	2.7	100.0	81.0	24.2	68.0	5.2	1.0	1.5	100.0	92.3	2.4	552
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	10.6	60.7	17.2	4.8	6.7	100.0	71.3	14.4	71.5	8.2	2.8	3.1	100.0	85.9	5.0	393
Second	12.5	59.4	16.8	1.7	9.5	100.0	71.9	21.4	65.7	8.4	0.2	4.3	100.0	87.1	1.9	381
Middle	9.7	66.5	15.9	1.5	6.3	100.0	76.2	16.1	74.0	6.6	0.5	2.8	100.0	90.1	1.5	441
Fourth	13.3	68.4	12.2	1.5	4.6	100.0	81.7	23.9	69.0	5.2	0.5	1.4	100.0	93.0	1.5	479
Richest	12.9	70.2	10.8	1.5	4.5	100.0	83.1	25.0	69.6	4.1	0.4	1.0	100.0	94.5	1.5	458
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 per cent	10.9	62.4	16.6	2.7	7.5	100.0	73.3	17.2	70.6	7.7	1.1	3.4	100.0	87.8	2.8	1,215
Richest 40 per cent	13.1	69.3	11.5	1.5	4.6	100.0	82.4	24.4	69.3	4.6	0.5	1.2	100.0	93.7	1.5	938

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 — Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.6.1MR: Feelings of safety (men 15–24)

Per cent distribution of men age 15–24 years by feeling of safety walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark and being home alone after dark, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Per cent distribution of men who walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark feel [A]:				Total	Percentage of men who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark[1]	Per cent distribution of men who being home alone after dark feel[A]:				Total	Percentage of men who feel safe home alone after dark	Percentage of men who after dark feel very unsafe walking alone in their neighbourhood or being home alone	Number of men
	Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Never walk alone after dark			Very safe	Safe	Unsafe	Never home alone after dark				
Total	29.6	64.5	4.7	1.2	100.0	94.1	43.2	54.6	1.4	0.8	100.0	97.8	0.0	435
Area														
Urban	28.8	64.0	5.6	1.7	100.0	92.7	42.2	55.2	1.5	1.1	100.0	97.4	0.0	320
Other	31.8	66.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	97.9	45.9	53.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	115
Region														
Belgrade	32.5	57.6	8.2	1.7	100.0	90.1	38.9	57.1	2.3	1.7	100.0	96.0	0.0	93
Vojvodina	27.1	68.3	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.4	49.4	50.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	62
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(33.5)	(63.7)	(2.7)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.3)	(41.6)	(58.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	28.4	66.4	3.7	1.6	100.0	94.8	43.5	54.1	1.7	0.8	100.0	97.5	0.0	237
Age														
15–19	28.0	63.9	6.7	1.3	100.0	91.9	39.5	56.8	2.8	0.8	100.0	96.4	0.0	215
15–17	30.1	62.1	6.3	1.5	100.0	92.2	41.0	55.5	2.8	0.7	100.0	96.5	0.0	140
18–19	24.1	67.4	7.5	1.1	100.0	91.5	36.7	59.4	2.8	1.1	100.0	96.1	0.0	75
20–24	31.1	65.1	2.7	1.1	100.0	96.2	46.7	52.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	0.0	220
Education														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	22.9	71.5	4.6	1.0	100.0	94.3	40.7	57.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	98.2	0.0	252
Secondary or higher	39.5	54.5	5.0	1.0	100.0	94.0	46.3	51.4	1.3	1.0	100.0	97.7	0.0	175
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	32.6	52.2	11.4	3.7	100.0	84.8	52.0	43.2	3.5	1.2	100.0	95.2	0.0	78
Second	31.6	61.2	5.7	1.4	100.0	92.9	45.5	53.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	0.0	67
Middle	21.6	76.1	1.7	0.6	100.0	97.7	38.1	60.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	112
Fourth	31.3	62.7	5.9	0.0	100.0	94.1	41.8	56.0	1.3	0.9	100.0	97.8	0.0	81
Richest	33.4	64.8	1.0	0.8	100.0	98.2	41.4	56.5	1.2	0.8	100.0	98.0	0.0	97
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	27.6	65.0	5.7	1.8	100.0	92.6	44.3	53.5	1.5	0.7	100.0	97.8	0.0	257
Richest 40 per cent	32.5	63.8	3.2	0.4	100.0	96.3	41.6	56.3	1.3	0.9	100.0	97.9	0.0	178

[1] MICS indicator PR.14 — Safety; SDG indicator 16.1.4
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Very unsafe".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

9.5 ATTITUDES TOWARDS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

The Serbia MICS 2025 and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 assessed the attitudes of women age 15–49 years and men age 15–24 years towards wife/partner beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands/partners are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions is to capture attitudes that justify the use of violence against girls and women when traditionally defined gender roles are not fulfilled or upheld. It is not a direct measure of the prevalence of partner violence but can offer clues on how girls and women are perceived within a society and prevailing social norms about their status and expected roles. The responses to these questions can be found in Tables PR.7.1W and PR.7.1WR for women and in Tables PR.7.1M and PR.7.1MR for men.

Tables PR.7.2W and PR.7.2WR present the percentage of women age 15–49 years who know where to report domestic violence, by place of reporting. Tables PR.7.2M and PR.7.2MR present the same information for men.

Table PR.7.1: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of population age 15–24 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of population who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of people
Total	0.1	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.0	1,894
Sex							
Male	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	953
Female	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	941
Area							
Urban	0.2	1.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	1,170
Other	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	724
Region							
Belgrade	0.4	1.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.1	393
Vojvodina	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	390
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	818
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	1.3	1.0	0.2	0.2	1.3	293
Age							
15–19	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.0	881
15–17	0.4	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.2	574
18–19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	307
20–24	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	1,013
Education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	85
Secondary	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	1,158
Higher	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	651
Marital status							
Currently married/in union	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	127
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Never married/in union	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	1,751
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.2	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.1	1,646
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Roma	0.0	1.1	0.9	0.7	0.7	1.1	93
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	59
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.2	1.8	286
Second	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	433
Middle	0.0	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	325
Fourth	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	402
Richest	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	448

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.1W: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
Total	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	4,701
Area							
Urban	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	2,988
Other	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.0	1,713
Region							
Belgrade	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1,084
Vojvodina	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.8	996
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	1,874
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.3	1.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	1.8	748
Age							
15–19	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	591
15–17	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	396
18–19	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	195
20–24	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	656
25–29	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	635
30–34	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	1.1	528
35–39	0.0	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.2	589
40–44	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	739
45–49	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.5	962
Education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.3	4.3	1.5	1.2	1.5	5.5	305
Secondary	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.7	2,230
Higher	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	2,164
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital status							
Currently married/in union	0.2	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	2,442
Formerly married/in union	0.3	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.3	1.9	476
Never married/in union	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1,783
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	4,111
Albanian	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	54
Bosnian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
Hungarian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	89
Roma	2.1	5.5	2.7	1.9	2.4	7.9	156
Other	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	160
Does not want to declare	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.8	2.0	1.0	0.8	0.7	2.8	623
Second	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.9	979
Middle	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	935
Fourth	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,002
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1,162

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.1M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
Total	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.3	806
Area							
Urban	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	1.5	499
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.9	307
Region							
Belgrade	0.0	2.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.8	185
Vojvodina	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	149
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.5	347
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	1.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	125
Age							
15–19	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.5	369
15–17	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.8	235
18–19	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.9	134
20–24	0.0	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	437
Education							
Primary, pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Secondary	0.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	1.6	540
Higher	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	236
Marital status							
Currently married/in union	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Never married/in union	0.1	1.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	1.4	761
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	704
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Roma	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	42
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.5	0.8	1.1	1.3	0.0	2.7	124
Second	0.0	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	195
Middle	0.0	2.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	117
Fourth	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	167
Richest	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	203

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.2: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places

Percentage of population age 15–24 years who know where to report domestic violence, and the percentage who know that domestic violence can be reported to selected institutions and services, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of population who know where to report domestic violence	Number of people	Percentage of population who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of people who know where to report domestic violence
			Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	94.1	1,894	89.0	20.2	18.0	28.7	13.1	8.4	0.1	1,782
Sex										
Male	92.5	953	90.5	21.4	18.3	21.7	7.7	6.3	0.0	881
Female	95.7	941	87.6	18.9	17.7	35.7	18.6	10.5	0.1	901
Area										
Urban	93.3	1,170	87.0	15.6	14.9	28.2	12.8	9.8	0.0	1,091
Other	95.4	724	92.3	27.5	23.1	29.5	13.6	6.2	0.2	691
Region										
Belgrade	90.8	393	83.2	2.3	4.4	18.9	13.7	7.7	0.1	357
Vojvodina	92.5	390	85.1	3.0	3.9	29.6	8.9	4.3	0.0	361
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.1	818	94.1	43.3	33.9	32.5	16.1	10.6	0.0	794
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.2	293	88.1	2.5	10.8	30.1	9.6	8.4	0.4	270
Age										
15–19	93.7	881	88.8	21.3	18.4	25.6	10.5	7.8	0.2	826
15–17	94.6	574	90.4	25.9	19.4	23.6	10.7	8.2	0.2	544
18–19	91.8	307	86.0	12.8	16.6	29.3	10.2	7.1	0.1	282
20–24	94.5	1,013	89.2	19.2	17.6	31.4	15.4	8.9	0.0	956
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	87.2	85	85.7	20.1	12.1	16.9	5.8	5.3	0.0	74
Secondary	93.7	1,158	90.1	24.1	21.2	25.6	10.7	7.7	0.1	1,085
Higher	95.7	651	87.6	13.1	13.2	35.6	18.3	10.0	0.1	623
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	91.6	127	85.7	14.0	11.8	29.5	11.4	8.4	0.0	116
Formerly married/in union	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Never married/in union	94.2	1,751	89.4	20.8	18.6	28.6	13.1	8.3	0.1	1,650
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	94.6	1,646	89.5	22.5	19.9	29.9	14.4	8.9	0.1	1,557
Albanian	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Bosnian	95.5	40	86.8	7.3	2.8	34.3	5.1	11.6	0.4	39
Hungarian	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Roma	84.0	93	82.6	6.8	8.2	11.1	1.6	0.3	0.0	78
Other	(95.7)	59	(84.8)	(2.0)	(1.7)	(20.3)	(5.7)	(7.9)	(0.0)	56
Does not want to declare	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	91.9	286	89.0	21.6	21.1	30.8	8.0	3.1	0.0	263
Second	96.1	433	92.1	33.9	28.9	30.5	13.7	10.9	0.3	416
Middle	94.3	325	90.1	18.6	20.5	30.0	15.8	7.8	0.2	306
Fourth	94.5	402	89.7	20.4	15.0	29.3	13.9	11.2	0.0	380
Richest	93.0	448	84.7	6.9	6.4	24.0	13.3	7.2	0.0	417

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.2W: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know where to report domestic violence, and the percentage who know that domestic violence can be reported to selected institutions and services, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who know where to report domestic violence	Number of women	Percentage of women who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of women who know where to report domestic violence
			Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	94.3	4,701	86.8	16.2	16.5	37.0	17.7	9.8	0.3	4,434
Area										
Urban	94.7	2,988	86.0	13.9	15.6	37.9	18.7	11.3	0.4	2,829
Other	93.6	1,713	88.1	20.3	18.0	35.3	16.1	7.1	0.1	1,605
Region										
Belgrade	95.5	1,084	83.2	4.5	7.7	32.4	22.0	11.4	0.8	1,035
Vojvodina	91.8	996	81.6	3.3	7.2	43.3	14.9	5.0	0.2	914
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.8	1,874	92.8	35.6	29.1	36.8	18.7	11.4	0.1	1,796
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.2	748	83.9	1.6	10.1	35.6	12.8	9.9	0.2	689
Age										
15–19	95.8	591	88.2	23.1	20.8	31.0	16.1	11.0	0.2	566
15–17	95.7	396	90.1	27.6	21.4	28.4	15.7	12.8	0.3	379
18–19	96.0	195	84.2	13.9	19.4	36.4	16.8	7.4	0.0	188
20–24	95.8	656	87.1	15.9	15.2	39.9	21.0	10.0	0.0	629
25–29	93.1	635	86.7	20.7	23.3	40.6	18.4	10.8	0.7	592
30–34	94.1	528	85.7	10.6	13.4	34.8	16.6	9.9	0.1	496
35–39	93.3	589	84.6	8.5	10.7	36.7	17.0	9.7	0.6	550
40–44	94.4	739	87.0	9.8	10.8	38.7	20.4	9.3	0.1	698
45–49	93.9	962	87.7	21.9	19.8	36.2	15.1	8.6	0.4	903
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	87.0	305	83.5	10.2	7.9	22.4	8.0	3.5	0.0	265
Secondary	94.2	2,230	88.2	20.9	19.2	34.9	14.9	9.0	0.3	2,100
Higher	95.5	2,164	85.8	12.3	14.9	41.2	22.0	11.6	0.3	2,066
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	93.0	2,442	85.6	13.6	14.6	36.1	17.1	8.3	0.3	2,271
Formerly married/in union	96.6	476	89.4	18.9	17.3	40.8	14.1	11.9	0.3	460
Never married/in union	95.5	1,783	87.7	19.1	18.8	37.2	19.5	11.3	0.2	1,702
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	95.5	4,111	87.8	17.7	17.9	37.9	19.0	10.2	0.3	3,924
Albanian	94.5	54	90.4	5.9	6.6	23.3	18.0	4.5	3.1	51
Bosnian	97.2	105	89.5	7.7	2.9	42.1	7.8	16.8	0.2	102
Hungarian	85.5	89	78.6	3.4	6.8	46.1	13.5	12.3	0.0	76
Roma	85.0	156	81.1	9.9	7.4	18.8	4.8	0.9	0.0	133
Other	77.0	160	68.5	3.0	6.7	24.7	9.0	5.3	0.0	123
Does not want to declare	(93.1)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	92.2	623	87.6	16.3	16.3	32.9	11.8	4.7	0.0	574
Second	93.9	979	89.4	28.1	25.7	36.7	14.3	11.6	0.1	919
Middle	93.5	935	86.0	13.6	14.6	37.0	18.5	8.5	0.0	874
Fourth	95.6	1,002	87.1	16.6	15.5	39.5	20.8	11.3	0.4	958
Richest	95.4	1,162	84.5	8.0	11.1	37.2	20.6	10.8	0.7	1,108

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.2M: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who know where to report domestic violence, and the percentage who know that domestic violence can be reported to selected institutions and services, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of men who know where to report domestic violence	Number of men	Percentage of men who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of men who know where to report domestic violence
			Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	92.5	806	90.5	21.4	18.3	21.7	7.7	6.3	0.0	745
Area										
Urban	91.2	499	88.8	15.8	13.9	20.1	6.9	7.7	0.1	455
Other	94.6	307	93.1	30.5	25.5	24.4	9.0	4.2	0.0	290
Region										
Belgrade	87.6	185	85.8	2.2	1.7	11.6	7.2	3.8	0.2	162
Vojvodina	89.3	149	84.4	1.8	3.6	17.6	3.9	2.9	0.0	133
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.4	347	94.9	46.5	37.7	28.2	10.5	8.6	0.0	335
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.4	125	92.4	3.6	6.6	23.8	5.3	7.8	0.0	115
Age										
15–19	91.5	369	89.5	20.0	16.2	20.0	4.9	4.6	0.1	338
15–17	93.5	235	90.6	24.5	17.5	18.5	5.3	3.3	0.0	220
18–19	87.9	134	87.6	12.1	14.0	22.7	4.3	6.9	0.3	118
20–24	93.3	437	91.3	22.6	20.1	23.2	10.1	7.8	0.0	407
Education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	(85.8)	30	(85.8)	(13.6)	(8.6)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Secondary	91.7	540	89.6	25.6	22.6	20.5	7.0	6.2	0.0	495
Higher	95.0	236	93.1	12.9	9.7	26.8	10.2	7.4	0.2	224
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	90.0	40	85.8	22.8	13.5	17.0	7.1	14.5	0.0	36
Formerly married/in union	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Never married/in union	92.5	761	91.0	21.5	18.7	22.1	7.8	5.6	0.0	705
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	92.9	704	90.8	24.2	20.4	23.4	8.8	6.9	0.1	653
Albanian	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Bosnian	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Hungarian	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Roma	(81.3)	42	(81.3)	(1.5)	(5.5)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
Other	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Does not want to declare	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	88.8	124	87.9	22.6	22.0	26.0	4.2	0.8	0.0	110
Second	94.5	195	92.3	37.3	31.7	28.2	8.2	9.2	0.0	185
Middle	95.4	117	95.4	23.5	22.4	17.9	11.2	4.2	0.3	112
Fourth	92.1	167	91.1	17.9	13.5	19.0	6.6	10.3	0.0	154
Richest	91.3	203	86.9	7.1	4.9	17.4	8.2	4.9	0.0	185

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.1R: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of population age 15–24 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of population who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of people
Total	1.8	5.3	2.3	1.3	1.1	7.1	1,275
Sex							
Male	1.4	5.0	1.6	1.0	0.7	6.4	630
Female	2.2	5.6	2.9	1.5	1.5	7.9	645
Area							
Urban	1.7	5.7	1.9	1.0	0.7	7.3	960
Other	2.1	4.2	3.4	1.9	2.1	6.7	315
Region							
Belgrade	2.8	5.6	2.7	1.1	1.0	7.4	284
Vojvodina	2.8	6.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	9.4	176
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	131
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.5	5.9	2.4	1.3	1.2	7.8	685
Age							
15–19	2.8	5.3	2.3	1.7	1.6	7.4	651
15–17	2.2	3.6	2.4	2.1	1.4	5.5	415
18–19	3.9	8.5	2.0	1.1	1.9	10.6	236
20–24	0.8	5.3	2.2	0.7	0.5	6.9	624
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(0.0)	(12.5)	(8.1)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(20.6)	39
Primary	2.4	6.4	3.0	1.8	1.7	8.5	739
Secondary or higher	1.0	3.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	4.1	497
Marital status							
Currently married/in union	1.9	5.7	3.2	1.3	0.9	8.4	427
Formerly married/in union	2.5	12.9	2.5	4.2	2.5	14.6	76
Never married/in union	1.7	4.4	1.7	1.0	1.0	5.7	772
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	4.3	5.9	4.8	3.5	3.9	9.9	236
Second	2.8	6.0	4.4	2.5	1.0	9.8	205
Middle	0.5	5.7	1.3	0.2	0.2	6.5	290
Fourth	1.5	5.9	0.9	0.8	0.6	6.4	267
Richest	0.6	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	4.2	277
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	2.4	5.8	3.3	1.9	1.6	8.5	732
Richest 40 per cent	1.1	4.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	5.3	543

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.1WR: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of women
Total	2.7	6.8	3.3	2.3	1.4	9.0	2,153
Area							
Urban	2.4	6.1	2.9	2.0	0.9	8.2	1,652
Other	3.8	9.3	4.9	3.2	2.9	11.6	501
Region							
Belgrade	1.4	4.1	2.5	1.3	0.9	5.9	486
Vojvodina	4.0	8.6	3.4	1.9	0.9	12.0	283
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.4	0.4	1.3	246
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.4	8.8	4.4	3.2	1.9	11.2	1,138
Age							
15–19	3.4	5.9	2.3	2.3	2.2	7.6	434
15–17	3.1	5.3	2.8	3.0	2.8	7.2	272
18–19	3.9	6.7	1.5	1.1	1.1	8.2	162
20–24	0.8	5.4	3.6	0.7	0.7	8.2	392
25–29	3.0	7.6	3.1	3.0	1.2	8.8	295
30–34	4.3	8.2	5.6	3.8	2.9	12.2	261
35–39	2.9	8.0	4.4	2.3	0.7	10.5	254
40–44	3.0	5.2	2.7	3.2	1.4	7.1	233
45–49	1.9	8.6	2.2	1.7	0.4	9.6	284
Education							
Pre-primary or none	3.8	7.2	6.2	3.8	2.1	11.7	204
Primary	3.0	8.7	3.8	2.6	1.5	10.8	1,396
Secondary or higher	1.4	1.9	1.1	1.0	0.7	3.4	552
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status							
Currently married/in union	2.9	7.8	4.0	2.6	1.2	10.6	1,372
Formerly married/in union	2.8	7.4	2.7	2.4	2.0	8.8	286
Never married/in union	2.1	3.8	1.9	1.3	1.6	4.6	495
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	6.3	12.4	7.8	5.9	4.3	16.3	393
Second	4.1	9.8	5.2	3.7	1.9	12.6	381
Middle	1.6	6.1	2.5	2.0	0.8	8.2	441
Fourth	1.9	5.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	6.5	479
Richest	0.3	2.1	1.3	0.1	0.0	3.1	458
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	3.9	9.3	5.0	3.8	2.3	12.2	1,215
Richest 40 per cent	1.1	3.7	1.1	0.3	0.2	4.8	938

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 — Attitudes towards domestic violence

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.1MR: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of men who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:						
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	Number of men
Total	1.4	5.0	1.6	1.0	0.7	6.4	435
Area							
Urban	1.6	6.5	1.7	0.6	0.5	7.3	320
Other	1.0	1.0	1.1	2.0	1.0	4.0	115
Region							
Belgrade	2.9	6.6	2.7	0.8	0.8	7.9	93
Vojvodina	3.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	1.5	4.2	62
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.6	5.5	1.4	1.1	0.5	7.5	237
Age							
15–19	2.1	4.8	2.2	1.2	1.0	7.1	215
15–17	1.1	1.7	2.0	1.2	0.0	3.8	140
18–19	3.8	10.4	2.5	1.3	2.8	13.3	75
20–24	0.8	5.3	0.9	0.8	0.3	5.7	220
Education							
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Primary	1.9	4.5	2.5	1.7	1.1	6.6	252
Secondary or higher	0.8	4.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	175
Marital status							
Currently married/in union	1.5	4.1	1.4	1.6	0.8	4.9	123
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Never married/in union	1.2	4.5	1.4	0.5	0.4	6.2	298
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	3.2	2.4	2.9	1.7	2.7	5.6	78
Second	1.9	0.7	4.5	3.4	0.0	6.0	67
Middle	0.0	6.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	6.7	112
Fourth	2.1	7.5	0.9	0.9	0.9	7.5	81
Richest	0.8	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	97
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	1.4	3.8	2.4	1.4	0.8	6.2	257
Richest 40 per cent	1.4	6.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	6.7	178

[1] MICS indicator PR.15 — Attitudes towards domestic violence
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.2R: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places

Percentage of population age 15–24 years who know where to report domestic violence, and the percentage who know that domestic violence can be reported to selected institutions and services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of population who know where to report domestic violence	Number of people	Percentage of population who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of people who know where to report domestic violence
			Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	86.7	1,275	84.7	6.9	3.4	18.9	3.5	1.6	0.0	1,106
Sex										
Male	89.4	630	87.6	9.1	3.8	18.5	2.6	1.2	0.0	563
Female	84.1	645	81.9	4.7	2.9	19.4	4.3	2.0	0.0	543
Area										
Urban	87.1	960	84.7	7.2	3.7	18.8	4.2	1.6	0.0	837
Other	85.6	315	84.8	5.9	2.3	19.3	1.5	1.8	0.0	269
Region										
Belgrade	81.3	284	78.5	2.0	1.0	13.2	5.0	2.7	0.0	231
Vojvodina	85.1	176	82.2	0.0	0.6	13.3	1.3	1.1	0.0	149
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.1	131	93.1	15.7	4.5	32.5	6.0	1.8	0.0	122
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.2	685	86.3	8.9	4.8	20.2	2.9	1.3	0.0	604
Age										
15–19	85.5	651	84.2	5.2	3.2	15.9	1.6	1.2	0.0	556
15–17	85.2	415	84.3	4.8	4.4	13.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	353
18–19	86.1	236	84.1	6.0	1.1	21.0	2.2	2.1	0.0	203
20–24	88.0	624	85.2	8.6	3.5	22.1	5.5	2.1	0.0	550
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(79.8)	39	(76.9)	(7.6)	(3.4)	(11.6)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Primary	84.8	739	82.7	6.7	3.8	17.4	3.7	1.3	0.0	626
Secondary or higher	90.2	497	88.3	7.1	2.7	21.8	3.2	2.2	0.0	449
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	88.1	427	85.1	7.7	3.3	22.2	4.5	1.2	0.0	376
Formerly married/in union	85.3	76	82.4	3.7	3.0	16.0	3.9	1.5	0.0	65
Never married/in union	86.2	772	84.7	6.7	3.4	17.4	2.9	1.9	0.0	665
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	81.2	236	79.0	2.8	1.0	20.3	2.9	2.3	0.0	192
Second	86.8	205	85.1	5.1	2.5	16.8	3.7	1.6	0.0	178
Middle	89.4	290	86.1	12.6	4.9	26.8	4.6	1.2	0.0	260
Fourth	85.4	267	84.5	4.4	4.8	17.0	1.6	0.8	0.0	228
Richest	90.0	277	88.0	7.8	3.0	13.0	4.5	2.2	0.0	249
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	86.0	732	83.6	7.4	3.0	21.9	3.8	1.7	0.0	629
Richest 40 per cent	87.7	543	86.3	6.2	3.9	15.0	3.1	1.5	0.0	477

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.2WR: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who know where to report domestic violence, and the percentage who know that domestic violence can be reported to selected institutions and services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who know where to report domestic violence	Number of women	Percentage of women who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of women who know where to report domestic violence
			Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	84.5	2,153	79.7	3.9	2.1	22.1	5.8	2.7	0.0	1,820
Area										
Urban	84.8	1,652	80.3	3.8	1.9	21.5	6.0	3.0	0.1	1,401
Other	83.5	501	77.8	4.3	2.8	24.2	5.0	2.0	0.0	419
Region										
Belgrade	82.3	486	77.6	1.8	1.5	15.4	8.7	2.8	0.0	400
Vojvodina	81.8	283	72.6	0.0	1.2	21.1	4.9	3.1	0.3	232
Sumadija and Western Serbia	93.7	246	91.3	12.8	2.2	38.1	5.9	3.7	0.0	231
Southern and Eastern Serbia	84.1	1,138	79.9	3.8	2.6	21.8	4.7	2.4	0.0	957
Age										
15–19	83.4	434	81.9	4.2	2.3	18.0	2.5	1.8	0.0	362
15–17	81.4	272	80.4	4.3	3.2	15.5	2.5	1.2	0.0	222
18–19	86.9	162	84.4	4.0	0.9	22.3	2.5	2.8	0.0	141
20–24	84.9	392	81.9	5.3	3.5	20.9	6.4	2.3	0.0	333
25–29	83.1	295	75.8	3.1	2.1	23.6	4.1	2.9	0.0	245
30–34	83.8	261	78.0	3.5	2.1	25.3	7.7	4.2	0.0	219
35–39	88.0	254	81.3	3.2	1.4	24.2	9.1	3.2	0.4	223
40–44	83.1	233	78.1	4.2	0.5	22.2	5.0	2.1	0.0	194
45–49	85.8	284	79.0	3.1	2.0	23.9	7.6	3.3	0.0	244
Education										
Pre-primary or none	75.8	204	70.0	3.1	1.8	16.2	2.0	1.0	0.0	155
Primary	83.5	1,396	79.0	2.4	1.9	20.8	5.7	1.8	0.1	1,165
Secondary or higher	90.4	552	85.0	7.9	2.8	27.7	7.3	5.8	0.0	499
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	83.2	1,372	77.8	3.0	1.8	23.0	5.7	2.7	0.0	1,142
Formerly married/in union	89.2	286	83.7	5.2	2.7	24.8	6.5	2.2	0.3	255
Never married/in union	85.3	495	82.7	5.8	2.8	18.3	5.6	3.1	0.0	422
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	82.3	393	76.2	3.0	1.8	24.7	4.3	2.1	0.2	324
Second	81.0	381	76.8	2.1	1.7	20.1	4.4	1.6	0.0	308
Middle	84.6	441	80.0	5.0	2.8	23.9	5.0	1.7	0.0	373
Fourth	84.3	479	79.6	3.8	2.8	22.7	6.3	4.2	0.0	404
Richest	89.4	458	84.9	5.3	1.5	19.3	8.3	3.7	0.0	410
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	82.7	1,215	77.8	3.4	2.1	23.0	4.6	1.8	0.1	1,005
Richest 40 per cent	86.8	938	82.2	4.5	2.1	21.0	7.3	4.0	0.0	814

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table PR.7.2MR: Awareness of domestic violence reporting places (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who know where to report domestic violence, and the percentage who know that domestic violence can be reported to selected institutions and services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of men who know where to report domestic violence	Number of men	Percentage of men who know domestic violence can be reported to:							Number of men who know where to report domestic violence
			Police	Public prosecutor	Health facility	Centre for social work	Safe house	SOS phone line	Other	
Total	89.4	435	87.6	9.1	3.8	18.5	2.6	1.2	0.0	389
Area										
Urban	90.3	320	88.2	10.4	4.6	17.8	3.6	1.1	0.0	289
Other	87.1	115	86.0	5.4	1.7	20.3	0.0	1.4	0.0	100
Region										
Belgrade	81.0	93	79.4	1.7	0.0	12.1	2.3	1.7	0.0	75
Vojvodina	92.2	62	90.6	0.0	0.0	8.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	57
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(92.7)	43	(92.7)	(18.2)	(5.7)	(37.2)	(8.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Southern and Eastern Serbia	91.5	237	89.1	12.7	6.0	20.1	1.8	1.5	0.0	217
Age										
15–19	87.8	215	86.8	6.4	4.1	13.6	0.7	0.5	0.0	189
15–17	89.2	140	88.4	5.3	5.6	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	125
18–19	85.1	75	83.8	8.4	1.4	19.5	1.9	1.3	0.0	64
20–24	91.1	220	88.4	11.7	3.5	23.3	4.5	1.9	0.0	200
Education										
Pre-primary or none	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	88.6	252	86.6	10.6	4.3	18.3	3.3	1.7	0.0	223
Secondary or higher	92.0	175	90.2	6.7	3.3	19.6	1.8	0.6	0.0	161
Marital/Union status										
Currently married/in union	95.4	123	91.4	13.3	3.4	25.1	5.4	1.8	0.0	117
Formerly married/in union	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Never married/in union	87.7	298	86.6	7.7	4.2	16.6	1.6	1.0	0.0	261
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	81.7	78	80.2	1.5	0.0	17.7	2.2	2.0	0.0	63
Second	92.8	67	91.3	7.4	2.8	16.6	2.7	1.6	0.0	62
Middle	93.9	112	89.4	18.6	5.2	30.6	4.5	1.7	0.0	105
Fourth	85.3	81	85.3	6.4	6.6	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Richest	91.7	97	91.0	7.5	3.6	9.7	2.9	0.7	0.0	89
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	89.9	257	87.1	10.5	3.0	23.1	3.3	1.8	0.0	231
Richest 40 per cent	88.8	178	88.4	7.0	5.0	11.8	1.6	0.4	0.0	158

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

10 LIVE IN A SAFE AND CLEAN ENVIRONMENT

10.1 DRINKING WATER

Access to safe drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) is essential for good health, welfare and productivity and is widely recognised as a human right[148]. Inadequate WASH is primarily responsible for the transmission of diseases such as cholera, diarrhoea, dysentery, hepatitis A, typhoid, and polio. Diarrhoeal diseases exacerbate malnutrition and remain a leading global cause of child deaths.

Drinking water may be contaminated with human or animal faeces containing pathogens, or with chemical and physical contaminants with harmful effects on child health and development. While improving water quality is critical to prevent disease, improving the accessibility and availability of drinking water is equally important, particularly for women and girls who usually bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.[149] Similarly, the impact of inadequate drinking water on health, welfare and productivity varies across different population subgroups and disaggregated data are crucial for assessing inequalities.

The SDG targets relating to drinking water aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.1) in households. For more information on global targets and indicators please visit the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP).[150]

The distribution of household members by main source of drinking water is shown in Tables WS.1.1 and WS.1.1R. The household members using `improved sources' of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, to yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, rainwater collection, tanker-truck, bottled water, and large bottle/dispenser refill. Unimproved sources of drinking water are unprotected wells, unprotected springs. Open water sources located above ground including rivers, lakes, ponds, streams, canals, reservoirs, and irrigation channels are categorised as 'surface water' and considered as 'no facility'.

Tables WS.1.2 and WS.1.2R show the distribution of household members with drinking water on premises (piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, reported to be located in own dwelling, yard/plot, or where households do not collect water) and the amount of time taken per round trip to collect water (including queuing) for users of improved and unimproved sources. Household members using improved water sources located on premises or requiring up to and including 30 minutes per trip for water collection meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water services (SDG indicator 1.4.1 & 6.1.1).

Tables WS.1.3 and WS.1.3R present the distribution of household members without drinking water on premises disaggregated by the sex and age of the household member usually responsible for water collection. Tables WS.1.4 and WS.1.4R show the average time spent per trip by the household member mainly responsible for collecting drinking water disaggregated by sex and age.

Tables WS.1.5 and WS.1.5R show the percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month. Tables WS.1.5S and WS.1.5SR further present the per cent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month.

Tables WS.1.6 and WS.1.6R present the distribution of household members with an indicator of faecal contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested. The risk of faecal contamination is shown based on the number of *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) bacteria detected, ranging from low (<1 *E. coli* per 100 mL), to moderate (1–10 *E. coli* per 100 mL), high (11–100 *E. coli* per 100 mL) and very high risk (>100 *E. coli* per 100 mL).

Tables WS.1.6A and WS.1.6AR present the distribution of household members with an indicator of arsenic contamination detected in their drinking water source (point of collection), disaggregated by source of drinking water tested. The risk of arsenic contamination is shown based on the level of arsenic detected, ranging from low (<=10 µg/L), to moderate (>10–50 µg/L), high (>50 — <200 µg/L), and very high risk (>=200 µg/L).

[148] The human rights to water and sanitation were explicitly recognised by the UN General Assembly and Human Rights Council in 2010 and in 2015.

[149] WHO, and UNICEF. Safely Managed Drinking Water: thematic report on drinking water. Geneva: WHO Press, 2017. https://data.unicef.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/safely-managed-drinking-water-JMP-2017-1.pdf.

[150] JMP website. Accessed July 7 2025. https://washdata.org/.

Tables WS.1.8 and WS.1.8R show the percentage of household members with improved and unimproved drinking water sources accessible on premises, available when needed, and free from faecal contamination (at point of collection), as well as those free from faecal contamination and with arsenic levels less than 10 µg/L. Households with improved sources accessible on premises, with sufficient quantities of water available when needed, and free from faecal contamination meet the SDG criteria for 'safely managed' drinking water services (SDG indicator 6.1.1).

Tables WS.1.9 and WS.1.9R present the main methods by which households report treating water in order to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.), and using solar disinfection are considered appropriate methods of water treatment.

Table WS.1.1: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Per cent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Serbia, 2025

	Main source of drinking water															
	Improved sources[A]									Unimproved sources[B]						
	Piped water															
	Into dwelling	To yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water	Large bottle/ dispenser refill	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Other	Total	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	73.5	0.4	0.1	0.6	3.8	3.3	1.6	0.2	14.2	2.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	19,277
Area																
Urban	79.1	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.5	0.0	16.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11,932
Other	64.3	0.7	0.3	0.9	8.5	8.5	3.4	0.4	11.2	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.7	7,345
Region																
Belgrade	78.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.2	0.1	16.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,580
Vojvodina	59.5	0.5	0.1	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.1	0.1	28.3	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	78.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	6.9	5.4	1.9	0.0	5.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	77.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	3.8	6.0	3.6	0.6	6.7	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.4	3,757
Education of household head																
Primary, pre-primary or none	69.1	0.5	0.7	1.3	5.6	9.0	2.9	0.3	9.1	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	3,307
Secondary	74.2	0.4	0.0	0.7	4.4	2.8	1.8	0.2	13.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	9,847
Higher	74.7	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.0	18.4	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head																
Serbian	74.1	0.4	0.0	0.5	4.0	3.4	1.6	0.2	13.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	16,759
Albanian	70.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.0	5.7	0.0	0.0	12.6	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	231
Bosnian	77.4	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.4	2.5	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	385
Hungarian	59.4	0.0	0.8	3.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.3	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	433
Roma	77.9	1.9	3.0	0.9	3.9	1.2	2.0	0.0	6.2	1.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	559
Other	64.2	0.0	0.0	1.4	1.6	5.6	1.8	0.6	22.9	1.7	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	766
Does not want to declare	72.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.4	2.7	0.0	21.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	144
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	70.8	0.7	0.7	2.1	4.9	8.5	3.7	0.4	7.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.1	100.0	99.4	3,855
Second	75.5	0.7	0.0	0.2	4.0	5.3	2.4	0.3	10.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.9	3,858
Middle	71.5	0.2	0.0	0.4	6.8	1.9	1.3	0.1	15.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,852
Fourth	76.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	17.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,858
Richest	72.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	21.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	3,854

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 — Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] The following categories of improved sources are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection".

[B] The following categories of unimproved sources are not shown because no cases were found: "Surface water".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.2: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Per cent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, Serbia, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water								Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources						
	Water on premises[2,A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/Missing	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/Missing			
Total	97.6	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	19,277
Area											
Urban	98.9	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	11,932
Other	95.5	3.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.7	7,345
Region											
Belgrade	99.6	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	4,580
Vojvodina	96.7	2.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.5	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.2	3.1	1.2	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.2	3,757
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	95.2	3.5	0.9	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	3,307
Secondary	97.4	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	9,847
Higher	99.2	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
Main source of drinking water[B]											
Improved sources	97.8	1.7	0.5	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.5	19,250
Piped water	99.0	0.9	0.2	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	99.8	14,389
Into dwelling	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	14,167
To yard/plot	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	76
To neighbour	na	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	100.0	(100.0)	26
Public tap/standpipe	na	81.4	18.6	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	81.4	121
Tube well/Borehole	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	727
Protected well or spring	74.6	17.6	7.8	0.1	na	na	na	na	100.0	92.1	954
Tanker-truck	(0.0)	(73.4)	(26.6)	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	100.0	(73.4)	31
Bottled water	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	2,737
Large bottle/dispenser refill	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	413
Unimproved sources	na	na	na	na	(55.7)	(23.1)	(16.8)	(4.3)	100.0	0.0	26
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	(66.3)	(24.5)	(4.2)	(5.1)	100.0	0.0	22
Other	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0.0	4
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	97.9	1.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	16,759
Albanian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	231
Bosnian	96.6	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.3	385
Hungarian	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	433
Roma	92.3	5.1	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	559
Other	95.4	3.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	766
Does not want to declare	97.3	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.3	144
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	93.3	5.0	1.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.3	3,855
Second	97.7	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,858
Middle	98.2	1.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,852
Fourth	99.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	3,858
Richest	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	3,854

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 — Use of at least basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1

[2] MICS indicator WS.2a — Use of improved drinking water sources on premises; SDG indicator 6.1.1

[A] Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling, yard, or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes water piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, which by definition are off-premises. Households using these sources and who do not collect water are tabulated as improved drinking water sources with "up to and including 30 minutes" water collection time. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Serbia MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection", "Surface water".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na not applicable

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and per cent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises[A]	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10–14		Age 15–19		Age 20–24		Age 25–49		Age 50 or more		DK /Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Total	2.1	19,277	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	7.1	25.0	12.1	40.0	12.6	100.0	407
Area																	
Urban	0.6	11,932	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.8	12.4	50.9	4.9	100.0	70
Other	4.6	7,345	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.2	1.1	9.7	22.6	12.0	36.0	15.4	100.0	338
Region																	
Belgrade	0.4	4,580	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Vojvodina	2.2	4,805	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.9	40.4	14.6	33.1	1.1	100.0	103
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.0	6,135	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.0	9.6	17.4	2.7	31.3	36.2	100.0	123
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.4	3,757	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	2.0	16.3	17.1	54.6	2.9	100.0	165
Education of household head																	
Primary, pre-primary or none	3.2	3,307	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.5	2.4	12.5	20.3	13.6	30.6	15.4	100.0	106
Secondary	2.6	9,847	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.4	29.8	12.2	39.5	13.0	100.0	256
Higher	0.7	6,106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	14.3	6.5	76.1	0.0	100.0	45
Missing/DK	(*)	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources[B]	2.1	19,250	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	0.9	7.2	25.6	11.8	39.1	12.9	100.0	397
Tube well/ Borehole	1.3	727	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Protected well or spring	25.3	954	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.2	23.4	8.1	44.1	19.1	100.0	242
Rainwater collection	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tanker-truck	(100.0)	31	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(0.0)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(16.1)	(26.6)	(36.7)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Bottled water	3.5	2,737	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	97
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	4.3	413	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Unimproved sources	(40.0)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Unprotected well or spring	(28.6)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Surface water	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Average time spent collecting water per trip																	
Members do not collect	0.6	18,835	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	113
Up to and including 30 minutes	63.0	330	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.3	1.3	9.4	27.8	10.8	46.9	0.0	100.0	208
From 31 minutes to 1 hour	78.6	79	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	27.3	22.9	44.0	0.0	100.0	62
Over 1 hour to 3 hours	(77.5)	24	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.4)	(16.6)	(45.0)	(0.0)	100.0	19
Over 3 hours	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
DK/Missing	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table WS.1.3: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and per cent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises[A]	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10–14		Age 15–19		Age 20–24		Age 25–49		Age 50 or more		DK /Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Number of trips during last 7 days																	
Members do not collect	0.6	18,835	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	113
None	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
1–2	73.3	226	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	10.5	30.8	12.7	44.2	0.0	100.0	165
3–4	55.7	106	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	34.9	12.1	49.6	0.0	100.0	59
5–6	(94.6)	32	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(34.2)	(13.2)	(46.8)	(0.0)	100.0	30
7–8	(60.9)	38	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
9+	20.3	29	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
DK/Missing	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Ethnicity of household head																	
Serbian	2.1	16,759	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.1	5.7	25.9	11.7	40.0	14.2	100.0	347
Albanian	0.9	231	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Bosnian	1.9	385	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Hungarian	1.0	433	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Roma	2.0	559	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Other	4.1	766	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(22.8)	(60.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Does not want to declare	2.7	144	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	4.1	3,855	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.6	0.0	9.0	26.7	12.7	36.0	11.0	100.0	159
Second	3.0	3,858	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	4.1	18.6	12.0	39.7	21.7	100.0	117
Middle	2.2	3,852	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	21.3	13.4	47.2	11.7	100.0	83
Fourth	1.0	3,858	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.3)	(38.5)	(11.0)	(44.2)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Richest	0.2	3,854	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8

[A] Without water on premises are water sources that are either 1) piped to neighbor or public standpipe or from a water kiosk, or 2) water from other sources reported to not be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members collect water. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Serbia MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Piped water".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

na not applicable

Table WS.1.4: Time spent collecting water

Per cent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, Serbia, 2025

	Average time spent collecting water per trip								
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Over 3 hours	Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
Total	70.6	21.1	6.4	1.9	100.0	3.0	295	71.1	284
Sex of person usually collecting water									
Male	72.4	20.0	6.1	1.5	100.0	2.9	245	72.9	236
Female	61.6	26.5	8.1	3.8	100.0	3.7	50	62.2	49
Area									
Urban	61.1	28.9	10.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	68	60.0	66
Other	73.5	18.8	5.4	2.4	100.0	3.1	227	74.4	218
Region									
Belgrade	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16	(*)	16
Vojvodina	78.0	7.5	9.5	4.9	100.0	2.5	73	78.0	73
Sumadija and Western Serbia	68.3	25.4	6.3	0.0	100.0	3.9	68	72.0	64
Southern and Eastern Serbia	72.5	23.3	4.2	0.0	100.0	2.7	138	71.7	131
Age of person usually collecting water[A]									
10–14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3	(*)	3
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	(*)	2
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	(*)	2
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	(*)	4
25–49	66.8	24.9	4.3	4.0	100.0	2.6	90	66.8	90
50+	70.9	20.4	7.7	1.0	100.0	3.1	195	71.6	184
Education of person usually collecting water									
Primary, pre-primary or none	68.3	24.6	3.9	3.2	100.0	4.4	59	69.0	58
Secondary	75.4	16.1	6.6	2.0	100.0	2.7	181	76.4	174
Higher	57.2	34.0	8.8	0.0	100.0	2.4	55	55.7	53
Main source of drinking water[B]									
Improved sources	71.1	20	6.7	1.9	100.0	3.0	284	71.1	284
Tube well/Borehole	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9	(*)	9
Protected well or spring	69.4	22	7.1	1.5	100.0	2.9	242	69.4	242
Tanker-truck	(73.4)	(14.2)	(6.2)	(6.2)	100.0	(3.5)	31	(73.4)	31
Bottled water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	71.3	19.0	7.5	2.2	100.0	3.2	248	72.1	239
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7	(*)	7
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11	(*)	11
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24	(*)	22
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	71.3	18.7	6.0	4.1	100.0	3.8	136	73.2	129
Second	78.9	15.1	6.1	0.0	100.0	2.5	79	77.8	75
Middle	74.6	18.1	7.3	0.0	100.0	2.3	53	74.6	53
Fourth	(50.2)	(38.3)	(11.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.3)	19	(50.2)	19
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	8	(*)	8

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "0–9" and "18–19".
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Piped water: Into dwelling", "Piped water: To yard/plot", "Piped water: To neighbour", "Piped water: Public tap/standpipe", "Rainwater collection", "Large bottle/dispenser refill", "Surface water", "Unimproved sources".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.5: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			
	Improved[1]	Unimproved	Total[2]	
Total	91.6	0.1	91.7	19,277
Area				
Urban	93.9	0.0	94.0	11,932
Other	87.8	0.3	88.1	7,345
Region				
Belgrade	95.4	0.0	95.4	4,580
Vojvodina	95.1	0.0	95.1	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.1	0.1	90.2	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	84.9	0.6	85.5	3,757
Education of household head				
Primary, pre-primary or none	85.8	0.4	86.1	3,307
Secondary	91.9	0.1	92.0	9,847
Higher	94.3	0.0	94.3	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	92.5	0.1	92.6	16,759
Albanian	93.9	0.0	93.9	231
Bosnian	48.9	0.0	48.9	385
Hungarian	94.9	0.0	94.9	433
Roma	79.5	1.8	81.3	559
Other	97.4	0.2	97.6	766
Does not want to declare	96.5	0.0	96.5	144
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	85.0	0.6	85.6	3,855
Second	90.4	0.1	90.5	3,858
Middle	90.8	0.0	90.8	3,852
Fourth	95.6	0.0	95.6	3,858
Richest	96.2	0.0	96.2	3,854

[1] MICS indicator WS.2b — Use of improved water source with water available when needed: SDG indicator 6.1.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.3a — Availability of drinking water in the last month: SDG indicator 6.1.1
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.5S: Main reasons for insufficient water accessability

Per cent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month, Serbia, 2025

	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last month						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	29.7	1.5	61.4	0.0	6.3	1.0	100.0	1,592
Area								
Urban	33.5	1.0	56.4	0.0	8.2	0.9	100.0	716
Other	26.7	1.9	65.6	0.0	4.8	1.1	100.0	876
Region								
Belgrade	50.0	3.0	34.1	0.0	8.6	4.3	100.0	211
Vojvodina	65.4	6.1	11.7	0.0	16.3	0.5	100.0	235
Sumadija and Western Serbia	15.2	0.0	80.7	0.0	3.2	0.9	100.0	604
Southern and Eastern Serbia	22.5	0.6	72.3	0.0	4.5	0.2	100.0	542
Education of household head								
Primary, pre-primary or none	25.9	0.7	68.6	0.0	4.9	0.0	100.0	458
Secondary	27.5	1.8	62.3	0.0	7.1	1.3	100.0	789
Higher	39.9	1.8	50.0	0.0	6.4	1.9	100.0	344
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	29.7	1.5	61.4	0.0	6.3	1.0	100.0	1,592
Piped water	32.2	1.3	57.8	0.0	7.2	1.4	100.0	1,147
Into dwelling	32.6	1.3	58.1	0.0	6.7	1.2	100.0	1,123
To yard/plot	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
To neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Tube well/Borehole	5.6	0.0	94.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Protected well or spring	1.4	3.1	91.2	0.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	97
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Bottled water	23.3	0.0	69.1	0.0	7.6	0.0	100.0	184
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(84.1)	(2.1)	(13.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	59
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	26.9	1.2	63.2	0.0	7.4	1.3	100.0	1,231
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Bosnian	33.8	0.0	66.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	197
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Roma	48.5	0.0	43.1	0.0	8.4	0.0	100.0	105
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.3	1.6	68.2	0.0	5.4	0.5	100.0	556
Second	26.4	1.5	67.0	0.0	4.8	0.2	100.0	363
Middle	36.8	2.6	50.8	0.0	8.0	1.8	100.0	354
Fourth	37.1	0.0	52.9	0.0	6.9	3.1	100.0	171
Richest	33.1	0.0	57.5	0.0	8.7	0.8	100.0	148

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.6: Quality of drinking water source

Per cent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Serbia, 2025

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Low[2] (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total[1]	98.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	1.6	3,214
Area							
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	2,030
Other	96.3	1.1	0.9	1.7	100.0	3.7	1,184
Region							
Belgrade	98.7	0.6	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.3	801
Vojvodina	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.7	1.2	0.1	1.0	100.0	2.3	980
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.7	0.0	0.7	1.6	100.0	2.3	629
Education of household head							
Primary, pre-primary or none	98.3	0.6	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.7	528
Secondary	98.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	100.0	1.6	1,685
Higher	98.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	100.0	1.5	1,001
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources[2]	98.4	0.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	1.6	3,213
Piped water	99.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.9	2,587
Into dwelling	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	2,513
To yard/plot	92.9	0.0	7.1	0.0	100.0	7.1	69
To neighbour	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Tube well/Borehole	92.2	2.1	0.0	5.7	100.0	7.8	123
Protected well or spring	84.7	0.7	4.6	10.0	100.0	15.3	126
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	308
Large bottle/dispenser refill	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	65
Unimproved sources[B]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	98.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	100.0	1.6	2,785
Albanian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	46
Bosnian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	46
Hungarian	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.2	74
Roma	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	117
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	128
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	95.1	2.1	0.5	2.4	100.0	4.9	662
Second	97.7	1.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	2.3	597
Middle	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	0.6	654
Fourth	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	613
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	689

1 MICS indicator WS.4 — Faecal contamination of source water
2 MICS indicator WS.4a — Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination; SDG indicator 6.1.1
A As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.
B The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection", "Unprotected well", "Unprotected spring" and "Other".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table WS.1.6A: Quality of drinking water source — arsenic contamination

Per cent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of arsenic exposure by arsenic concentration detected in source drinking water, Serbia, 2025

	Risk level based on arsenic in ppb				Total	Percentage of household population exposed to arsenic levels >10 µg/L in source drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Low[2] (<=10 µg/L)	Moderate (>10–50 µg/L)	High (>50 – <200 µg/L)	Very high (>=200 µg/L)			
Total[1]	98.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	1.7	3,214
Area							
Urban	98.7	0.6	0.2	0.6	100.0	1.3	2,030
Other	97.8	0.8	0.4	1.1	100.0	2.2	1,184
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	801
Vojvodina	93.5	2.5	0.9	3.1	100.0	6.5	805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	980
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	629
Education of household head							
Primary, pre-primary or none	94.8	2.2	0.9	2.1	100.0	5.2	528
Secondary	99.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.9	1,685
Higher	98.8	0.1	0.0	1.0	100.0	1.2	1,001
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources[2]	98.3	0.6	0.3	0.8	100.0	1.7	3,213
Piped water	98.0	0.8	0.3	0.9	100.0	2.0	2,587
Into dwelling	98.3	0.5	0.3	0.9	100.0	1.7	2,513
To yard/plot	93.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.0	69
To neighbour	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Tube well/Borehole	98.5	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	1.5	123
Protected well or spring	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	126
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	308
Large bottle/dispenser refill	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	65
Unimproved sources[B]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Surface water	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	98.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	100.0	1.1	2,785
Albanian	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	46
Bosnian	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	2.4	46
Hungarian	87.7	6.9	3.0	2.4	100.0	12.3	74
Roma	92.0	0.5	0.0	7.5	100.0	8.0	117
Other	98.3	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	1.7	128
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.4	1.0	0.6	1.9	100.0	3.6	662
Second	98.5	1.0	0.2	0.3	100.0	1.5	597
Middle	98.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1.6	654
Fourth	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	613
Richest	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	0.8	689

[1] MICS indicator WS.S1 — Arsenic contamination of source water (>10 µg/L)
[2] MICS indicator WS.S2 — Use of improved water source free from arsenic contamination
[A] As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection", "Unprotected well", "Unprotected spring" and "Other".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table WS.1.8: Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, and meeting the WHO standard for arsenic contamination, for users of improved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and with less than 10 µg/L arsenic contamination, Serbia, 2025

	Main source of drinking water[A]							
	Improved sources							
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source tested[B]	<=10 µg/L arsenic in drinking water source tested[B]	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises	Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and with <=10 µg/L arsenic[2]	Number of household members with information on water quality
Total	98.4	98.3	91.6	98.4	3,214	88.7	87.4	3,214
Area								
Urban	99.6	98.7	93.6	99.1	2,030	92.3	91.4	2,030
Other	96.3	97.8	88.1	97.1	1,184	82.5	80.7	1,184
Region								
Belgrade	98.7	100.0	94.0	100.0	801	93.1	93.1	801
Vojvodina	99.4	93.5	93.7	98.8	805	92.2	87.4	805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.7	99.9	91.9	97.8	980	87.4	87.3	980
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.7	100.0	85.3	96.5	629	80.5	80.5	629
Education of household head								
Primary, pre-primary or none	98.3	94.8	88.5	95.5	528	83.2	79.4	528
Secondary	98.4	99.1	91.4	98.5	1,685	88.7	87.8	1,685
Higher	98.5	98.8	93.5	99.6	1,001	91.6	91.1	1,001
Main source of drinking water[A]								
Improved sources	98.4	98.3	91.6	98.4	3,214	88.7	87.4	3,214
Piped water	99.1	98.0	91.6	99.5	2,422	90.0	88.5	2,422
Into dwelling	99.3	98.3	91.5	100.0	2,381	90.5	88.9	2,381
To yard/plot	(92.9)	(93.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	29	(83.1)	(83.1)	29
To neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	4	(*)	(*)	4
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	7	(*)	(*)	7
Tube well/Borehole	92.2	98.5	96.1	97.1	137	88.1	86.8	137
Protected well or spring	84.7	100.0	88.3	79.5	153	64.2	64.2	153
Tanker-truck	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3
Bottled water	100.0	100.0	94.8	99.4	407	94.2	94.0	407
Large bottle/dispenser refill	100.0	100.0	74.3	100.0	92	74.3	74.3	92
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	98.4	98.9	92.3	98.5	2,785	89.5	88.6	2,785
Albanian	(100.0)	(100.0)	(87.9)	(100.0)	46	(87.9)	(87.9)	46
Bosnian	100.0	97.6	61.2	100.0	46	61.2	58.8	46
Hungarian	96.8	87.7	84.8	94.8	74	76.4	69.3	74
Roma	97.9	92.0	86.1	96.5	117	82.7	76.0	117
Other	100.0	98.3	95.1	98.9	128	94.0	94.0	128
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	95.1	96.4	86.7	96.2	662	79.3	76.5	662
Second	97.7	98.5	89.6	96.4	597	84.1	82.7	597
Middle	99.4	98.4	89.0	99.2	654	87.5	86.5	654
Fourth	99.7	99.2	95.3	99.9	613	94.9	94.1	613
Richest	100.0	99.2	97.1	100.0	689	97.1	97.1	689

1 MICS indicator WS.6 — Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1
2 MICS indicator WS.S3 — Use of safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination (WHO standard)
A The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Unimproved sources", "Rainwater collection"
B The results are presented by main source of drinking water as collected in the Household Questionnaire (Table WS.1.1). These may differ from the drinking water source tested in the Water Quality Testing Form (Table WS.1.6).
na not applicable
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.9: Household water treatment

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, Serbia, 2025

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	90.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.8	19,277
Area											
Urban	87.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	11.8	11,932
Other	95.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	7,345
Region											
Belgrade	81.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	18.4	4,580
Vojvodina	86.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	11.6	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	12.1	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	3.1	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	3,757
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	96.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	3.1	3,307
Secondary	93.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	6.1	9,847
Higher	83.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	16.2	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.0	16.4	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Main source of drinking water											
Improved sources	90.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	8.5	0	0.0	0.6	0.0	8.9	19,250
Piped water	89.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.1	0	0.1	0.4	0.0	10.4	14,389
Into dwelling	89.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	10.2	0	0.1	0.4	0.0	10.5	14,167
To yard/plot	89.7	3.1	0.0	1.0	7.2	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.3	76
To neighbour	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Public tap/standpipe	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	121
Tube well/Borehole	91.0	0.4	0.7	0.0	6.8	0	0.0	1.2	0.0	7.8	727
Protected well or spring	97.1	0.2	0.7	0.0	1.1	0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.9	954
Rainwater collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Tanker-truck	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	31
Bottled water	93.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	0	0.0	1.7	0.0	4.6	2,737
Large bottle/dispenser refill	96.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.5	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	413
Unimproved sources	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Unprotected well or spring	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
Surface water	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	90.8	0.3	0.1	0.0	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	8.5	16,759
Albanian	98.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	231
Bosnian	93.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	6.0	385
Hungarian	89.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	9.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	433
Roma	97.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	2.4	559
Other	77.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	20.3	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	21.2	766
Does not want to declare	83.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.3	144
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	3,855
Second	94.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	5.1	3,858
Middle	92.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.2	0.8	0.0	6.6	3,852
Fourth	90.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	8.7	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	8.9	3,858
Richest	78.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	21.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	21.4	3,854

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.

Table WS.1.1R: Use of improved and unimproved water sources

Per cent distribution of household members by main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Main source of drinking water															
	Improved sources[A]									Unimproved sources[B]						
	Piped water															
	Into dwelling	To yard/ plot	To neighbour	Public tap/ standpipe	Tube well/ borehole	Protected well	Protected spring	Tanker truck	Bottled water	Large bottle/ dispenser refill	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Other	Total	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
Total	77.4	2.6	1.0	1.1	5.1	1.8	0.6	1.2	8.1	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	99.4	8,695
Area																
Urban	85.6	2.1	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.6	7.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	6,504
Other	53.2	4.2	0.8	2.1	16.9	7.0	0.2	3.2	10.1	0.4	0.9	0.6	0.4	100.0	98.0	2,191
Region																
Belgrade	77.5	1.4	0.9	0.2	2.6	0.1	0.0	3.2	12.1	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	100.0	98.9	1,897
Vojvodina	60.5	5.1	2.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.2	4.0	18.8	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	74.4	3.3	0.6	2.7	7.0	8.6	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	82.2	2.4	0.9	0.3	6.9	1.5	0.2	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.4	4,694
Education of household head																
Pre-primary or none	75.4	5.3	2.8	0.9	6.7	3.4	0.2	0.0	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	879
Primary	77.3	2.6	0.8	1.4	5.9	1.6	0.6	1.4	7.1	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.1	6,068
Secondary or higher	78.7	1.4	0.9	0.2	1.3	1.5	0.7	1.2	13.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	53.5	11.3	4.9	3.5	13.3	5.5	0.4	3.0	2.5	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.5	100.0	97.9	1,740
Second	87.2	1.5	0.3	0.6	4.0	1.2	0.0	1.6	2.8	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.2	1,736
Middle	88.2	0.3	0.0	1.0	3.0	0.7	0.4	0.3	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,738
Fourth	83.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.6	0.8	0.9	0.3	11.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	1,739
Richest	75.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.6	1.5	1.0	18.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1,741
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 per cent	76.3	4.4	1.7	1.7	6.8	2.5	0.3	1.6	3.8	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	99.0	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	2.6	0.7	1.2	0.7	14.5	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.1 — Use of improved drinking water sources

[A] The following categories of improved sources are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection".

[B] The following categories of unimproved sources are not shown because no cases were found: "Surface water".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.2R: Use of basic and limited drinking water services

Per cent distribution of household members by time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources and percentage using at least basic drinking water services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Percentage using at least basic drinking water services[1]	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources				Users of unimproved drinking water sources[B]				
	Water on premises[2,A]	Up to and including 30 minutes	More than 30 minutes	DK/Missing	Water on premises[A]	Up to and including 30 minutes			
Total	94.3	4.5	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	98.8	8,695
Area									
Urban	96.2	3.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.3	6,504
Other	88.6	8.8	0.6	0.0	0.6	1.4	100.0	97.4	2,191
Region									
Belgrade	93.5	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.7	100.0	98.9	1,897
Vojvodina	83.8	12.7	3.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	96.5	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.3	4.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.3	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.0	2.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.3	4,694
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	879
Primary	94.0	4.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.5	100.0	98.6	6,068
Secondary or higher	95.4	3.7	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Main source of drinking water									
Improved sources	94.9	4.5	0.5	0.0	na	na	100.0	99.4	8,642
Piped water	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	7,150
Into dwelling	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	6,732
To yard/plot	100.0	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	228
To neighbour	na	100.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	91
Public tap/standpipe	na	100.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	99
Tube well/Borehole	92.7	7.3	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	442
Protected well or spring	63.4	22.2	13.1	1.4	na	na	100.0	85.6	207
Rainwater collection	-	-	-	-	na	na	100.0	-	0
Tanker-truck	0.0	82.6	17.4	0.0	na	na	100.0	82.6	108
Bottled water	95.1	4.9	0.0	0.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	705
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	na	100.0	(100.0)	29
Unimproved sources[C]	na	na	na	na	(43.3)	(56.7)	100.0	0.0	53
Unprotected well or spring	na	na	na	na	(43.1)	(56.9)	100.0	0.0	36
Other	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	100.0	0.0	17
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	82.8	14.2	0.8	0.0	0.4	1.7	100.0	97.1	1,740
Second	96.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	99.2	1,736
Middle	97.9	1.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	1,738
Fourth	98.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.7	1,739
Richest	96.2	2.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	1,741
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	92.5	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.4	0.6	100.0	98.6	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	97.1	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	99.2	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.2 — Use of at least basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.2a — Use of improved drinking water sources on premises; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[A] Water on premises are water sources that are either 1) water piped into dwelling, yard, or plot, or 2) water from other sources reported to be located in the dwelling, yard, or plot, or where household members do not collect water. This excludes water piped to neighbour, public tap/standpipe, which by definition are off-premises. Households using these sources and who do not collect water are tabulated as improved drinking water sources with "up to and including 30 minutes" water collection time. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "More than 30 minutes".
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Surface water".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table WS.1.3R: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and per cent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises[A]	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10–14		Age 15–19		Age 20–24		Age 25–49		Age 50 or more		DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Total	3.6	8,695	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	6.9	7.4	2.2	21.0	29.9	11.5	15.4	4.4	100.0	310
Area																	
Urban	1.6	6,504	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	7.8	2.0	20.4	39.7	2.8	20.8	0.6	100.0	105
Other	9.3	2,191	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	7.6	7.1	2.4	21.6	20.8	19.6	10.5	8.0	100.0	205
Region																	
Belgrade	6.1	1,897	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.7	16.9	0.0	0.0	38.6	20.3	9.5	1.7	8.3	100.0	116
Vojvodina	8.8	1,164	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.2	2.5	12.1	39.6	12.3	21.3	0.7	100.0	102
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.2	940	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.5	4,694	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	16.0	4.6	12.7	28.9	5.5	23.0	4.6	100.0	71
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	1.8	879	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
Primary	3.8	6,068	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	9.5	8.7	3.0	19.5	33.1	14.9	5.7	4.0	100.0	233
Secondary or higher	3.5	1,736	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	18.9	0.6	54.0	7.3	100.0	60
Missing/DK	(*)	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Main source of drinking water																	
Improved sources[B]	3.2	8,642	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	7.3	6.4	2.3	22.4	26.9	12.3	16.4	4.7	100.0	280
Tube well/ Borehole	7.3	442	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.9)	(5.4)	(50.6)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Protected well or spring	35.2	207	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.0	7.1	0.0	7.1	21.1	6.5	33.1	13.1	100.0	73
Tanker-truck	100.0	108	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	14.3	4.7	1.9	33.2	13.3	13.3	13.8	0.0	100.0	108
Bottled water	9.4	705	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	0.0	0.0	30.3	19.1	2.5	7.2	23.2	100.0	66
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	(0.0)	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Unimproved sources[C]	(56.7)	53	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(23.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(76.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Unprotected well or spring	(56.9)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Other	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Average time spent collecting water per trip[D]																	
Members do not collect	0.4	8,224	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	32
Up to and including 30 minutes	54.9	422	0	0	0	0	1.4	8.0	7.5	2.6	23.1	30.4	12.6	14.5	0.0	100.0	232
From 31 minutes to 1 hour	100.0	32	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	45.6	11.3	36.6	0.0	100.0	32
Over 1 hour to 3 hours	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
DK/Missing	(*)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Number of trips during last 7 days																	
Members do not collect	0.4	8,224	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	32
None	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
1–2	84.6	105	0	0	0	0	0.0	12.7	0.0	5.9	29.5	24.9	5.2	21.8	0.0	100.0	89
3–4	89.8	48	0	0	0	0	0.0	25.8	0.0	4.4	8.5	34.2	8.0	19.1	0.0	100.0	43
5–6	(80.7)	29	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(30.4)	(0.0)	(35.0)	(0.0)	100.0	23
7–8	60.7	145	0	0	0	0	0.0	0.0	12.6	0.0	21.0	44.5	4.6	17.3	0.0	100.0	88
9+	27.8	120	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.0)	(5.2)	(13.6)	(2.1)	(20.3)	(26.1)	(24.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33
DK/Missing	(*)	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

Table WS.1.3R: Person collecting water by age and sex

Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises, and per cent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members without drinking water on premises[A]	Number of household members	Person usually collecting drinking water														Number of household members without drinking water on premises
			Age under 10		Age 10–14		Age 15–19		Age 20–24		Age 25–49		Age 50 or more		DK/ Missing/ Members do not collect	Total	
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male			
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	8.4	1,740	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	10.3	0.9	25.6	34.0	9.6	8.6	1.8	100.0	146
Second	1.6	1,736	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Middle	1.3	1,738	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.7)	(13.8)	(23.5)	(17.6)	(22.5)	100.0	22
Fourth	2.8	1,739	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.2	0.0	18.7	27.4	25.7	4.2	10.8	0.0	100.0	49
Richest	3.7	1,741	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	5.6	52.0	8.5	100.0	64
Wealth index																	
Poorest 60 per cent	3.8	5,215	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	7.1	9.5	1.2	24.4	30.0	13.3	8.9	4.1	100.0	196
Richest 40 per cent	3.3	3,480	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	0.0	5.8	8.5	29.5	5.2	39.2	5.8	100.0	113

[A] Without water on premises are water sources that are either 1) piped to neighbor or public standpipe or from a water kiosk, or 2) water from other sources reported to not be located in the dwelling yard or plot, or where household members collect water. During MICS7 the questionnaire flow for households using 'piped water to neighbour' and 'piped water to public tap/standpipe' was revised to improve the classification of 'water on premises'. The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 used a version of the questionnaire which allowed these water sources to be recorded as in own dwelling, yard, or plot and therefore skip the question on collection time.
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Piped water", and "Rainwater collection".
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Surface water".
[D] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Over 3 hours".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table WS.1.4R: Time spent collecting water

Per cent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Average time spent collecting water per trip[A]							
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
Total	83.5	11.3	5.2	100.0	6.2	278	81.5	248
Sex of person usually collecting water								
Male	82.2	14.8	3.0	100.0	4.5	175	79.5	152
Female	85.7	5.5	8.9	100.0	9.2	103	84.6	96
Area								
Urban	69.3	25.7	5.0	100.0	3.0	105	69.3	105
Other	92.1	2.6	5.3	100.0	8.2	173	90.4	143
Region								
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.1	95	100.0	81
Vojvodina	62.2	23.6	14.1	100.0	3.1	102	62.2	102
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11	(*)	11
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.9	4.1	0.0	100.0	6.9	70	94.6	54
Age of person usually collecting water[B]								
15–19	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.9)	40	(100.0)	40
15–17	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.9)	40	(100.0)	40
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	(*)	13
25–49	81.3	12.2	6.4	100.0	4.4	134	77.5	111
50+	81.1	18.1	0.8	100.0	6.8	84	81.1	84
Education of person usually collecting water								
Pre-primary or none	82.8	10.1	7.1	100.0	7.1	194	79.7	164
Primary	77.0	21.5	1.5	100.0	3.2	48	77.0	48
Secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7	(*)	7
Missing/DK	(94.6)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.1)	28	(94.6)	28

Table WS.1.4R: Time spent collecting water

Per cent distribution of average time spent collecting water by person usually responsible for water collection, average number of trips in the last seven days, and percentage of household members using improved water sources where the person usually responsible for water collection from an improved source spends not more than 30 minutes per trip, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Average time spent collecting water per trip[A]							
	Up to and including 30 minutes	From 31 minutes to 1 hour	Over 1 hour to 3 hours	Total	Average number of trips in the last seven days	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water	Percentage of household members using improved sources where the person usually responsible for water collection spends no more than 30 minutes per trip	Number of household members without drinking water on premises where household members collect water from an improved source
Main source of drinking water[C]								
Improved sources	81.5	13	5.8	100.0	6.1	248	81.5	248
Tube well/Borehole	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.1)	32	(100.0)	32
Protected well or spring	62.9	36	1.0	100.0	4.4	73	62.9	73
Tanker-truck	82.6	5	12.7	100.0	7.7	108	82.6	108
Bottled water	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.2)	34	(100.0)	34
Unimproved sources	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.0)	30	na	na
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20	na	na
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9	na	na
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	90.6	3.1	6.3	100.0	5.7	145	88.1	115
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28	(*)	28
Middle	(56.5)	(43.5)	(0.0)	100.0	(1.9)	18	(56.5)	18
Fourth	(86.4)	(13.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(2.1)	22	(86.4)	22
Richest	66.8	24.9	8.3	100.0	4.0	64	66.8	64
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	88.7	6.5	4.8	100.0	7.5	191	86.6	161
Richest 40 per cent	71.9	22.0	6.1	100.0	3.5	86	71.9	86

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Over 3 hours".
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "0–9", "10–14" and "18–19".
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Piped water", "Rainwater collection", "Large bottle/dispenser refill" and "Surface water".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table WS.1.5R: Availability of sufficient drinking water when needed

Percentage of household members with drinking water available in sufficient quantities when needed in the last month, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members using sources with drinking water available in sufficient quantities in the last month			Number of household members
	Drinking water source			
	Improved[1]	Unimproved	Total[2]	
Total	84.7	0.5	85.2	8,695
Area				
Urban	86.4	0.1	86.6	6,504
Other	79.7	1.4	81.0	2,191
Region				
Belgrade	79.0	0.4	79.4	1,897
Vojvodina	89.6	0.2	89.7	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	79.3	0.2	79.5	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	86.9	0.6	87.5	4,694
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	86.1	0.0	86.1	879
Primary	84.1	0.6	84.7	6,068
Secondary or higher	86.6	0.0	86.6	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	76.0	1.4	77.4	1,740
Second	82.2	0.8	83.0	1,736
Middle	86.6	0.0	86.6	1,738
Fourth	89.7	0.1	89.8	1,739
Richest	89.1	0.0	89.1	1,741
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	81.6	0.7	82.3	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	89.4	0.1	89.4	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.2b — Use of improved water source with water available when needed; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.3a — Availability of drinking water in the last month; SDG indicator 6.1.1
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.5SR: Main reasons for insufficient water accessability

Per cent distributions of the main reasons households were unable to access water in sufficient quantities when needed the last time it happened, in the last month, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Main reason that the household was unable to access water in sufficient quantities the last time it happened in the last month						Total	Number of household members unable to access water in sufficient quantities in the last month
	Source not functional	Source not accessible	Water not available	Water too expensive	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	24.6	4.2	59.0	1.5	9.8	0.8	100.0	1,279
Area								
Urban	23.5	1.3	64.9	1.0	9.3	0.0	100.0	863
Other	26.8	10.4	46.8	2.7	10.9	2.5	100.0	416
Region								
Belgrade	8.0	2.3	82.9	0.0	6.8	0.0	100.0	391
Vojvodina	21.7	9.2	33.7	12.1	23.3	0.0	100.0	119
Sumadija and Western Serbia	16.0	13.1	62.7	0.0	2.9	5.3	100.0	193
Southern and Eastern Serbia	39.3	1.5	46.8	0.9	11.4	0.0	100.0	575
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	19.5	7.9	51.7	4.7	7.0	9.2	100.0	112
Primary	24.5	3.6	60.9	1.6	9.4	0.0	100.0	928
Secondary or higher	27.7	5.0	54.2	0.0	13.1	0.0	100.0	233
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Main source of drinking water								
Improved sources	23.8	4.3	59.7	1.6	9.9	0.8	100.0	1,265
Piped water	24.6	3.3	63.3	0.0	7.8	1.0	100.0	1,003
Into dwelling	23.9	3.6	63.0	0.0	8.4	1.1	100.0	925
To yard/plot	29.5	0.0	70.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	64
To neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Tube well/Borehole	28.0	0.0	37.2	0.0	34.8	0.0	100.0	109
Protected well or spring	0.0	17.6	77.3	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	68
Rainwater collection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Tanker-truck	(45.7)	(26.2)	(19.1)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Bottled water	(18.7)	(0.0)	(36.4)	(37.1)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Unimproved sources[A]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Unprotected well or spring	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	24.0	8.8	57.9	1.4	5.3	2.7	100.0	383
Second	26.2	2.6	57.6	2.0	11.5	0.0	100.0	296
Middle	25.3	1.7	51.2	2.4	19.5	0.0	100.0	233
Fourth	10.6	0.0	75.5	1.7	12.3	0.0	100.0	178
Richest	35.4	4.7	57.8	0.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	190
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	25.0	5.0	56.1	1.8	11.0	1.1	100.0	911
Richest 40 per cent	23.4	2.4	66.3	0.8	7.0	0.0	100.0	368

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Surface water", and "Other".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table WS.1.6R: Quality of drinking water source

Per cent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of faecal contamination based on number of *E. coli* detected in source drinking water, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Risk level based on number of *E. coli* per 100 mL				Total	Percentage of household members with *E. coli* in source water[1]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Low[2] (<1 per 100 mL)	Moderate (1–10 per 100 mL)	High (11–100 per 100 mL)	Very high (>100 per 100 mL)			
Total[1]	98.1	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	1.9	2,148
Area							
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	1,593
Other	93.7	5.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	6.3	555
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	498
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	328
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	2.4	210
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.7	3.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	3.3	1,112
Education of household head							
Pre-primary or none	99.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	0.4	240
Primary	97.2	2.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	2.8	1,474
Secondary or higher	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	432
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Source of drinking water tested[A]							
Improved sources[2,B]	98.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	100.0	2.0	2,146
Piped water	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.5	1,734
Into dwelling	98.3	1.6	0.0	0.1	100.0	1.7	1,606
To yard/plot	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	89
To neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Tube well/Borehole	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.9	77
Protected well or spring	71.9	17.2	10.9	0.0	100.0	28.1	46
Tanker-truck	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	236
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Unimproved sources[C]	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Unprotected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	96.8	2.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	3.2	440
Second	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	383
Middle	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	445
Fourth	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	450
Richest	97.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	431
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	97.8	2.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2.2	1,267
Richest 40 per cent	98.4	1.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	1.6	881

[1] MICS indicator WS.4 — Faecal contamination of source water
[2] MICS indicator WS.4a — Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[A] As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection".
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Unprotected spring", "Surface water", and "Other".
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.6AR: Quality of drinking water source — arsenic contamination

Per cent distribution and percentage of household members at risk of arsenic exposure by arsenic concentration detected in source drinking water, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Risk level based on arsenic in ppb[A]			Total	Percentage of household population exposed to arsenic levels >10 µg/L in source drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Low[2] (<=10 µg/L)	Moderate (>10–50 µg/L)	High (>50 – <200 µg/L)			
Total[1]	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	2,148
Area						
Urban	99.1	0.7	0.2	100.0	0.9	1,593
Other	97.2	2.8	0.0	100.0	2.8	555
Region						
Belgrade	97.2	2.0	0.7	100.0	2.8	498
Vojvodina	95.2	4.8	0.0	100.0	4.8	328
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	210
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.1	1,112
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	99.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.4	240
Primary	98.6	1.2	0.3	100.0	1.4	1,474
Secondary or higher	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	432
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Source of drinking water tested[B]						
Improved sources[2,C]	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	2,146
Piped water	98.2	1.5	0.2	100.0	1.8	1,734
Into dwelling	98.6	1.2	0.2	100.0	1.4	1,606
To yard/plot	91.2	8.8	0.0	100.0	8.8	89
To neighbour	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
Public tap/standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
Tube well/Borehole	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	77
Protected well or spring	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	46
Tanker-truck	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	48
Bottled water	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	236
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	5
Unimproved sources[D]	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Unprotected well	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	440
Second	95.8	3.3	1.0	100.0	4.2	383
Middle	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	445
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	450
Richest	98.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.0	431
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	98.3	1.4	0.3	100.0	1.7	1,267
Richest 40 per cent	99.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.0	881

[1] MICS indicator WS.S1 — Arsenic contamination of source water (>10 µg/L)
[2] MICS indicator WS.S2 — Use of improved water source free from arsenic contamination
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Very high (>=200 µg/L)".
[B] As collected in the Water Quality Testing Form; may be different than the main drinking water source collected in the Household Questionnaire.
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection".
[D] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Unprotected spring", "Surface water", and "Other".
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.1.8R: Safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination

Percentage of household members with drinking water free from faecal contamination, available when needed, and accessible on premises, and meeting the WHO standard for arsenic contamination, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, and percentage of household members with an improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and with less than 10 µg/L arsenic contamination, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Main source of drinking water											
	Improved sources				Number of household members with information on water quality who are using improved sources	Unimproved sources				Number of household members with information on water quality who are using unimproved sources	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli* and available when needed[1]	Percentage of household members with improved drinking water source accessible on premises, free of *E. coli*, available when needed and with <=10 µg/L arsenic[2]	Number of household members with information on water quality
	Without *E. coli* in drinking water source tested[A]	<=10 µg/L arsenic in drinking water source tested[A]	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises		Without *E. coli* in drinking water source tested[A]	<=10 µg/L arsenic in drinking water source tested[A]	With sufficient drinking water available when needed in the last month	Drinking water accessible on premises				
Total	98.0	98.6	86.9	94.6	2,146	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	80.8	79.8	2,148
Area													
Urban	99.6	99.1	87.7	96.2	1,593	-	-	-	-	0	84.3	84.0	1,593
Other	93.7	97.2	84.5	89.9	553	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	70.7	67.8	555
Region													
Belgrade	100.0	97.2	81.8	91.8	498	-	-	-	-	0	76.2	75.2	498
Vojvodina	100.0	95.2	92.6	87.5	328	-	-	-	-	0	82.2	77.4	328
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	100.0	82.7	93.1	208	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	73.2	73.2	210
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.7	99.9	88.2	98.1	1,112	-	-	-	-	0	83.9	83.8	1,112
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	99.6	99.6	92.1	98.0	240	-	-	-	-	0	89.7	89.3	240
Primary	97.2	98.6	84.4	95.0	1,472	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	78.5	77.7	1,474
Secondary or higher	100.0	98.0	92.4	91.1	432	-	-	-	-	0	83.6	81.7	432
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	2
Main source of drinking water													
Improved sources	98.0	98.6	86.9	94.6	2,146	na	na	na	na	na	80.9	79.9	2,146
Piped water	98.5	98.2	87.2	97.6	1,782	na	na	na	na	na	84.6	83.4	1,782
Into dwelling	98.3	98.6	88.0	100.0	1,681	na	na	na	na	na	87.5	86.7	1,681
To yard/plot	100.0	91.2	62.3	100.0	59	na	na	na	na	na	62.3	48.9	59
To neighbour	(100.0)	(100.0)	(88.8)	na	30	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	30
Public tap/ standpipe	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	13	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	13
Tube well/Borehole	97.1	100.0	73.2	90.0	101	na	na	na	na	na	43.4	43.4	101
Protected well or spring	71.9	100.0	85.4	77.0	42	na	na	na	na	na	65.0	65.0	42
Rainwater collection	-	-	-	-	0	na	na	na	na	na	-	-	0
Tanker-truck	100.0	100.0	(73.6)	(0.0)	46	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	46
Bottled water	100.0	100.0	94.7	95.0	171	na	na	na	na	na	89.7	89.7	171
Large bottle/ dispenser refill	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	3
Unimproved sources[B]	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Unprotected well	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	96.8	100.0	77.6	86.4	440	-	-	-	-	0	65.1	65.1	440
Second	97.9	95.8	88.4	94.0	383	-	-	-	-	0	81.2	78.0	383
Middle	98.6	98.8	82.2	97.9	445	-	-	-	-	0	80.4	80.4	445
Fourth	98.9	100.0	92.5	100.0	448	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	91.0	91.0	450
Richest	97.9	98.0	93.8	94.3	431	-	-	-	-	0	86.1	84.0	431
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	97.8	98.3	82.5	92.7	1,267	-	-	-	-	0	75.3	74.4	1,267
Richest 40 per cent	98.4	99.0	93.1	97.2	879	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	88.6	87.6	881

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 — Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.S3 — Use of safely managed drinking water services adjusted for arsenic contamination (WHO standard)
[A] The results are presented by main source of drinking water as collected in the Household Questionnaire (Table WS.1.1R). These may differ from the drinking water source tested in the Water Quality Testing Form (Table WS.1.6R).
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Unprotected spring", "Surface water", and "Other".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table WS.1.9R: Household water treatment

Percentage of household members by drinking water treatment method used in the household and the percentage who are using an appropriate water treatment method, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Water treatment method used in the household									Percentage of household members in households using an appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar dis-infection	Let it stand and settle	Other	DK/Missing		
Total	97.6	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.3	8,695
Area											
Urban	97.9	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	6,504
Other	96.6	2.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.8	2,191
Region											
Belgrade	97.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	1,897
Vojvodina	97.1	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.9	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.6	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.9	1.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.9	4,694
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	879
Primary	97.7	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	6,068
Secondary or higher	96.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	2.9	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Main source of drinking water[A]											
Improved sources	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.4	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.2	8,642
Piped water	97.6	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.2	7,150
Into dwelling	97.5	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.5	0	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.4	6,732
To yard/plot	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	228
To neighbour	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
Public tap/standpipe	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99
Tube well/Borehole	95.4	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	1.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	442
Protected well or spring	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	207
Tanker-truck	96.8	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	108
Bottled water	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	705
Large bottle/dispenser refill	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
Unimproved sources	(88.3)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.7)	53
Unprotected well or spring	(82.8)	(0.0)	(17.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(17.2)	36
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	97.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	2.0	1,740
Second	96.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	1,736
Middle	98.0	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	1,738
Fourth	98.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	1,739
Richest	97.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	1,741
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	97.4	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	2.5	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	97.8	1.3	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	3,480

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Rainwater collection".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

10.2 HANDWASHING

Hygiene is multi-faceted and can comprise many behaviours, including handwashing and food hygiene. Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost-effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[151]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and before feeding a child. Direct observation of handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking to see the place where people wash their hands and observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[152].

Handwashing facilities may be located within the dwelling, yard, or plot. They may be fixed or mobile and include a sink with tap water, buckets with taps, tippy-taps, and jugs or basins designated for handwashing. Soap includes bar soap, liquid soap, powder detergent and soapy water but does not include ash, mud, soil, sand, or other handwashing agents.

Hygiene has been included in the SDG targets which aim to achieve universal access to a basic hygiene service (SDG 1.4 and 6.2). Households that have a handwashing facility with both soap and water available at home meet the SDG standard for a 'basic' hygiene service. Tables WS.2.1 and WS.2.1R show the distribution of household members with fixed or mobile handwashing facilities observed at home (in the dwelling, yard, or plot). It also shows the proportion of handwashing facilities where water and soap were observed.

Tables WS.2.2 and WS.2.2R present the distribution of household members by presence of bathing facility within the dwelling, yard, or plot and elsewhere and distribution of household members with a bathing facility on the premises with water available.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Per cent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Serbia, 2025

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					Water available	Soap available	Ash/sand available[A]			
Total	98.6	0.1	0.4	0.9	100.0	19,277	99.8	99.9	0.0	19,027	99.3	19,106
Area												
Urban	98.9	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	11,932	100.0	100.0	0.0	11,798	99.8	11,814
Other	98.3	0.1	0.9	0.7	100.0	7,345	99.4	99.8	0.0	7,229	98.4	7,292
Region												
Belgrade	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	4,580	99.8	100.0	0.0	4,548	99.7	4,553
Vojvodina	98.9	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	4,805	100.0	99.8	0.0	4,756	99.2	4,787
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.4	0.0	0.6	2.0	100.0	6,135	99.6	99.9	0.0	5,974	98.9	6,012
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,757	99.7	99.9	0.0	3,749	99.4	3,755
Education of household head												
Primary, pre-primary or none	97.0	0.3	1.5	1.2	100.0	3,307	99.0	99.4	0.0	3,217	97.0	3,267
Secondary	99.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	9,847	99.9	100.0	0.0	9,751	99.7	9,773
Higher	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	6,106	100.0	100.0	0.0	6,044	99.9	6,050
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head												
Serbian	99.0	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	16,759	99.9	99.9	0.0	16,598	99.7	16,625
Albanian	91.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	231	100.0	100.0	0.0	212	100.0	212
Bosnian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	385	100.0	100.0	0.0	385	100.0	385
Hungarian	99.1	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	433	100.0	99.7	0.0	431	99.7	431
Roma	89.0	0.0	9.1	1.9	100.0	559	95.7	98.3	0.0	498	85.9	548
Other	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	100.0	766	100.0	100.0	0.0	762	100.0	762
Does not want to declare	97.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	144	100.0	100.0	0.0	141	98.6	143

[151] Cairncross, S. and V. Valdmanis. "Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41." in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries. 2nd Edition, edited by Jameson et al. Washington (DC): The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/The World Bank.

[152] Ram, P. Practical Guidance for Measuring Handwashing Behavior: 2013 Update. Global Scaling Up Handwashing. Washington DC: World Bank Press, 2013.

Table WS.2.1: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Per cent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Serbia, 2025

	Handwashing facility observed						Handwashing facility observed and					
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed	No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Water available	Soap available	Ash/sand available[A]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	97.0	0.3	1.6	1.1	100.0	3,855	99.0	99.7	0.0	3,752	97.2	3,813
Second	98.8	0.0	0.1	1.1	100.0	3,858	100.0	99.9	0.0	3,812	99.8	3,815
Middle	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,852	99.9	100.0	0.0	3,814	99.8	3,816
Fourth	99.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	3,858	100.0	100.0	0.0	3,832	99.7	3,842
Richest	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	3,854	100.0	100.0	0.0	3,817	99.9	3,820

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 — Handwashing facility with water and soap at home; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1
[A] Ash or sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicators.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.2.2: Bathing facility on premises with water

Per cent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, Serbia, 2025

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere				Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available[1]	
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available					
Total	97.9	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.0	98.0	19,277
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.7	99.2	11,932
Other	95.9	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	100.0	97.9	96.0	7,345
Region											
Belgrade	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.6	98.6	4,580
Vojvodina	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	1.6	100.0	98.3	97.9	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	97.8	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.6	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	1.3	100.0	98.6	97.7	3,757
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	93.7	1.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	4.0	100.0	95.8	93.7	3,307
Secondary	98.3	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.5	98.5	9,847
Higher	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.6	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	98.4	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.4	98.5	16,759
Albanian	98.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	98.2	231
Bosnian	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	385
Hungarian	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	99.1	98.9	433
Roma	80.2	4.2	0.0	3.2	0.4	0.0	12.1	100.0	87.6	80.2	559
Other	98.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	98.9	766
Does not want to declare	97.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	98.6	97.5	144
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	93.2	1.5	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	4.4	100.0	95.3	93.3	3,855
Second	98.1	1.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	98.2	3,858
Middle	99.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	3,852
Fourth	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	99.4	3,858
Richest	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.4	3,854

[1] MICS indicator WS.701 — Bathing facility on premises with water
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.2.1R: Handwashing facility with soap and water at home

Per cent distribution of household members by observation of handwashing facility and percentage of household members by availability of water and soap at the handwashing facility, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Handwashing facility observed		No handwashing facility observed in the dwelling, yard, or plot	No permission to see/ Other	Total	Number of household members	Handwashing facility observed and			Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed	Percentage of household members with handwashing facility where water and soap are present[1]	Number of household members where handwashing facility was observed or with no handwashing facility in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Fixed facility observed	Mobile object observed					Water available	Soap available	Ash/sand available[A]			
Total	95.9	1.3	1.8	0.9	100.0	8,695	98.8	98.4	0.3	8,458	95.7	8,618
Area												
Urban	96.8	1.0	1.6	0.6	100.0	6,504	99.1	98.5	0.0	6,360	96.3	6,465
Other	93.4	2.3	2.5	1.7	100.0	2,191	97.7	98.1	1.1	2,097	93.8	2,153
Region												
Belgrade	95.9	0.9	1.0	2.2	100.0	1,897	97.3	97.8	0.0	1,835	94.1	1,854
Vojvodina	93.7	4.6	0.8	0.9	100.0	1,164	97.6	95.8	0.1	1,144	93.8	1,154
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.6	0.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	940	100.0	99.2	0.0	923	97.3	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.2	0.9	2.4	0.5	100.0	4,694	99.4	99.2	0.5	4,556	96.4	4,670
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	92.3	0.6	4.4	2.7	100.0	879	98.4	96.3	0.2	816	91.9	855
Primary	95.8	1.6	1.8	0.7	100.0	6,068	98.5	98.3	0.4	5,915	95.2	6,026
Secondary or higher	98.1	0.7	0.6	0.7	100.0	1,736	99.8	99.8	0.0	1,714	99.1	1,725
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	81.1	6.7	8.4	3.8	100.0	1,740	95.4	93.9	1.6	1,528	82.8	1,674
Second	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,736	99.1	98.1	0.0	1,730	96.9	1,736
Middle	99.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	1,738	99.4	99.6	0.0	1,724	98.5	1,731
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739	99.7	100.0	0.0	1,739	99.7	1,739
Richest	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,741	100.0	100.0	0.0	1,737	100.0	1,737
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	93.3	2.2	3.1	1.4	100.0	5,215	98.1	97.3	0.5	4,981	92.8	5,141
Richest 40 per cent	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3,480	99.8	100.0	0.0	3,476	99.8	3,476

[1] MICS indicator WS.7 — Handwashing facility with water and soap at home: SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1

[A] Ash or sand are not as effective as soap and not included in the MICS or SDG indicators.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table WS.2.2R: Bathing facility on premises with water

Per cent distribution of household members by availability of bathing facility and water availability, and percentage of household members with bathing facility on premises and bathing facility with water available on premises, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Bathing facility available						No bathing facility within the dwelling yard or plot	Total	Percentage of household members with:		Number of household members
	In dwelling		In yard or plot		Elsewhere				Bathing facility on premises	Bathing facility on premises with water available[1]	
	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available	Water available	No water available					
Total	86.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.0	10.1	100.0	89.5	87.0	8,695
Area											
Urban	89.8	1.2	0.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	7.2	100.0	92.2	90.6	6,504
Other	75.7	1.7	0.5	3.4	0.2	0.0	18.5	100.0	81.3	76.3	2,191
Region											
Belgrade	86.9	3.5	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.0	6.4	100.0	93.1	87.7	1,897
Vojvodina	78.0	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.1	20.4	100.0	79.5	78.1	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.3	2.1	0.7	2.5	0.0	0.0	7.4	100.0	92.6	88.0	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	87.8	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	9.5	100.0	89.8	88.6	4,694
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	77.3	2.0	2.5	0.8	1.2	0.0	16.3	100.0	82.6	79.8	879
Primary	85.1	1.5	0.7	1.4	0.5	0.0	10.8	100.0	88.7	85.8	6,068
Secondary or higher	94.5	0.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.5	94.5	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	43.2	3.8	1.8	4.5	1.5	0.1	45.1	100.0	53.3	45.0	1,740
Second	90.8	1.2	1.5	1.3	0.7	0.0	4.5	100.0	94.8	92.3	1,736
Middle	98.2	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	99.5	98.6	1,738
Fourth	99.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.8	99.2	1,739
Richest	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	99.7	1,741
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	77.4	1.9	1.2	1.9	0.8	0.0	16.7	100.0	82.5	78.6	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	99.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	99.4	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.701 — Bathing facility on premises with water
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

10.3 SANITATION

Unsafe management of human excreta and poor personal hygiene are closely associated with diarrhoea as well as parasitic infections, such as soil transmitted helminths (worms). Improved sanitation and hygiene can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[153], and can substantially reduce the health impact of soil-transmitted helminth infection and a range of other neglected tropical diseases[154].

The SDG targets relating to sanitation aim to achieve universal access to basic services (SDG 1.4) and universal access to safely managed services (SDG 6.2) in households.

Tables WS.3.1 and WS.3.1R show the per cent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities. An `improved sanitation facility' is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities include flush and pour-flush toilets connected to piped sewer systems, to septic tanks, to pit/cesspool and to don't know where. Also, ventilated improved pit (VIP) latrines, pit latrines with slabs (constructed from materials that are durable and easy to clean) and composting toilets, including twin pit latrines with slabs and container-based systems. `Unimproved sanitation facilities' are flush and pour-flush toilets or latrines flushed to open drain, pit latrines without slabs, open pits, hanging toilets/latrines, bucket latrines (pans, trays, or other unsealed containers). Defecation in the bush, field or ditch and defecation into surface water, including beaches, rivers, streams, drainage channels or the sea are categorised as 'open defecation' and considered as `no facility'. Except flush and pour-flush toilets connected to sewers (which is 'networked sanitation'), all other improved and unimproved sanitation facilities listed earlier are `on-site sanitation facilities'.

Tables WS.3.2 and WS.3.2R show the percentage of household members using water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities, including flush to septic tank and flush to pit/cesspool, with an outlet pipe from which liquid wastes are contained (wastes discharge to a leach field, soak pit or a sewer/closed drain leading to a wastewater treatment plant or don't know where) or not contained (wastes discharge to an open drain, a waterbody/surface, or other place).

Tables WS.3.3 and WS.3.3R show the per cent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities from which excreta have been released to the surface environment due to adverse events where the facility overflowed, flooded or the containment collapsed, and are therefore categorised as not contained.

Tables WS.3.4 and WS.3.4R present the percentage of household members using flush to septic tank, pit/cesspool and other improved on-site sanitation facilities with liquid waste contained and without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events, and therefore adequately contain waste.

Tables WS.3.5 and WS.3.5R show the percentage of household members using different methods for emptying and removal of excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities. Excreta from septic tanks and other improved on-site sanitation facilities that is never emptied (or don't know if ever emptied), not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full, or is emptied and buried in a covered pit is classed as 'safe emptying and disposal in situ' and meets the SDG criteria for a 'safely managed' sanitation service. Excreta from improved pit latrines and septic tanks that is removed off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown) may also be safely managed, depending on the type of treatment received. Other methods of emptying and removal are not considered 'safely managed'.

Tables WS.3.7 and WS.3.7R present the per cent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved sanitation facilities which are private, shared with other households or public facilities. Those using shared or public improved sanitation facilities are classed as having a 'limited' service for the purpose of SDG monitoring. Households using improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with other households meet the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' sanitation services and may be considered 'safely managed' depending on how excreta are managed.

Tables WS.3.8 and WS.3.8R present the per cent distribution of household members using improved sanitation facilities, including shared and inadequately contained and excluding shared and inadequately contained, with safe disposal in situ, unsafe disposal of excreta and with excreta removed offsite for treatment. Households using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding those which are shared and inadequately contained) from which excreta are safely disposed of in situ are considered safely managed. Those practicing open defecation, using unimproved sanitation facilities or improved sanitation facilities that are shared or inadequately contained are not safely managed. Households using improved facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained) with excreta removed off-site for treatment may be safely managed depending on the type of treatment received (additional information required).

The JMP has produced regular estimates of national, regional, and global progress on drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene since 1990. The JMP service 'ladders' enable benchmarking and comparison of progress across countries at different stages of development. Since 2015, drinking water, sanitation and hygiene ladders have been used to report WASH relevant SDG indicators. Tables WS.3.9 and WS.3.9R summarise the percentages of household members meeting the SDG criteria for 'at least basic' drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services ('at least basic' includes 'basic' and higher service levels). The percentage of household members meeting the SDG 6.1 criteria for safely managed drinking water is shown as a separate column. While MICS surveys provide information on the percentage of

[153] Cairncross, S. et al. "Water, Sanitation and Hygiene for the Prevention of Diarrhoea." International Journal of Epidemiology 39, no. Suppl (2010): 193–205. doi:10.1093/ije/dyq035.

[154] WHO. Water, sanitation and hygiene for accelerating and sustaining progress on Neglected Tropical Diseases. A Global Strategy 2015–2020. Geneva: WHO Press, 2015. http://apps.who.int/iris/bitstream/handle/10665/182735/WHO_FWC_WSH_15.12_eng.pdf;jsessionid=7F7C38216E04E69E7908AB6E8B63318F?sequence=1.

household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities with safe emptying and disposal in situ and with excreta removed off-site, additional information on off-site treatments is needed to calculate the percentage meeting the SDG 6.2 criteria for safely managed sanitation services.

Table WS.3.1: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Serbia, 2025

	Type of sanitation facility used by household											Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	DK/ Missing	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[C]		Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility							Unimproved sanitation facility[B]										
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab[A]													
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit/ Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Other					Improved	Unimproved	
Total	65.2	32.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.7	33.6	1.1	19,277
Area																		
Urban	91.5	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	8.4	0.1	11,932
Other	22.4	71.2	1.1	0.3	0.1	1.7	0.1	2.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.9	74.6	2.6	7,345
Region																		
Belgrade	79.0	20.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	20.6	0.4	4,580
Vojvodina	59.4	38.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	99.2	39.8	0.3	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	60.2	36.2	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.7	37.5	2.2	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	63.8	32.2	0.9	0.2	0.1	1.6	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	35.1	1.1	3,757
Education of household head																		
Primary, pre-primary or none	38.7	52.6	1.2	0.1	0.3	3.0	0.1	2.4	0.0	0.2	0.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	57.3	3.0	3,307
Secondary	62.2	35.8	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	36.8	1.1	9,847
Higher	84.2	15.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	15.7	0.1	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)		(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Location of sanitation facility																		
In dwelling	66.3	32.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	0.0	100.0	99.0	32.7	1.0	18,874
In plot/yard	12.2	30.6	10.5	0.0	3.2	37.5	1.1	2.0	1.6	1.4	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	95.0	82.8	5.0	361
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
No facility/ Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
Ethnicity of household head																		
Serbian	65.6	32.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	33.4	1.0	16,759
Albanian	70.5	27.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	29.5	0.0	231
Bosnian	86.7	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.9	9.1	4.1	385
Hungarian	64.3	34.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	35.7	0.0	433
Roma	33.5	40.7	4.6	0.0	1.3	9.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.9	1.3	5.5	0.0	100.0	89.0	55.5	5.5	559
Other	62.9	36.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	37.1	0.0	766
Does not want to declare	84.1	14.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	15.9	0.0	144
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	41.0	49.2	1.5	0.3	0.3	3.6	0.1	2.8	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.8	54.9	3.3	3,855
Second	50.5	47.3	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	48.3	1.2	3,858
Middle	58.2	41.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.6	41.4	0.4	3,852
Fourth	82.6	17.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	17.2	0.1	3,858
Richest	93.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	6.1	0.3	3,854

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 — Use of improved sanitation facilities

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", and "Container based sanitation".

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Hanging toilet/latrine".

[C] Improved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as improved sanitation facilities excluding piped sewer systems (the first column). Unimproved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as unimproved sanitation facilities excluding open defecation (the last column).

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na not applicable

Table WS.3.2: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Serbia, 2025

			Flush to septic tank							
			Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to							
			Contained			Not contained				
	Percentage of household members using septic tanks with outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	To a leach field, soak pit	To a sewer/closed drain that leads to		To an open drain	To a waterbody/ surface	Other	Don't know	Total
				A wastewater treatment plant (WWTP)	Don't know where					
Total	42.3	6,214	86.0	1.0	3.2	5.5	2.5	0.3	1.4	100.0
Area										
Urban	39.5	985	82.2	4.4	1.1	4.1	0.4	0.0	7.8	100.0
Other	42.8	5,229	86.7	0.4	3.6	5.7	2.9	0.3	0.3	100.0
Region										
Belgrade	43.2	929	65.8	2.1	13.8	5.4	5.1	0.0	7.8	100.0
Vojvodina	43.9	1,853	96.2	0.8	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	47.6	2,221	87.6	0.0	1.9	8.4	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	29.6	1,210	81.1	2.8	1.7	4.1	6.9	2.2	1.3	100.0
Education of household head										
Primary, pre-primary or none	39.2	1,739	86.6	0.2	2.6	5.1	4.9	0.4	0.2	100.0
Secondary	42.2	3,521	87.3	0.7	3.4	6.2	1.4	0.3	0.6	100.0
Higher	48.3	954	81.0	2.8	3.8	3.7	2.6	0.0	6.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	41.5	5,437	86.0	1.1	3.2	5.4	2.4	0.3	1.6	100.0
Albanian	68.9	64	(97.7)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Bosnian	27.4	35	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0
Hungarian	45.1	150	95.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Roma	33.2	228	63.7	0.0	11.6	8.8	15.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	56.5	278	90.5	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0
Does not want to declare	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	36.6	1,895	85.5	0.3	2.2	6.1	4.1	0.9	0.9	100.0
Second	47.4	1,825	86.5	0.6	3.1	6.3	3.1	0.2	0.2	100.0
Middle	40.6	1,594	87.3	0.9	5.3	5.0	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0
Fourth	42.8	665	89.1	0.6	3.1	4.6	2.3	0.0	0.4	100.0
Richest	59.5	235	73.8	6.9	0.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	17.7	100.0

[A] The number of household members in households using an outlet pipe for liquid waste was insufficient to allow disaggregation by contained and not contained.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Flush to pit/cesspool[A]				Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with:			
Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Percentage of household members using pits/cesspools with outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to pit/cesspool	No outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	With an outlet pipe and liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool
90.2	2,629	20.2	81	57.2	0.8	37.7	6,295
87.7	389	-	0	58.1	2.4	34.7	985
90.7	2,240	20.2	81	57.0	0.5	38.3	5,310
81.7	401	-	0	55.1	1.7	35.3	929
97.4	813	(*)	12	56.0	0.4	42.4	1,865
89.5	1,057	(34.7)	36	51.6	1.0	41.9	2,257
85.5	358	(11.8)	33	70.6	0.2	24.7	1,244
89.4	682	1.7	39	61.3	0.3	34.3	1,778
91.4	1,486	(39.1)	40	57.2	0.6	38.2	3,561
87.7	461	(*)	2	49.6	2.2	42.3	956
90.3	2,259	29.4	56	57.7	0.9	37.1	5,493
(100.0)	44	-	0	31.1	0.0	68.9	64
(100.0)	10	-	0	72.6	0.0	27.4	35
95.1	68	-	0	54.9	0.0	43.0	150
75.3	76	(0.0)	25	70.2	0.0	22.5	253
90.5	157	-	0	43.5	0.0	51.1	278
(*)	16	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
88.1	694	7.0	56	63.9	0.3	31.4	1,951
90.2	864	(*)	25	51.7	1.0	42.2	1,850
93.5	647	-	0	58.7	0.7	37.9	1,594
92.8	285	-	0	55.1	2.1	39.7	665
80.7	140	-	0	40.5	0.0	48.0	235

Table WS.3.3: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Per cent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Serbia, 2025

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year					
		Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events[A] (not contained)				
	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	95.4	4.2	1.3	0.3	0.0	6,475
Area						
Urban	90.9	8.8	1.8	0.0	0.0	999
Other	96.2	3.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	5,476
Region						
Belgrade	95.4	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	943
Vojvodina	92.5	7.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	1,913
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.5	2.3	1.3	0.4	0.0	2,300
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.9	3.1	2.6	0.0	0.2	1,319
Education of household head						
Primary, pre-primary or none	94.9	4.4	2.2	0.3	0.1	1,896
Secondary	95.6	4.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	3,622
Higher	95.5	4.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	957
Type of sanitation facility[D]						
Flush/Pour flush	95.4	4.3	1.2	0.3	0.0	6,321
Septic tank	95.5	4.2	1.1	0.3	0.0	6,214
Pit/Cesspool	92.2	7.8	7.8	0.0	3.3	81
DK where	(94.1)	(0.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Pit latrine	92.6	3.8	5.8	0.0	0.0	154
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Single pit latrine with slab	94.9	3.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	137
Twin pit latrine with slab	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Pit latrines without slab/ open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na
Facilities that lack containments[B]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	96.0	3.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	5,599
Albanian	91.7	5.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	68
Bosnian	89.6	10.4	10.4	0.0	0.0	35
Hungarian	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	155
Roma	87.6	9.5	7.7	0.9	0.9	310
Other	90.7	9.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	284
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	96.3	2.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	2,116
Second	96.4	3.5	1.4	0.3	0.0	1,863
Middle	95.0	5.0	1.0	0.1	0.0	1,595
Fourth	91.9	7.9	1.7	0.3	0.0	665
Richest	91.9	7.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	237

[A] The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events.
[B] Flush to open drain, bucket, and hanging toilet/latrine.
[C] Excludes facilities that by definition lack containments (see note B).
[D] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", and "Container based sanitation.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Excreta not released	Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment[B] in the last year: Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events[A] (not contained)				Facilities that lack containments[B]	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments[C]
	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other				
3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	96.8	208	92.5	6,456
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	89.5	999
2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	97.3	191	93.0	5,457
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	93.8	935
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	91.8	1,913
1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	135	92.1	2,295
6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93.7	41	93.2	1,312
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	99.3	98	90.3	1,892
5.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.3	104	93.1	3,606
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	94.9	957
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.4	6,295
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	95.5	6,214
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	92.2	81
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	0
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	7	92.9	161
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	11
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	94.9	137
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	6
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	7	(*)	7
na	na	na	na	na	100.0	202	0.0	0
4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	95.9	162	93.4	5,580
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	91.7	68
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	61.7	35
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	98.9	155
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	31	79.7	310
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	90.7	284
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	23
5.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	94.8	128	91.1	2,112
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	47	94.0	1,850
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	94.0	1,594
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	91.2	665
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	87.3	235

Table WS.3.4: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste	
Total	95.7	95.5	91.3	6,295
Area				
Urban	95.2	91.0	87.3	985
Other	95.8	96.3	92.1	5,310
Region				
Belgrade	92.1	95.4	88.0	929
Vojvodina	98.9	92.5	91.7	1,865
Sumadija and Western Serbia	94.5	97.5	92.1	2,257
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.6	96.1	91.9	1,244
Education of household head				
Primary, pre-primary or none	95.9	95.2	91.1	1,778
Secondary	96.0	95.6	91.6	3,561
Higher	94.1	95.5	90.7	956
Type of sanitation facility[A]				
Flush/Pour flush	95.7	95.5	91.3	6,295
Septic tank	95.9	95.5	91.6	6,214
Pit/Cesspool	80.8	92.2	73.0	81
DK where	na	na	na	na
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	95.7	96.0	91.8	5,493
Albanian	100.0	91.2	91.2	64
Bosnian	100.0	89.6	89.6	35
Hungarian	97.8	98.9	96.7	150
Roma	92.6	88.5	81.9	253
Other	94.6	90.5	87.5	278
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	95.6	96.6	92.3	1,951
Second	94.8	96.4	91.1	1,850
Middle	97.4	95.0	92.3	1,594
Fourth	96.9	91.9	89.7	665
Richest	88.5	91.9	82.5	235

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 — Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Pit latrines without slab/open pit", "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste[1]	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
92.8	180	91.4	6,475
(*)	14	87.3	999
93.5	166	92.1	5,476
(*)	14	88.2	943
(90.6)	48	91.7	1,913
94.2	43	92.1	2,300
92.1	75	91.9	1,319
90.8	118	91.1	1,896
96.7	61	91.7	3,622
(*)	2	90.7	957
(94.1)	26	91.3	6,321
na	0	91.6	6,214
na	0	73.0	81
(94.1)	26	(94.1)	26
92.6	154	92.6	154
(*)	11	(*)	11
94.9	137	94.9	137
(*)	6	(*)	6
96.7	106	91.9	5,599
(*)	4	91.7	68
-	0	89.6	35
(*)	5	96.8	155
83.7	57	82.2	310
(*)	6	87.7	284
(*)	2	(*)	23
92.2	165	92.3	2,116
(*)	12	91.2	1,863
(*)	1	92.3	1,595
-	0	89.7	665
(*)	2	82.6	237

Table WS.3.5: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes Serbia, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks										
	Emptied and removed		Emptied and buried in								
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a water-body, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit/trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using flush to septic tank
Total	42.3	18.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	1.5	6,214
Area											
Urban	38.1	3.6	0.0	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.0	2.4	985
Other	43.1	21.3	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	23.1	0.0	1.3	5,229
Region											
Belgrade	39.4	4.7	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	0.0	3.1	929
Vojvodina	43.5	9.3	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	29.4	0.0	0.6	1,853
Sumadija and Western Serbia	44.0	24.6	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	19.5	0.0	2.2	2,221
Southern and Eastern Serbia	39.5	31.8	0.3	0.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	0.1	1,210
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	45.3	17.9	0.2	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	26.4	0.0	0.8	1,739
Secondary	41.1	20.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	23.8	0.0	1.3	3,521
Higher	41.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	3.2	954
Type of sanitation facility[A]											
Flush to septic tank	42.3	18.5	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	24.7	0.0	1.5	6,214
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flush to pit/cesspool	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Flush to DK where	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	42.5	18.8	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	23.5	0.0	1.6	5,437
Albanian	32.8	37.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.0	0.0	64
Bosnian	30.6	38.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	35
Hungarian	49.1	6.6	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	150
Roma	42.8	12.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.8	0.0	0.0	228
Other	39.1	17.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.3	0.0	1.5	278
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	42.6	18.7	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	26.6	0.0	1.4	1,895
Second	44.8	15.8	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	25.1	0.0	1.4	1,825
Middle	42.4	21.6	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.7	0.0	1.1	1,594
Fourth	37.1	18.6	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.1	0.0	2.0	665
Richest	34.2	15.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.8	0.0	2.9	235

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 — Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities; SDG indicator 6.2.1
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet" and "Container based sanitation".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Emptying and disposal of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities										Percentage with:				
Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in											
Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a water-body, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit/trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	safe emptying and disposal in situ of ex-creta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
8.7	22.2	1.6	6.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	50.4	0.0	6.0	261	28.5	30.6	40.9	6,475
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	36.9	25.0	38.1	999
7.1	21.8	1.6	6.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	52.0	0.0	6.3	247	27.0	31.6	41.5	5,476
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	35.3	25.4	39.2	943
8.5	11.9	0.0	24.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	51.4	0.0	0.0	60	32.5	25.1	42.4	1,913
8.2	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	68.9	0.0	8.6	79	24.2	33.0	42.8	2,300
6.8	43.0	3.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	42.8	0.0	1.4	108	25.3	37.8	36.8	1,319
10.0	21.6	0.0	6.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	54.5	0.0	0.0	157	31.6	26.0	42.4	1,896
7.0	20.5	4.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	45.5	0.0	15.5	101	27.0	32.9	40.1	3,622
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	28.1	30.7	41.1	957
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	27.9	30.4	41.7	6,321
9.8	32.0	0.0	10.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	39.3	0.0	1.0	154	51.7	38.6	9.8	154
6.0	10.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.5	0.0	7.0	81	83.5	10.6	6.0	81
(11.1)	(0.0)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(34.1)	(0.0)	(33.0)	26	(67.2)	(21.7)	(11.1)	26
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
8.0	32.2	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	44.2	0.0	1.1	137	52.3	39.7	8.0	137
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
7.5	26.7	2.5	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.6	0.0	8.8	161	27.0	31.5	41.5	5,599
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	18.4	50.8	30.8	68
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	23.6	45.8	30.6	35
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	43.7	8.4	47.8	155
12.3	10.6	0.0	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	73.1	0.0	0.0	83	46.8	18.5	34.7	310
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	32.6	29.2	38.3	284
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
10.3	26.2	1.8	7.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	47.3	0.0	1.2	221	32.5	28.2	39.3	2,116
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(67.4)	(0.0)	(32.6)	37	28.6	27.5	43.9	1,863
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	23.5	34.1	42.4	1,595
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	29.1	33.7	37.1	665
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	23.3	42.8	34.0	237

Table WS.3.7: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Per cent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Serbia, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of	
		Shared by				
	Not shared[1]	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households	Public facility	Not shared
Total	98.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Area						
Urban	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Other	96.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	2.6
Region						
Belgrade	99.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.4
Vojvodina	98.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	2.2
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.1
Education of household head						
Primary, pre-primary or none	94.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	3.0
Secondary	98.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.1
Higher	99.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Type of sanitation facility[A]						
Flush/Pour flush	98.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9
Piped sewer system	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	na
Septic tank	99.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	na
Pit/Cesspool	96.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Open drain	na	na	na	na	na	100.0
DK where	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na
Pit latrine	89.3	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na
Single pit latrine with slab	92.2	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	na
Twin pit latrine with slab	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na
Pit latrine without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na
Bucket	na	na	na	na	na	(*)
Other	na	na	na	na	na	(*)
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Location of sanitation facility						
In dwelling	98.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
In plot/yard	91.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0
Elsewhere	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	98.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0
Albanian	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bosnian	95.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1
Hungarian	98.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0
Roma	86.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5
Other	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0
Does not want to declare	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	3.3
Second	98.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
Middle	99.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.4
Fourth	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1
Richest	99.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.3

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 — Use of at least basic sanitation services: SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation", and "Hanging toilet/hanging latrine".

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na not applicable

unimproved sanitation facilities							Percentage using:		
Shared by									
5 households or less	More than 5 households	Don't know how many households	Public facility	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Missing	Total	improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services[1]	Number of household members
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	0.6	98.1	19,277
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	99.4	11,932
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	0.9	96.0	7,345
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.4	99.2	4,580
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	0.3	98.8	4,805
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	0.9	96.8	6,135
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	98.1	3,757
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	1.5	94.6	3,307
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	98.5	9,847
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.5	99.4	6,106
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	16
0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	98.5	19,062
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.6	99.4	12,561
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.6	99.4	6,214
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	3.3	96.7	81
0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	181
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	26
0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	89.3	161
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	(*)	11
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	7.8	92.2	137
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	9
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	0.5	98.4	18,874
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	0.0	100.0	3.8	91.2	361
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	32
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	98.4	16,759
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	99.3	231
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	95.9	385
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.4	98.6	433
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.0	100.0	2.2	86.9	559
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	99.8	766
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	144
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	100.0	1.3	94.6	3,855
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.7	98.1	3,858
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	99.0	3,852
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.3	99.5	3,858
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.2	99.4	3,854

Table WS.3.8: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Serbia, 2025

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)			Using improved on-site sanitation
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[A]	With safe disposal of excreta in situ[2]
Total	9.6	10.3	13.8	8.0
Area				
Urban	3.1	2.1	3.2	2.8
Other	20.1	23.5	30.9	16.5
Region				
Belgrade	7.3	5.2	8.1	6.1
Vojvodina	12.9	10.0	16.9	11.5
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.1	12.4	16.0	7.3
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.9	13.3	12.9	7.0
Education of household head				
Primary, pre-primary or none	18.1	14.9	24.3	14.0
Secondary	9.9	12.1	14.8	8.4
Higher	4.4	4.8	6.4	4.0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Type of sanitation facility[C]				
Flush/Pour flush	9.3	10.1	13.8	8.1
Piped sewer system	na	na	na	na
Septic tank	27.1	30.7	42.3	24.0
Pit/Cesspool	83.5	10.6	6.0	62.7
Open drain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Don't know where	(67.2)	(21.7)	(11.1)	(0.0)
Pit latrines	49.5	37.0	9.4	0.0
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Single pit latrine with slab	52.3	39.7	8.0	0.0
Twin pit latrine with slab	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na
Bucket	na	na	na	na
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na
Other	na	na	na	na
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Ethnicity of household head				
Serbian	9.0	10.5	13.9	7.6
Albanian	5.4	15.0	9.1	5.4
Bosnian	2.2	4.2	2.8	2.2
Hungarian	15.6	3.0	17.1	14.2
Roma	26.0	10.3	19.2	16.0
Other	12.1	10.8	14.2	10.8
Does not want to declare	5.1	8.2	2.7	5.1
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	17.9	15.5	21.6	13.9
Second	13.8	13.3	21.2	11.2
Middle	9.7	14.1	17.5	8.9
Fourth	5.0	5.8	6.4	4.8
Richest	1.4	2.6	2.1	1.1

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 — Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.13 — Safely managed on-site sanitation; SDG indicator 6.2.1
[A] Potentially safely managed, if well contained and wastes are delivered to off-site facilities where it receives appropriate treatment.
[B] Adequately contained: no outlet for liquid wastes connecting to the surface environment, no releases of excreta to the surface environment through adverse events.
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation", and "Hanging toilet/hanging latrine".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained)[8]		Percentage using sanitation facilities:			
With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[1]	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	Number of household members
9.1	12.6	8.0	11.5	77.7	19,277
1.8	2.5	2.8	2.2	94.0	11,932
20.9	28.8	16.5	26.6	51.2	7,345
4.8	6.9	6.1	5.7	85.9	4,580
9.1	14.9	11.5	10.8	74.3	4,805
11.2	15.2	7.3	14.7	75.4	6,135
11.0	12.0	7.0	14.4	75.8	3,757
12.5	21.9	14.0	18.9	60.6	3,307
10.8	13.7	8.4	13.2	75.9	9,847
4.4	5.7	4.0	4.9	89.9	6,106
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
9.2	12.7	8.1	11.0	78.6	19,062
na	na	100.0	0.0	na	12,561
28.1	38.9	24.0	30.7	38.9	6,214
7.6	2.7	62.7	10.6	2.7	81
0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	181
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.7)	(0.0)	26
0.0	0.0	0.0	41.1	0.0	161
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
0.0	0.0	0.0	39.7	0.0	137
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
na	na	na	(*)	100.0	7
na	na	na	(*)	(*)	9
na	na	na	(100.0)	100.0	32
na	na	na	(*)	100.0	12
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
9.5	12.8	7.6	11.5	78.4	16,759
10.8	9.1	5.4	15.0	79.6	231
4.2	1.8	2.2	8.3	88.6	385
2.7	16.6	14.2	3.0	80.9	433
6.8	14.3	16.0	21.2	47.9	559
8.3	12.5	10.8	10.8	75.4	766
6.8	2.7	5.1	8.2	86.7	144
12.7	19.7	13.9	19.6	60.6	3,855
12.2	20.0	11.2	14.5	70.5	3,858
13.1	16.2	8.9	14.5	74.4	3,852
5.2	5.4	4.8	5.9	88.1	3,858
2.4	1.5	1.1	2.9	95.0	3,854

Table WS.3.9: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders

Per cent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Serbia, 2025

			Per cent distribution				
			Drinking water				
	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Number of household members with information on water quality	At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Total
Total	88.7	3,214	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Area							
Urban	92.3	2,030	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	82.5	1,184	98.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	100.0
Region							
Belgrade	93.1	801	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vojvodina	92.2	805	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	87.4	980	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	80.5	629	98.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0
Education of household head							
Primary, pre-primary or none	83.2	528	98.8	0.9	0.4	0.0	100.0
Secondary	88.7	1,685	99.3	0.6	0.1	0.0	100.0
Higher	91.6	1,001	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing/DK	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Ethnicity of household head							
Serbian	89.5	2,785	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Albanian	(87.9)	46	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Bosnian	61.2	46	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Hungarian	76.4	74	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Roma	82.7	117	97.3	0.9	1.8	0.0	100.0
Other	94.0	128	99.0	0.8	0.2	0.0	100.0
Does not want to declare	(*)	17	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.3	662	98.3	1.1	0.6	0.0	100.0
Second	84.1	597	99.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0
Middle	87.5	654	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fourth	94.9	613	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Richest	97.1	689	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 — Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.2 — Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1
[3] MICS indicator WS.9 — Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1
[A] Safely managed drinking water service is included in the drinking water distribution as part of "at least basic service". The column is available only in surveys that included water quality measurements.
[B] A safely managed sanitation service refers to the treatment of waste both in-situ and off-site. While MICS provides detailed information on safely disposed in situ treatment, only national regulatory assessments can provide relevant details on off-site treatments. Therefore, MICS data alone are not sufficient to estimate SDG 6.2.1 for safely managed sanitation services but provides estimates for 'Safely managed service (safely disposed of in situ only)'.
[C] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, "No permission to see/other" is included in the denominator.
[D] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 "Handwashing facility with water and soap at home" (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes "No permission to see/other". See Table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

of household members using:												
Sanitation[B]						Handwashing[C]					Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see/other	Total		
98.1	0.6	1.1	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.3	0.4	0.9	100.0	96.2	19,277
99.4	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.0	0.1	1.0	100.0	97.9	11,932
96.0	0.9	2.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.7	0.7	0.9	0.7	100.0	93.5	7,345
99.2	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	100.0	98.2	4,580
98.8	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	98.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	97.8	4,805
96.8	0.9	2.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	0.4	0.6	2.0	100.0	93.7	6,135
98.1	0.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.1	100.0	95.9	3,757
94.6	1.5	3.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	95.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	100.0	91.1	3,307
98.5	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	96.8	9,847
99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	98.1	6,106
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	16
98.4	0.6	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.2	0.2	0.8	100.0	96.8	16,759
99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	0.0	0.0	8.2	100.0	91.1	231
95.9	0.0	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	95.2	385
98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	100.0	97.9	433
86.9	2.2	5.5	5.5	0.0	100.0	84.3	4.7	9.1	1.9	100.0	77.7	559
99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	98.2	766
100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	0.0	1.4	0.8	100.0	95.1	144
94.6	1.3	3.3	0.8	0.0	100.0	96.1	1.2	1.6	1.1	100.0	91.0	3,855
98.1	0.7	1.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.7	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	96.2	3,858
99.0	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	100.0	97.4	3,852
99.5	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.2	0.4	100.0	98.6	3,858
99.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	100.0	98.0	3,854

Table WS.3.1R: Use of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities

Per cent distribution of household members by type of sanitation facility used by the household, percentage of household members using improved sanitation and percentage using on-site sanitation facilities, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Type of sanitation facility used by household																
	Improved sanitation facility[B]							Unimproved sanitation facility[C]				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Percentage using improved sanitation[1]	Percentage using on-site sanitation facilities[A]		Number of household members
	Flush/Pour flush to:				Pit latrine with slab												
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit/ Cesspool	DK where	Ventilated improved (VIP)	Single	Twin	Flush to open drain	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Other				Improved	Unimproved	
Total	57.1	27.1	0.1	0.5	0.5	7.7	0.5	3.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.2	100.0	93.4	36.3	5.4	8,695
Area																	
Urban	70.2	21.4	0.2	0.0	0.4	4.1	0.1	2.0	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	96.4	26.1	2.8	6,504
Other	18.2	44.2	0.0	1.9	0.7	18.1	1.5	9.2	3.2	0.3	0.3	2.3	100.0	84.6	66.4	13.1	2,191
Region																	
Belgrade	43.5	48.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	5.5	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	100.0	98.0	54.6	1.4	1,897
Vojvodina	26.8	47.2	0.1	0.0	2.1	11.9	0.0	6.7	3.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	88.1	61.3	10.5	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	56.3	26.7	0.6	0.0	0.3	9.9	0.5	3.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	94.3	38.0	5.1	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	70.3	13.5	0.0	0.9	0.1	7.0	0.8	4.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.5	100.0	92.6	22.3	5.8	4,694
Education of household head																	
Pre-primary or none	58.0	16.1	0.7	0.9	0.0	13.1	0.0	4.9	1.7	0.3	0.8	3.7	100.0	88.6	30.7	7.6	879
Primary	54.7	28.5	0.1	0.5	0.6	8.0	0.7	4.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	1.1	100.0	93.1	38.4	5.8	6,068
Secondary or higher	65.4	27.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	3.5	0.0	1.9	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	96.8	31.4	2.8	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Location of sanitation facility																	
In dwelling	64.8	30.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	100.0	95.7	30.9	4.3	7,531
In plot/yard	7.4	7.4	0.7	0.0	4.4	63.6	3.2	0.7	11.3	1.5	0.0	na	100.0	86.6	79.2	13.4	900
Elsewhere	15.0	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	53.6	7.2	7.5	3.3	0.0	5.1	na	100.0	84.2	69.2	15.8	160
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	105
Wealth index quintile																	
Poorest	22.5	18.0	0.3	1.8	2.3	33.3	2.3	6.4	6.1	0.8	0.5	5.6	100.0	80.6	58.1	13.8	1,740
Second	60.6	28.0	0.1	0.4	0.0	4.9	0.0	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	94.1	33.4	5.5	1,736
Middle	68.5	27.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.2	27.7	3.8	1,738
Fourth	64.2	33.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	97.5	33.3	2.5	1,739
Richest	69.8	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.6	28.8	1.4	1,741
Wealth index																	
Poorest 60 per cent	50.5	24.5	0.2	0.7	0.8	12.8	0.8	5.2	2.0	0.3	0.2	2.0	100.0	90.3	39.7	7.7	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	67.0	31.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	98.1	31.1	1.9	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.8 — Use of improved sanitation facilities

[A] Improved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as improved sanitation facilities excluding piped sewer systems (the first column). Unimproved on-site sanitation facilities are defined as unimproved sanitation facilities excluding open defecation (the last column).

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation".

[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Hanging toilet/latrine".

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

na not applicable

Table WS.3.2R: Use of water-based improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of liquid waste

Percentage of household members using septic tanks and pits/cesspools by whether liquid waste is contained or uncontained, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Flush to septic tank												Flush to pit/cesspool[A]		Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool with:			
			Outlet pipe for liquid waste goes to															
			Contained			Not contained												
	Percentage of household members using septic tanks with outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to septic tank	To a leach field, soak pit	To a sewer/ closed drain that leads to: A waste-water treatment plant (WWTP)	To a sewer/ closed drain that leads to: Don't know where	To an open drain	To a waterbody/ surface	Other	Don't know	Total	Percentage of household members using flush to septic tank with liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank with an outlet pipe for liquid waste	Percentage of household members using pits/ cesspools with outlet pipe for liquid waste	Number of household members using flush to pit/ cesspool	No outlet pipe for liquid waste	Don't know if outlet pipe for liquid waste	With an outlet pipe and liquid waste contained	Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/ cesspool
Total	33.9	2,357	47.2	2.3	5.9	21.8	14.3	1.1	7.5	100.0	55.4	799	(*)	10	65.1	1.2	18.7	2,367
Area																		
Urban	30.0	1,389	48.2	3.4	7.9	17.9	16.0	2.1	4.5	100.0	59.5	416	(*)	10	69.0	1.3	17.7	1,399
Other	39.6	968	46.1	1.1	3.6	26.0	12.4	0.0	10.8	100.0	50.8	383	-	0	59.4	1.0	20.1	968
Region																		
Belgrade	20.8	921	37.4	0.0	0.0	9.4	28.8	0.0	24.4	100.0	37.4	192	(*)	2	78.6	0.7	7.8	924
Vojvodina	21.9	550	34.0	10.2	1.7	14.3	32.5	7.3	0.0	100.0	45.9	120	(*)	2	74.3	3.9	10.0	551
Sumadija and Western Serbia	61.5	251	68.1	2.7	0.0	15.3	12.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	70.8	154	(*)	6	39.9	0.0	42.5	257
Southern and Eastern Serbia	52.4	634	47.9	0.6	13.5	34.6	0.0	0.0	3.4	100.0	62.0	333	-	0	47.6	0.0	32.5	634
Education of household head																		
Pre-primary or none	29.7	141	(90.1)	(0.0)	(1.2)	(6.5)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(91.2)	42	(*)	6	71.5	0.0	26.0	147
Primary	35.5	1,731	42.9	2.3	6.2	25.1	13.7	1.4	8.4	100.0	51.4	614	(*)	4	63.9	0.7	18.2	1,735
Secondary or higher	29.6	482	53.0	3.0	5.9	12.0	20.2	0.0	5.9	100.0	61.9	143	-	0	67.0	3.4	18.3	482
Missing/DK	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	0	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	47.5	313	37.9	5.4	0.0	40.7	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	43.2	149	(*)	6	53.4	0.0	20.1	319
Second	34.2	486	47.4	0.0	11.0	15.4	20.9	5.3	0.0	100.0	58.4	166	(*)	2	64.9	1.1	19.9	489
Middle	29.5	480	69.4	4.4	0.0	21.9	4.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	73.8	142	(*)	2	70.6	0.0	21.7	481
Fourth	30.9	576	46.2	0.0	6.3	27.9	6.8	0.0	12.7	100.0	52.6	178	-	0	66.3	2.8	16.2	576
Richest	32.8	502	37.3	2.5	10.6	4.4	22.6	0.0	22.7	100.0	50.4	165	-	0	65.9	1.3	16.5	502
Wealth index																		
Poorest 60 per cent	35.7	1,279	51.1	3.1	4.0	25.6	14.2	1.9	0.0	100.0	58.2	456	(*)	10	64.2	0.4	20.6	1,289
Richest 40 per cent	31.8	1,078	41.9	1.2	8.4	16.6	14.4	0.0	17.5	100.0	51.5	343	-	0	66.1	2.1	16.4	1,078

[A] The number of household members in households using an outlet pipe for liquid waste was insufficient to allow disaggregation by contained and not contained.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table WS.3.3R: Use of improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities and release of excreta to surface environment through adverse events

Per cent distribution of household members using improved and unimproved on-site sanitation facilities by distribution of facilities in which wastes are contained and uncontained due to various events in the last year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Improved on-site facility, waste containment in the last year					
		Excreta released to surface environment due to the following adverse events[A] (not contained)				
	Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
Total	77.7	19.3	12.7	0.8	0.0	3,153
Area						
Urban	73.2	22.8	15.8	0.2	0.0	1,699
Other	82.9	15.2	9.2	1.6	0.0	1,454
Region						
Belgrade	73.3	22.5	15.7	0.0	0.0	1,035
Vojvodina	77.4	17.9	12.6	0.0	0.0	713
Sumadija and Western Serbia	81.8	18.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	357
Southern and Eastern Serbia	80.8	17.5	12.3	2.6	0.0	1,048
Education of household head						
Pre-primary or none	78.8	18.7	15.9	0.0	0.0	269
Primary	76.2	20.9	13.1	1.1	0.0	2,329
Secondary or higher	82.8	13.1	9.9	0.0	0.0	546
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Type of sanitation facility[D]						
Flush/Pour flush	78.4	18.9	11.7	0.2	0.0	2,408
Septic tank	78.5	18.7	11.4	0.2	0.0	2,357
Pit/Cesspool	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
DK where	(81.2)	(18.8)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	41
Pit latrine	75.3	20.7	16.1	3.0	0.0	745
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	(75.8)	(24.2)	(6.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	40
Single pit latrine with slab	78.8	16.7	15.1	0.9	0.0	665
Twin pit latrine with slab	(16.8)	(83.2)	(41.3)	(41.3)	(0.0)	40
Pit latrines without slab/ open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na
Facilities that lack containments[B]	na	na	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	77.0	20.4	14.6	2.6	0.0	1,010
Second	72.7	20.7	21.4	0.0	0.0	581
Middle	75.3	23.3	13.9	0.0	0.0	481
Fourth	81.1	18.9	5.6	0.0	0.0	579
Richest	83.0	12.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	502
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	75.4	21.2	16.4	1.3	0.0	2072
Richest 40 per cent	82.0	15.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	1081

[A] The total can exceed 100%, as excreta may have been released due to multiple adverse events.
[B] Flush to open drain, bucket, and hanging toilet/latrine.
[C] Excludes facilities that by definition lack containments (see note B).
[D] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", and "Container based sanitation".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Unimproved on-site facility, waste containment[B] in the last year								
	Excreta released to surface environment due to the adverse following events[A] (not contained)							
Excreta not released	Overflowed	Flooded	Containment collapsed	Other	Facilities that lack containments[B]	Number of household members using unimproved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using on-site sanitation facilities that have not released excreta to the environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using on-site sanitation facilities with containments[C]
14.9	7.9	4.4	1.9	0.0	77.2	470	69.5	3,219
13.8	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.3	183	67.4	1,735
15.5	9.2	7.2	3.1	0.0	75.3	287	71.8	1,484
(40.7)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(33.7)	(0.0)	(25.6)	26	72.4	1,054
19.5	8.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	71.7	122	69.0	748
11.6	23.3	13.7	0.0	0.0	65.1	48	73.5	374
10.8	2.3	1.9	0.0	0.0	86.8	274	66.3	1,043
9.2	12.5	9.7	0.0	0.0	78.3	67	64.9	276
14.6	8.1	4.0	2.5	0.0	77.2	353	68.1	2,376
24.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	76.0	49	77.9	558
-	-	-	-	-	-	0	(*)	10
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.4	2,367
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.5	2,357
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	10
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	-	0
65.3	34.7	19.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	107	74.1	852
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(75.8)	40
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	78.8	665
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(16.8)	40
65.3	34.7	19.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	107	65.3	107
na	na	na	na	na	100.0	363	0.0	0
29.1	15.5	8.6	3.7	0.0	55.4	240	67.8	1,085
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96	62.4	574
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	66	66.2	481
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	44	75.5	576
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	79.3	502
17.3	9.2	5.2	2.2	0.0	73.4	402	65.9	2,141
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	67	77.2	1,078

Table WS.3.4R: Use of different improved on-site sanitation facilities and containment of waste

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool:			Number of household members using flush to septic tank or pit/cesspool
	With liquid waste contained	Without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	That adequately contains waste	
Total	84.9	78.3	63.8	2,367
Area				
Urban	88.0	73.0	61.9	1,399
Other	80.5	86.1	66.6	968
Region				
Belgrade	87.0	74.7	62.6	924
Vojvodina	88.2	76.8	65.8	551
Sumadija and Western Serbia	82.5	83.5	66.0	257
Southern and Eastern Serbia	80.1	83.0	63.0	634
Education of household head				
Pre-primary or none	97.5	77.7	75.2	147
Primary	82.8	77.1	60.6	1,735
Secondary or higher	88.7	83.0	71.7	482
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Type of sanitation facility[A]				
Flush/Pour flush	84.9	78.3	63.8	2,367
Septic tank	84.9	78.5	63.9	2,357
Pit/Cesspool	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
DK where	na	na	na	na
Other improved on-site sanitation[A]	na	na	na	na
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	73.5	80.6	54.2	319
Second	85.9	71.8	60.2	489
Middle	92.3	75.3	67.6	481
Fourth	85.3	81.0	66.4	576
Richest	83.7	83.0	66.8	502
Wealth index				
Poorest 60 per cent	85.2	75.3	61.5	1,289
Richest 40 per cent	84.6	82.0	66.6	1,078

[1] MICS indicator WS.12 — Safe containment of waste/excreta in improved on-site sanitation facilities
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Percentage using other improved on-site sanitation without excreta released to surface environment due to adverse events	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities which adequately contain waste[1]	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities
75.6	786	66.8	3,153
74.2	300	64.0	1,699
76.5	486	69.9	1,454
61.5	111	62.4	1,035
79.5	162	68.9	713
77.4	100	69.2	357
77.5	413	68.7	1,048
80.1	122	77.4	269
73.8	593	64.0	2,329
81.4	63	72.8	546
(*)	7	(*)	10
(81.2)	41	64.1	2,408
na	0	63.9	2,357
na	0	(*)	10
(81.2)	41	(81.2)	41
75.3	745	75.3	745
(75.8)	40	(75.8)	40
78.8	665	78.8	665
(16.8)	40	(16.8)	40
-	0	-	0
75.3	691	68.6	1,010
77.6	92	63.0	581
-	0	67.6	481
(*)	3	66.6	579
-	0	66.8	502
75.5	783	66.8	2,072
(*)	3	66.7	1,081

Table WS.3.5R: Emptying and removal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members in households with septic tanks and improved latrines by method of emptying and disposal of wastes, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Emptying and disposal of wastes from septic tanks											Emptying and disposal		
	Emptied and removed			Emptied and buried in							Number of household members using flush to septic tank	Emptied and removed		
	Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a water-body, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench	To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit/trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied		Off-site for treatment (type of treatment unknown)	To a water-body, open ground, field or elsewhere	To an uncovered pit/trench
Total	61.6	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.6	1.4	1.6	2,357	26.0	11.6	0.0
Area														
Urban	64.7	3.9	0.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	22.6	0.0	0.6	1,389	32.9	6.9	0.0
Other	57.1	4.9	0.0	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.7	3.3	3.0	968	21.6	14.7	0.0
Region														
Belgrade	77.1	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	15.8	0.0	0.0	921	42.2	16.7	0.0
Vojvodina	69.5	1.6	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.1	1.7	0.5	550	60.5	3.5	0.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	63.6	6.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	251	20.3	13.7	0.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	31.4	9.4	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	27.4	3.6	5.4	634	9.4	12.9	0.0
Education of household head														
Pre-primary or none	60.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.4	0.0	0.0	141	20.0	25.4	0.0
Primary	60.4	5.3	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	20.2	1.9	2.1	1,731	26.9	9.1	0.0
Secondary or higher	66.4	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	20.9	0.0	0.0	482	30.1	8.7	0.0
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)
Type of sanitation facility														
Flush to septic tank	61.6	4.3	0.0	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.0	20.6	1.4	1.6	2,357	na	na	na
Other improved on-site sanitation	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	26.4	12.4	0.0
Flush to pit/ cesspool	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)
Flush to DK where	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(13.7)	(12.8)	(0.0)
Single pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	28.8	13.2	0.0
Twin pit latrine with slab	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	42.7	4.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.7	7.4	1.8	313	22.3	13.3	0.0
Second	66.6	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	19.4	0.0	0.0	486	55.1	0.0	0.0
Middle	60.2	6.1	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	17.9	0.0	4.0	480	(*)	(*)	(*)
Fourth	58.8	5.8	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	1.6	0.0	576	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richest	72.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	2.4	502	-	-	-
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	58.3	5.4	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	21.8	1.8	1.9	1,279	26.1	11.7	0.0
Richest 40 per cent	65.4	3.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.9	1.1	1,078	(*)	(*)	(*)

[1] MICS indicator WS.10 — Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities: SDG indicator 6.2.1
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet" and "Container based sanitation".
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
[na] not applicable

of wastes from other improved on-site sanitation facilities											
Emptied and buried in								Percentage with:			
To a covered pit at or near household	To a covered pit/trench (off-site) elsewhere	Other	Don't know where wastes were taken	Never emptied	Not emptied but covered and left undisturbed when full	DK if ever emptied	Number of household members using other improved on-site sanitation facilities	safe emptying and disposal in situ of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities[1]	unsafe disposal of excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities removed off-site for treatment	Number of household members using improved on-site sanitation
1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	2.1	7.1	796	30.4	17.0	52.6	3,153
2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	3.0	6.5	310	28.7	12.4	58.9	1,699
1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.8	1.5	7.4	486	32.4	22.4	45.2	1,454
6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.5	8.1	10.5	113	18.6	8.2	73.3	1,035
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	4.5	0.0	164	30.5	2.0	67.5	713
2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	49.7	0.0	3.9	106	25.8	23.4	50.7	357
0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	43.9	0.0	9.7	413	43.6	33.7	22.7	1,048
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	48.9	0.0	0.0	128	35.6	23.3	41.1	269
2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	1.2	7.8	597	31.1	17.0	51.8	2,329
0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.4	14.5	6.6	63	23.9	13.9	62.2	546
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	24.9	14.4	60.7	2,408
1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.6	2.2	5.9	745	48.2	25.3	26.4	745
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.0)	(0.0)	(30.5)	41	(45.5)	(35.7)	(18.8)	41
(17.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(22.5)	(18.4)	(0.0)	40	(58.8)	(27.5)	(13.7)	40
0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	37.9	1.4	5.6	665	45.6	25.6	28.8	665
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(65.8)	(0.0)	(15.7)	40	(81.5)	(18.5)	(0.0)	40
1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.4	2.4	5.1	697	46.6	24.8	28.6	1,010
3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.2	0.0	18.5	95	23.4	11.9	64.7	581
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	23.5	16.5	60.0	481
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	28.2	13.2	58.5	579
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	15.2	11.9	72.9	502
1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	2.1	6.7	793	34.7	19.3	46.0	2,072
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	22.2	12.6	65.2	1,081

Table WS.3.7R: Use of basic and limited sanitation services

Per cent distribution of household members by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities and percentage using at least basic sanitation services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Users of improved sanitation facilities					Users of unimproved sanitation facilities							Percentage using:		
		Shared by					Shared by								
	Not shared[1]	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Not shared	5 house-holds or less	More than 5 house-holds	Don't know how many house-holds	Public facility	Open defeca-tion (no facility, bush, field)	Total	improved sanitation facilities shared with other households	at least basic sanitation services[1]	Number of household members
Total	89.4	2.6	0.3	0.0	1.1	4.9	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	3.9	89.4	8,695
Area															
Urban	93.1	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	3.3	93.1	6,504
Other	78.7	3.9	0.5	0.0	1.5	11.8	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	5.9	78.7	2,191
Region															
Belgrade	94.6	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.5	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	3.5	94.6	1,897
Vojvodina	83.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	10.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	4.3	83.8	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	91.9	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	2.4	91.9	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	88.3	2.8	0.3	0.0	1.2	5.0	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	4.4	88.3	4,694
Education of household head															
Pre-primary or none	83.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.8	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	3.7	100.0	4.7	83.9	879
Primary	88.7	2.9	0.4	0.0	1.0	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	4.3	88.7	6,068
Secondary or higher	94.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	2.1	94.7	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	12
Type of sanitation facility[A]															
Flush/Pour flush	93.9	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.5	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.8	93.9	7,709
Piped sewer system	97.9	1.6	0.1	0.0	0.4	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	2.1	97.9	4,967
Septic tank	98.6	0.5	0.3	0.0	0.7	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	1.4	98.6	2,357
Pit/Cesspool	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Open drain	na	na	na	na	na	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	334
DK where	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(0.0)	(100.0)	41
Pit latrine	63.5	16.0	1.4	0.0	6.6	9.2	2.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.0	63.5	852
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	(87.2)	(12.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(12.8)	(87.2)	40
Single pit latrine with slab	74.3	17.2	0.0	0.0	8.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	25.7	74.3	665
Twin pit latrine with slab	(29.9)	(41.3)	(28.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	(70.1)	(29.9)	40
Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	na	na	na	na	na	73.2	22.8	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	107
Bucket	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14
Other	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	14
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	105
Location of sanitation facility															
In dwelling	94.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	1.2	94.5	7,531
In plot/yard	72.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	1.9	10.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	14.4	72.2	900
Elsewhere	6.5	40.3	7.2	0.0	30.2	5.3	3.5	7.0	0.0	0.0	na	100.0	77.7	6.5	160
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	105
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	65.8	10.2	0.9	0.0	3.6	11.5	1.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	5.6	100.0	14.8	65.8	1,740
Second	91.7	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2.4	91.7	1,736
Middle	95.3	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	95.3	1,738
Fourth	96.6	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	96.6	1,739
Richest	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.8	97.8	1,741
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 per cent	84.3	4.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	6.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	6.0	84.3	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	97.2	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.9	97.2	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.9 — Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1
[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation", and "Hanging toilet/hanging latrine".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
na not applicable

Table WS.3.8R: Management of excreta from household sanitation facilities

Percentage of household members using improved on-site sanitation facilities by management of excreta from household sanitation facilities and percentage using sanitation facilities where wastes are safely managed, not safely managed, and with excreta removed off-site, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (including shared and inadequately contained)			Using improved on-site sanitation facilities (excluding shared and inadequately contained)[B]			Percentage using sanitation facilities:			
	With safe disposal of excreta in situ	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[A]	With safe disposal of excreta in situ[2]	With unsafe disposal of excreta	With excreta removed off-site for treatment[1]	that are safely managed in situ	that are not safely managed	with excreta removed off-site (additional information required to determine safe management)	Number of household members
Total	11.0	6.2	19.1	3.2	2.7	11.3	3.2	12.8	68.4	8,695
Area										
Urban	7.5	3.2	15.4	2.6	1.4	9.0	2.6	6.9	79.3	6,504
Other	21.5	14.8	30.0	4.9	6.6	18.0	4.9	30.2	36.2	2,191
Region										
Belgrade	10.1	4.5	40.0	3.4	2.5	23.9	3.4	6.5	67.3	1,897
Vojvodina	18.7	1.2	41.3	7.8	0.2	23.1	7.8	13.1	49.9	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.8	8.9	19.3	0.4	5.5	12.2	0.4	14.6	68.5	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	9.7	7.5	5.1	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.5	14.9	73.4	4,694
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	10.9	7.2	12.6	3.1	2.6	6.9	3.1	18.5	64.9	879
Primary	12.0	6.5	19.9	2.9	2.8	11.4	2.9	13.5	66.1	6,068
Secondary or higher	7.5	4.4	19.5	4.1	2.7	13.2	4.1	7.6	78.5	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Type of sanitation facility[C]										
Flush/Pour flush	7.8	4.5	19.0	3.6	3.1	12.7	3.6	8.8	77.2	7,709
Piped sewer system	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	0.0	na	4,967
Septic tank	24.3	14.1	61.6	11.7	10.0	41.6	11.7	14.1	41.6	2,357
Pit/Cesspool	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Open drain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	334
Don't know where	(45.5)	(35.7)	(18.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(35.7)	(0.0)	41
Pit latrines	42.2	22.1	23.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	34.7	0.0	852
Ventilated Improved Pit Latrine (VIP)	(58.8)	(27.5)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(27.5)	(0.0)	40
Single pit latrine with slab	45.6	25.6	28.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.6	0.0	665
Twin pit latrine with slab	(81.5)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(18.5)	(0.0)	40
Pit latrines without slab/open pit	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	107
Bucket	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	14
No facility/Bush/Field	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	100.0	100.0	105
Other	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	100.0	14
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	27.0	14.4	16.6	1.7	1.9	5.9	1.7	33.8	28.4	1,740
Second	7.8	4.0	21.6	3.0	2.8	11.1	3.0	9.9	71.7	1,736
Middle	6.5	4.6	16.6	4.8	2.3	11.6	4.8	8.4	80.1	1,738
Fourth	9.4	4.4	19.5	4.4	3.6	13.6	4.4	6.9	77.8	1,739
Richest	4.4	3.4	21.0	2.0	3.0	14.2	2.0	4.8	84.0	1,741
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	13.8	7.7	18.3	3.2	2.4	9.5	3.2	17.4	60.1	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	6.9	3.9	20.3	3.2	3.3	13.9	3.2	5.9	80.9	3,480

[1] MICS indicator WS.11 — Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site; SDG indicator 6.2.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.13 — Safely managed on-site sanitation; SDG indicator 6.2.1
[A] Potentially safely managed, if well contained and wastes are delivered to off-site facilities where it receives appropriate treatment.
[B] Adequately contained: no outlet for liquid wastes connecting to the surface environment, no releases of excreta to the surface environment through adverse events.
[C] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Composting toilet", "Container based sanitation", and "Hanging toilet/hanging latrine".
[na] not applicable

Table WS.3.9R: Drinking water, sanitation, and handwashing ladders

Per cent distribution of household members by drinking water, sanitation and, handwashing ladders, and percentage with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

Per cent

	Percentage of household members using safely managed drinking water service[1,A]	Number of household members with information on water quality	Drinking water					Total
			At least basic service[2,A]	Limited service	Unimproved	Surface water	Missing	
Total	80.8	2,148	98.8	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Area								
Urban	84.3	1,593	99.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Other	70.7	555	97.4	0.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Region								
Belgrade	76.2	498	98.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Vojvodina	82.2	328	96.5	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	73.2	210	99.3	0.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0
Southern and Eastern Serbia	83.9	1,112	99.3	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	89.7	240	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Primary	78.5	1,474	98.6	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0
Secondary or higher	83.6	432	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	65.1	440	97.1	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Second	81.2	383	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0
Middle	80.4	445	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Fourth	91.0	450	99.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0
Richest	86.1	431	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	75.3	1,267	98.6	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
Richest 40 per cent	88.6	881	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0

[1] MICS indicator WS.6 — Use of safely managed drinking water services; SDG indicator 6.1.1
[2] MICS indicator WS.2 — Use of basic drinking water services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.1.1
[3] MICS indicator WS.9 — Use of at least basic sanitation services; SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 3.8.1 & 6.2.1
[A] Safely managed drinking water service is included in the drinking water distribution as part of "at least basic service". The column is available only in surveys that included water quality measurements.
[B] A safely managed sanitation service refers to the treatment of waste both in-situ and off-site. While MICS provides detailed information on safely disposed in situ treatment, only national regulatory assessments can provide relevant details on off-site treatments. Therefore, MICS data alone are not sufficient to estimate SDG 6.2.1 for safely managed sanitation services but provides estimates for 'Safely managed service (safely disposed of in situ only)'.
[C] For the purposes of calculating the ladders, 'No permission to see/other' is included in the denominator.
[D] Differs from the MICS indicator WS.7 'Handwashing facility with water and soap at home' (SDG indicators 1.4.1 & 6.2.1) as it includes 'No permission to see/other'. See Table WS2.1 for MICS indicator WS.7.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

distribution of household members using:												
Sanitation[B]						Handwashing[C]					Percentage of household members with at least basic drinking water, sanitation, and hygiene services	Number of household members
At least basic service[3]	Limited service	Unimproved	Open defecation	Missing	Total	Basic service[D]	Limited facility	No facility	No permission to see/ other	Total		
89.4	3.9	5.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	94.8	2.5	1.8	0.9	100.0	86.6	8,695
93.1	3.3	2.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	95.7	2.1	1.6	0.6	100.0	90.2	6,504
78.7	5.9	13.1	2.3	0.0	100.0	92.1	3.6	2.5	1.7	100.0	75.7	2,191
94.6	3.5	1.4	0.6	0.0	100.0	92.0	4.8	1.0	2.2	100.0	88.3	1,897
83.8	4.3	10.5	1.4	0.0	100.0	92.9	5.3	0.8	0.9	100.0	78.4	1,164
91.9	2.4	5.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.3	0.8	1.9	0.0	100.0	89.8	940
88.3	4.4	5.8	1.5	0.0	100.0	95.9	1.1	2.4	0.5	100.0	87.2	4,694
83.9	4.7	7.6	3.7	0.0	100.0	89.4	3.5	4.4	2.7	100.0	79.8	879
88.7	4.3	5.8	1.1	0.0	100.0	94.5	2.9	1.8	0.7	100.0	85.8	6,068
94.7	2.1	2.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	98.4	0.3	0.6	0.7	100.0	92.6	1,736
(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
65.8	14.8	13.8	5.6	0.0	100.0	79.7	8.1	8.4	3.8	100.0	59.0	1,740
91.7	2.4	5.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	96.9	2.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	88.7	1,736
95.3	0.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	1.1	0.4	0.4	100.0	93.0	1,738
96.6	0.9	2.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	1,739
97.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	96.2	1,741
84.3	6.0	7.7	2.0	0.0	100.0	91.5	4.0	3.1	1.4	100.0	80.2	5,215
97.2	0.9	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.1	3,480

11 EQUITABLE CHANCE IN LIFE

11.1 CHILD FUNCTIONING

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities[155] outlines States Parties' obligations to ensure the full realisation of rights for children with disabilities on an equal basis with other children. The presence of functional difficulties may place children at risk of experiencing limited participation in an unaccommodating environment and limit the fulfilment of their rights.

The Serbia and Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 included child functioning modules developed by UNICEF and the Washington Group on Disability Statistics intended to provide an estimate of the number/proportion of children with functional difficulties as reported by their mothers or primary caregivers. It conforms to the biopsychosocial model of disability, focusing on the presence and extent of functional difficulties rather than on body structure or conditions. The module included in the Questionnaire for Children Under Five covered children between 2 and 4 years of age, while a similar module is also included in the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17.

Functional domains covered in Questionnaire for Children Under Five are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, fine motor, communication, learning, playing, and controlling behaviour, while functional domains covered in the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17 are as follows: Seeing, hearing, walking, self-care, communication, learning, remembering, concentrating, accepting change, controlling behaviour, making friends, anxiety, and depression.

Tables EQ.1.1, EQ.1.1R, EQ.1.2 and EQ.1.2R present the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty by domain.

Tables EQ.1.3 and EQ.1.3R present the percentage of children age 2–17 who use assistive devices and still have difficulty within the relevant functional domains.

Tables EQ.1.4 and EQ.1.4R are summary tables presenting the percentage of children by age group with functional difficulty.

[155] "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities." United Nations. Accessed 7 July 2025. https://www.un.org/development/desa/disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities/convention-on-the-rights-of-persons-with-disabilities-2.html.

Table EQ.1.1: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domains of:								Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.7	0.0	7.7	8.5	1,170
Sex										
Male	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	7.7	9.0	568
Female	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	7.7	8.0	602
Area										
Urban	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	6.9	7.5	651
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.0	0.0	8.8	9.8	519
Region										
Belgrade	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.3	10.3	11.4	225
Vojvodina	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	4.1	4.7	285
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	6.8	7.0	504
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	13.4	16.2	156
Age										
2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.2	0.0	4.9	6.2	256
3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	8.0	8.7	451
4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.1	9.0	9.6	462
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.1	7.0	7.5	697
Not attending	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.0	13.5	14.4	216
Mother's education										
Primary, pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.6	0.0	14.3	16.5	96
Secondary	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	8.6	9.3	460
Higher	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	0.1	6.0	6.7	612
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	6.7	7.4	999
Albanian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	20
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(13.4)	33
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Roma	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.4	0.0	20.1	22.4	71
Other	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(15.9)	32
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.0	14.9	16.3	194
Second	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	9.6	10.5	198
Middle	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	3.7	4.1	196
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	6.1	7.0	235
Richest	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	6.0	6.5	346

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2–4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.2: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.9	3.7	2,842
Sex															
Male	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.3	2.8	1.3	0.2	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.9	0.7	4.5	1,513
Female	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	1.7	1.0	2.7	1,329
Area															
Urban	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.3	1.1	2.2	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.8	3.5	1,781
Other	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	2.3	1.1	4.0	1,061
Region															
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.1	2.0	3.0	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.0	0.8	5.1	623
Vojvodina	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	3.9	1.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	3.0	0.6	6.9	672
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	1.1	1.1	1.5	1,024
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.9	2.3	523
Age															
5–9	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.7	1.6	2.3	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.9	1.5	1.6	0.8	4.3	988
10–14	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	2.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	2.6	1.4	4.9	916
15–17	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.9	938
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.7	1.8	0.9	3.7	2,758
Not attending	2.2	0.0	0.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	83
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[C]															
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8	4.0	3.4	0.4	1.9	0.4	0.2	2.7	1.8	7.6	320
Secondary	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	2.6	1,264
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	1.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.2	1.9	0.7	3.7	1,249
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.3	0.7	3.0	2,396
Albanian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.6)	(0.6)	(0.6)	39
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.3)	(0.8)	(0.8)	(1.1)	98
Hungarian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.7)	(0.0)	(16.9)	62
Roma	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.9	6.3	6.3	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4	9.8	164
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	3.3	7.4	76
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.5	0.2	1.4	0.2	0.2	1.6	1.1	4.4	459
Second	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	2.7	1.7	3.0	468
Middle	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.8	0.6	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	2.9	1.0	5.5	521
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	1.5	2.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.4	2.7	549
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	0.6	3.2	846

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.
[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.1.3: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within the domain of assistive devices, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 2–17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2–17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	8.6	0.1	0.2	4,012	1.1	346	(*)	4	(*)	9
Sex										
Male	7.7	0.1	0.3	2,080	1.3	161	(*)	2	(*)	5
Female	9.6	0.1	0.2	1,931	0.9	185	(*)	3	(*)	4
Area										
Urban	9.8	0.1	0.2	2,432	1.6	237	(*)	3	(*)	5
Other	6.9	0.1	0.3	1,580	0.0	108	(*)	1	(*)	4
Region										
Belgrade	8.6	0.1	0.7	847	0.0	73	(*)	1	(*)	6
Vojvodina	8.8	0.1	0.1	957	(4.5)	84	(*)	1	(*)	1
Sumadija and Western Serbia	6.4	0.2	0.2	1,528	0.0	98	(*)	3	(*)	3
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.4	0.0	0.0	680	0.0	91	-	0	-	0
Age										
2–4	0.9	0.2	0.2	1,170	(*)	11	(*)	2	(*)	3
5–9	7.2	0.0	0.0	988	0.0	71	(*)	0	-	0
10–14	16.7	0.2	0.2	916	1.4	153	(*)	2	(*)	2
15–17	11.8	0.0	0.5	938	0.0	110	-	0	(*)	5
Mother's education[A]										
Primary, pre-primary or none	8.2	0.3	0.2	417	(*)	34	(*)	1	(*)	1
Secondary	7.3	0.1	0.4	1,724	3.0	126	(*)	2	(*)	6
Higher	9.9	0.1	0.1	1,862	0.0	184	(*)	2	(*)	2
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	1	-	0	-	0
Ethnicity of household head										
Serbian	8.9	0.1	0.2	3,396	1.2	304	(*)	4	(*)	8
Albanian	15.3	0.0	0.0	59	(*)	9	-	0	-	0
Bosnian	1.0	0.0	0.2	130	(*)	1	-	0	(*)	0
Hungarian	(21.8)	(1.0)	(1.0)	74	(*)	16	(*)	1	(*)	1
Roma	2.0	0.0	0.0	235	(*)	5	-	0	-	0
Other	9.7	0.0	0.0	108	(*)	10	-	0	-	0
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	0	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	6.6	0.2	0.2	653	(0.0)	43	(*)	2	(*)	2
Second	8.1	0.0	0.0	665	(0.0)	54	-	0	(*)	0
Middle	9.6	0.0	0.7	717	(5.5)	69	(*)	0	(*)	5
Fourth	9.5	0.1	0.2	784	0.0	74	(*)	1	(*)	1
Richest	8.9	0.2	0.1	1,192	0.0	106	(*)	2	(*)	1

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.1.4: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4, 5–17, and 2–17 years with functional difficulties, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years	Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years	Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2–17 years
Total	8.5	1,170	3.7	2,842	5.1	4,012
Sex						
Male	9.0	568	4.5	1,513	5.8	2,080
Female	8.0	602	2.7	1,329	4.4	1,931
Area						
Urban	7.5	651	3.5	1,781	4.6	2,432
Other	9.8	519	4.0	1,061	5.9	1,580
Region						
Belgrade	11.4	225	5.1	623	6.7	847
Vojvodina	4.7	285	6.9	672	6.2	957
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.0	504	1.5	1,024	3.3	1,528
Southern and Eastern Serbia	16.2	156	2.3	523	5.5	680
Mother's education[A]						
Primary, pre-primary or none	16.5	96	7.6	320	9.7	417
Secondary	9.3	460	2.6	1,264	4.4	1,724
Higher	6.7	612	3.7	1,249	4.7	1,862
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	4	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	7.4	999	3.0	2,396	4.3	3,396
Albanian	(0.0)	20	(0.6)	39	0.4	59
Bosnian	(13.4)	33	(1.1)	98	4.2	130
Hungarian	(*)	12	(16.9)	62	(14.2)	74
Roma	22.4	71	9.8	164	13.6	235
Other	(15.9)	32	7.4	76	9.9	108
Does not want to declare	(*)	3	(*)	6	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	16.3	194	4.4	459	8.0	653
Second	10.5	198	3.0	468	5.2	665
Middle	4.1	196	5.5	521	5.1	717
Fourth	7.0	235	2.7	549	4.0	784
Richest	6.5	346	3.2	846	4.2	1,192

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 — Children with functional difficulty
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.1R: Child functioning (children age 2–4 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 2–4 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domains of:								Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Fine motor	Communication	Learning	Playing	Controlling behaviour		
Total	0.4	0.4	1.2	0.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	12.5	14.2	657
Sex										
Male	0.3	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	0.8	0.7	11.5	13.4	352
Female	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.8	1.2	0.9	0.7	13.6	15.2	305
Area										
Urban	0.3	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.7	0.8	0.7	13.3	14.8	496
Other	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.7	0.7	1.2	0.7	10.0	12.5	161
Region										
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	11.7	12.4	139
Vojvodina	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.4	13.4	80
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.7	19.7	60
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.7	0.6	1.7	0.7	0.9	1.3	1.3	11.4	14.2	378
Age										
2	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.3	1.0	18.2	19.5	205
3	0.8	0.5	2.2	1.2	0.5	1.5	1.3	13.6	16.9	210
4	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	6.7	7.5	241
Early childhood education attendance[B]										
Attending	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(14.5)	(14.5)	43
Not attending	0.4	0.6	1.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.7	9.4	11.6	408
Mother's education										
Pre-primary or none	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	2.1	13.8	15.9	79
Primary	0.1	0.5	1.4	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	12.4	14.4	456
Secondary or higher	0.9	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	11.8	12.6	122
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	1.0	0.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.6	10.4	13.6	166
Second	0.8	0.0	0.9	0.9	1.7	2.3	1.7	12.7	14.9	126
Middle	0.0	1.0	1.7	1.0	1.7	0.7	0.0	13.0	14.7	141
Fourth	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	11.4	12.2	110
Richest	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.8	15.8	114
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.0	1.3	1.1	11.9	14.3	433
Richest 40 per cent	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.6	14.0	224

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 2–4 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domain of controlling behaviour, for which the response category "A lot more" is considered a functional difficulty.

[B] Children age 2 are excluded, as early childhood education attendance is only collected for age 3–4 years.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.2R: Child functioning (children age 5–17 years)

Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulties, by domain, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children aged 5–17 years who have functional difficulties[A] in the domain of:													Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years
	Seeing	Hearing	Walking	Self-care	Communication	Learning	Remembering	Concentrating	Accepting change	Controlling behaviour	Making friends	Anxiety	Depression		
Total	0.6	0.3	0.3	1.1	0.7	1.7	1.6	0.8	1.0	1.6	1.4	7.2	4.4	9.5	2,221
Sex															
Male	1.0	0.6	0.6	1.6	0.7	2.1	1.9	0.4	0.8	1.4	1.2	8.0	4.2	10.8	1,146
Female	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.7	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.8	1.6	6.3	4.7	8.2	1,075
Area															
Urban	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.5	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.7	1.3	1.4	5.2	3.0	7.4	1,654
Other	0.5	0.0	0.5	2.6	1.3	2.1	2.7	0.8	2.0	2.4	1.5	13.0	8.5	15.7	567
Region															
Belgrade	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.2	0.8	2.4	1.7	4.4	527
Vojvodina	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	1.2	1.9	2.4	1.2	1.2	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.2	4.4	268
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.2	8.1	10.2	227
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.6	0.9	2.1	1.8	1.1	1.4	2.3	1.7	10.0	5.7	12.8	1,198
Age															
5–9	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.7	1.2	2.3	2.5	1.4	2.3	2.8	2.8	8.1	4.6	10.8	900
10–14	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.3	4.8	2.8	8.0	728
15–17	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.7	8.7	6.2	9.6	593
School attendance															
Attending[B]	0.7	0.4	0.3	1.2	0.7	1.8	1.6	0.7	1.2	1.5	1.1	7.2	4.4	9.7	1,695
Not attending	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.6	0.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	0.2	1.7	2.3	7.1	4.6	8.9	525
Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education[C]															
Pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	4.0	6.8	289
Primary	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.7	1.6	0.6	0.8	1.6	1.3	6.6	4.0	9.4	1,590
Secondary or higher	0.8	0.0	0.8	3.7	2.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	11.4	7.0	13.2	312
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	0.5	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.5	1.9	2.7	1.2	0.4	2.0	2.0	6.7	4.3	9.0	524
Second	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.9	5.4	2.7	8.0	466
Middle	1.2	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	6.4	3.0	9.6	438
Fourth	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.7	1.8	1.8	0.9	2.5	1.6	1.6	6.5	5.0	8.3	424
Richest	0.7	0.0	0.7	2.2	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.5	2.2	2.9	1.7	11.9	7.9	13.7	369
Wealth index															
Poorest 60 per cent	0.7	0.5	0.4	1.0	0.4	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.3	1.2	1.3	6.2	3.4	8.8	1,427
Richest 40 per cent	0.4	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.2	2.1	2.1	1.2	2.4	2.2	1.7	9.0	6.3	10.8	794

[A] Functional difficulty for children age 5–17 years are defined as having responded "A lot of difficulty" or "Cannot at all" to questions within all listed domains, except the last domains of anxiety and depression, for which the response category "Daily" is considered a functional difficulty.
[B] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[C] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.1.3R: Use of assistive devices (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–17 years who use assistive devices and have functional difficulties within the domain of assistive devices, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 2–17 years who:									
	Wear glasses	Use hearing aid	Use equipment or receive assistance for walking	Number of children age 2–17 years	Percentage of children with difficulties seeing when wearing glasses	Number of children age 2–17 years who wear glasses	Percentage of children with difficulties hearing when using hearing aid	Number of children age 2–17 years who use hearing aid	Percentage of children with difficulties walking when using equipment or receiving assistance	Number of children age 2–17 years who use equipment or receive assistance for walking
Total	4.9	0.8	0.6	2,878	3.1	142	(*)	23	(*)	16
Sex										
Male	6.2	0.9	0.8	1,498	(3.7)	93	(*)	13	(*)	11
Female	3.5	0.7	0.3	1,380	(2.0)	49	(*)	10	(*)	4
Area										
Urban	4.6	0.9	0.4	2,150	1.8	99	(*)	19	(*)	9
Other	5.8	0.5	1.0	728	(*)	42	(*)	4	(*)	7
Region										
Belgrade	2.8	0.0	0.4	666	(*)	19	-	0	(*)	3
Vojvodina	3.2	0.0	0.0	348	(*)	11	-	0	-	0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	7.5	2.6	1.3	287	(*)	22	(*)	7	(*)	4
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.7	1.0	0.6	1,576	(2.0)	90	(*)	15	(*)	10
Age										
2–4	1.4	0.5	0.6	657	(*)	9	(*)	3	(*)	4
5–9	5.7	0.2	0.5	900	(*)	51	(*)	1	(*)	5
10–14	5.7	1.4	0.4	728	(*)	41	(*)	11	(*)	3
15–17	6.7	1.3	0.6	593	(*)	40	(*)	7	(*)	4
Mother's education[A]										
Pre-primary or none	3.6	0.0	0.0	368	(*)	13	-	0	-	0
Primary	4.9	1.0	0.5	2,046	(0.8)	100	(*)	21	(*)	10
Secondary or higher	6.3	0.3	1.3	434	(*)	27	(*)	1	(*)	6
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	-	0	-	0	-	0
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	3.0	0.6	0.8	690	(*)	20	(*)	4	(*)	5
Second	3.6	0.6	0.8	592	(*)	21	(*)	4	(*)	5
Middle	3.5	1.5	0.0	579	(*)	20	(*)	9	-	0
Fourth	7.4	0.7	0.2	534	(*)	40	(*)	4	(*)	1
Richest	8.3	0.5	1.0	483	(*)	40	(*)	2	(*)	5
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	3.3	0.9	0.5	1,860	(1.6)	62	(*)	17	(*)	10
Richest 40 per cent	7.8	0.6	0.6	1,017	(4.3)	80	(*)	6	(*)	6

[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.1.4R: Child functioning (children age 2–17 years)

Percentage of children age 2–4, 5–17, and 2–17 years with functional difficulties, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children age 2–4 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 2–4 years	Percentage of children age 5–17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain	Number of children age 5–17 years	Percentage of children age 2–17 years with functional difficulties in at least one domain[1]	Number of children age 2–17 years
Total	14.2	657	9.5	2,221	10.6	2,878
Sex						
Male	13.4	352	10.8	1,146	11.4	1,498
Female	15.2	305	8.2	1,075	9.7	1,380
Area						
Urban	14.8	496	7.4	1,654	9.1	2,150
Other	12.5	161	15.7	567	15.0	728
Region						
Belgrade	12.4	139	4.4	527	6.1	666
Vojvodina	13.4	80	4.4	268	6.5	348
Sumadija and Western Serbia	19.7	60	10.2	227	12.2	287
Southern and Eastern Serbia	14.2	378	12.8	1,198	13.2	1,576
Mother's education[A]						
Pre-primary or none	15.9	79	6.8	289	8.7	368
Primary	14.4	456	9.4	1,590	10.5	2,046
Secondary or higher	12.6	122	13.2	312	13.0	434
Missing/DK	-	0	(*)	4	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	13.6	166	9.0	524	10.1	690
Second	14.9	126	8.0	466	9.5	592
Middle	14.7	141	9.6	438	10.8	579
Fourth	12.2	110	8.3	424	9.1	534
Richest	15.8	114	13.7	369	14.2	483
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	14.3	433	8.8	1,427	10.1	1,860
Richest 40 per cent	14.0	224	10.8	794	11.5	1,017

[1] MICS indicator EQ.1 — Children with functional difficulty
[A] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

11.2 SOCIAL TRANSFERS

Social protection is the set of public and private policies and programmes aimed at preventing, reducing and eliminating economic and social vulnerabilities to poverty and deprivation. Increasing volatility at the macro and household level, the persistence of inequalities and exclusion, threats posed to sustainable development by climate change and changing population trends have heightened the relevance and political momentum for social protection globally.[156]

Social transfers or external economic support can be defined as predictable direct transfers to individuals or households, both in-kind and cash (including cash for work and public work programmes) to protect and prevent individuals and households from being affected by shock and support the accumulation of human, productive and financial assets and includes various social protection schemes. Examples in Serbia include: financial social assistance (FSA), child allowance (CA), one-off social assistance, allowance for care and assistance of another person, birth grants, other types of cash grants (such as electricity subsidies), material support for education, food and housing, or any other types of ad-hoc support, excluding transfers or assistance from family members, relatives or neighbours.

Social and economic shocks affect the health conditions of individuals and undermine household resilience. These shocks affect the capacity of families to care for their children and create barriers to services that stand in the way of achieving goals and progress for children. In particular, poor households are vulnerable to the impacts of these shocks, which can include an increased burden of health costs. The illness or death of household members can lead to labour constraints in the household and further impoverishment of children who have lost one or both parents, or their primary caregiver, and it sometimes leads vulnerable children to drop out of school and engage in harmful child labour and other risky behaviours.

[156] Moore Z., Suzuki C., and Idele P. Developing a household survey instrument on social protection. MICS Methodological Papers, No. 8, Data and Analytics Section, Division of Data, Research and Policy, UNICEF. New York: UNICEF, 2018. https://mics.unicef.org/publications/mics-methodological-paper-no-8-2018-developing-household-survey-instrument-social.

Health insurance is one protection scheme and tables EQ.2.1W, EQ.2.1WR, EQ.2.1M and EQ.2.1MR present the percentage of women and men age 15–49 years who have health insurance and among those with insurance, the percentage insured by type of insurance. Tables EQ.2.2, EQ.2.2R, EQ.2.3 and EQ.2.3R further elaborate the existence of health insurance for children age 5–17 and under age five separately.

The area of health insurance in Serbia is regulated by the Law on Health Insurance, the Law on Health Care and other by-laws. The Law on Health Insurance defines who can exercise the right to health insurance, as well as the scope and contents of the rights provided under the system of compulsory health insurance, all with the aim of providing social security to the citizens of Serbia.

The rights relating to health insurance are: the right of contributors to health care; the right of contributors to salary compensation if they are temporarily disabled and unable to work; and the right to compensation for travelling expenses related to exercising health insurance rights.

The funds to cover the exercise of health insurance rights are provided through contributions by contributors and other contributories, and are used, in case of a risk, for all contributors. This ensures that the principles of solidarity and mutuality are attained. The whole system of social insurance (and therefore the system of health insurance) lies upon these principles, in addition to the principle of compulsion.

The law also allows individuals to obtain voluntary health insurance (parallel, additional or private health insurance), which can provide wider coverage[157].

Tables EQ.2.4 and EQ.2.4R present the percentage of households who are aware of and have received external economic support, as reported by the respondent to the Household Questionnaire. The percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months is further shown in Tables EQ.2.5 and EQ.2.5R, by type of transfers and benefits. The benefits also include material support for education available for any household member age 5–24. This table and the following tables EQ.2.6 and EQ.2.6R presenting the percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, approximate the SDG indicator 1.3.1 which is the proportion of population covered by social protection floors/systems.

Tables EQ.2.7 and EQ.2.7R present the percentage of children and young people age 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending school and received support for school tuition and other school related support during the current school year. Finally, Tables EQ.2.9F, EQ.2.9FR, EQ.2.9M and EQ.2.9MR present the percentage of female and male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits.

Tables EQ.2.10 and EQ.2.10R present the percentage of households that received financial social assistance (FSA) and the per cent distribution of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the 12 months prior to the survey, the main reason being not applying.

Serbia's most important cash benefit programmes related to children are aimed at helping families to meet the basic needs of children (through the pro-poor cash benefits such as family social assistance and child allowance), supporting families with children with disabilities (through the disability allowance), and encouraging families to have more children (by providing birth grants).

Child allowance (CA), as one of the two largest cash benefit programmes, covers approximately 200,000 children in Serbia. The Law on Financial Support to Families with Children ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 113/2017, 50/2018, 46/2021 — decision US, 51/2021 — decision US, 53/2021 — decision US, 66/2021, 130/2021, 43/2023 — decision US, 62/2023, 11/2024 — decision US and 79/2024)) regulates the right to CA as a social policy measure. This right is exercised by one parent or guardian who directly takes care of the child, who is a citizen of the Republic of Serbia or a foreigner permanently residing on the territory of the Republic of Serbia, for the first, second, third and fourth child by birth order in the family, since the date of submission of the request. CA is granted to a child if he/she attends regular schooling (or in specific situations, till the age of 21 or 26). The right to increased CA (30 per cent higher) is granted to single parents or guardians, while parents of a child with a disability are entitled to CA that is 50 per cent higher. The administration of CA is entrusted to municipal services, while payments are made from the State budget.

Information about whether a child receives CA or not was collected for all children aged 0–17 through a survey-specific set of questions added to the Household Questionnaires, based on a module that was developed for the 2014 MICS surveys in Serbia. The findings related to the coverage of children with CA for at least 12 months as well as reasons for the household not submitting or not renewing an application for this benefit are presented in Tables EQ.2.11 and EQ.2.11R. CA continues to be allocated for youth aged 18 and 19 if they attend regular schooling, but these cases are excluded from the mentioned tables.

The universal birth grant is aimed at increasing Serbia's birth rate. It provides a grant for every newborn, up to a maximum of four children per family. The amount of the grant increases with each additional sibling, particularly for the third and fourth child. The right to this allowance is limited to mothers with Serbian citizenship and foreign citizens with residency in Serbia, provided that the child was born in Serbia. The information regarding whether or not parents received a birth grant for a child was collected for all children under five through a survey-specific module that was added to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. Tables EQ.2.12 and EQ.2.12R present the percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant and the per cent distribution of children this age for whom an application for a birth grant was not submitted by households, according to the main reason for not applying.

[157] Institute for Social Insurance. Accessed 13 April 2026. https://www.zso.gov.rs/domaci-propisi-zdravstveno.htm.

The following data were collected due to increased attention of government policies and measures on energy poverty, energy efficiency and the green transition.

Tables EQ.2.13 and EQ.2.13R present the percentage of households that reported using space heating, and percentage of households that heat less than of their living space due to lack of financial resources, and among these households, the percentage reporting no energy efficiency measures implemented in the dwelling unit in the last 15 year. Tables EQ.2.14 and EQ.2.14R present the same information for space cooling.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Mining and Energy, MICS7 Serbia introduced an innovative approach by obtaining household electricity consumption data directly from the electricity provider, providing an objective measure of actual consumption while reducing the reporting burden on respondents; an additional consideration was the need to obtain written consent from households for access to their consumption data.

Tables EQ.2.15 and EQ.2.15R present the average monthly electricity expenditure in the previous 12 months, in RSD and kWh, per square metres of living space, and the distribution of electricity consumption by tariff and zone.

Tables EQ.2.16 and EQ.2.16R present information on annual household expenditure for heating, while Tables EQ.2.17 and EQ.2.17R present information on select energy efficiency measures that households implemented in their dwellings in the 15 years prior to the survey,

The status of the energy vulnerable customer is accorded to household heads that meet the criteria set out by the Ministry of Mining and Energy in the Bylaw on the Energy Vulnerable Customer ("Official Gazette of RS", no. 137/2022, 46/2023, 93/2023, 103/2023, 116/2023, 37/2024, 78/2024, 28/2025, 83/2025, 83/2025, 110/2025 i 30/2026). Households that meet the prescribed thresholds of income and vulnerability acquire the right to reduced bills for electricity, gas and heating. Tables EQ.2.5 and EQ.2.5R present the percentage of households that have obtained this status and accompanying rights.

Tables EQ.2.18 and EQ.2.18R present information on awareness of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers and sources of information on the programme, as well as the percentage of households that applied for the programme and outcomes of the application.

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	97.6	4,701	99.0	3.7	0.1	4,587
Area						
Urban	98.1	2,988	98.7	5.3	0.1	2,931
Other	96.6	1,713	99.5	1.1	0.1	1,656
Region						
Belgrade	96.8	1,084	97.8	9.9	0.0	1,049
Vojvodina	97.2	996	99.2	4.3	0.2	968
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.5	1,874	99.6	0.5	0.1	1,847
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.7	748	98.9	2.3	0.0	723
Age						
15–24	98.1	1,247	99.6	1.1	0.0	1,224
15–19	99.1	591	99.8	0.6	0.0	586
20–24	97.3	656	99.4	1.5	0.0	638
25–29	96.3	635	97.4	5.8	0.0	612
30–34	97.0	528	98.7	6.7	0.1	512
35–39	98.0	589	98.8	6.7	0.3	578
40–44	97.2	739	99.5	2.6	0.0	718
45–49	98.1	962	99.2	3.3	0.1	944
Education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	94.0	305	99.1	1.7	0.0	287
Secondary	97.9	2,230	99.4	1.1	0.1	2,183
Higher	97.7	2,164	98.6	6.7	0.0	2,115
Missing/DK	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	97.2	2,918	99.0	4.3	0.0	2,836
Never married/in union	98.2	1,783	99.1	2.8	0.1	1,751

Table EQ.2.1W: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	98.4	4,111	99.3	3.6	0.0	4,046
Albanian	100.0	54	100.0	3.1	0.0	54
Bosnian	97.5	105	100.0	0.0	0.0	103
Hungarian	100.0	89	98.0	2.8	2.0	89
Roma	92.6	156	99.4	0.6	0.0	145
Other	78.2	160	90.7	14.0	0.0	125
Does not want to declare	(100.0)	25	(89.6)	(22.2)	(0.0)	25
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.2	623	99.4	0.3	0.3	586
Second	97.9	979	99.8	0.6	0.0	959
Middle	97.8	935	99.0	1.8	0.1	915
Fourth	98.4	1,002	99.2	5.0	0.0	987
Richest	98.2	1,162	98.0	8.6	0.0	1,140

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a — Health insurance coverage (women age 15–49)
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.1M: Health insurance coverage (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of men covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	96.8	806	99.2	2.4	0.0	780
Area						
Urban	97.3	499	98.8	3.9	0.0	486
Other	95.9	307	100.0	0.0	0.0	294
Region						
Belgrade	95.4	185	97.1	9.0	0.0	176
Vojvodina	93.5	149	100.0	0.0	0.0	140
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.6	347	99.7	0.3	0.0	342
Southern and Eastern Serbia	97.6	125	100.0	1.8	0.0	122
Age						
15–19	98.4	369	99.6	2.2	0.0	363
20–24	95.4	437	99.0	2.7	0.0	417
Education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	(84.1)	30	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Secondary	97.3	540	99.4	1.5	0.0	525
Higher	97.1	236	98.7	4.8	0.0	229
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	84.2	45	96.0	4.0	0.0	38
Never married/in union	97.5	761	99.4	2.4	0.0	742
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	97.7	704	100.0	1.8	0.0	687
Albanian	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Bosnian	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Hungarian	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Roma	(81.2)	42	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
Other	(*)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Does not want to declare	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.7	124	100.0	0.0	0.0	112
Second	97.7	195	100.0	0.0	0.0	191
Middle	98.5	117	100.0	0.7	0.0	115
Fourth	99.4	167	100.0	1.9	0.0	166
Richest	96.4	203	96.9	7.7	0.0	196

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a — Health insurance coverage (men age 15–24)
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.2: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	98.5	1,738	99.4	3.0	0.0	1,711
Area						
Urban	99.1	1,005	99.4	4.3	0.1	996
Other	97.5	733	99.5	1.2	0.0	715
Region						
Belgrade	98.1	364	99.5	6.1	0.0	357
Vojvodina	98.0	436	99.5	3.0	0.0	427
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.9	657	99.4	1.4	0.1	650
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.5	282	99.2	2.7	0.0	277
Sex						
Male	97.7	854	99.2	2.5	0.1	835
Female	99.1	884	99.7	3.5	0.0	876
Age (in months)						
0–11	97.6	299	99.3	2.4	0.0	292
12–23	99.2	269	98.5	3.5	0.0	267
24–35	97.3	256	99.6	4.9	0.0	249
36–47	98.3	451	99.9	1.9	0.1	444
48–59	99.3	462	99.5	3.1	0.0	459
Mother's education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	90.7	154	100.0	0.0	0.0	140
Secondary	99.1	690	99.4	1.2	0.0	684
Higher	99.3	887	99.4	4.9	0.1	881
Missing/DK	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	95.3	99	100.0	0.4	0.0	95
Has no functional difficulty	98.8	1,070	99.7	3.3	0.1	1,057
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	99.0	1,446	99.5	3.4	0.0	1,431
Albanian	(100.0)	25	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	25
Bosnian	(100.0)	60	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	60
Hungarian	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Roma	90.4	124	100.0	0.0	0.0	112
Other	99.0	54	96.1	3.9	0.0	53
Does not want to declare	(*)	7	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	94.8	279	100.0	0.0	0.0	265
Second	100.0	288	100.0	0.5	0.0	288
Middle	98.8	290	98.8	2.0	0.0	287
Fourth	99.2	343	100.0	1.2	0.0	340
Richest	98.8	539	98.9	7.5	0.1	532

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2c — Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)
[A] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.3: Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17)

Percentage of children age 5–17 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5–17	Among children age 5–17 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children age 5–17 covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	99.0	2,842	99.7	1.9	0.0	2,815
Area						
Urban	99.4	1,781	99.5	3.0	0.0	1,770
Other	98.5	1,061	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,045
Region						
Belgrade	99.7	623	99.3	5.5	0.0	621
Vojvodina	98.5	672	99.9	1.7	0.0	662
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.3	1,024	100.0	0.2	0.0	1,016
Southern and Eastern Serbia	98.6	523	99.3	1.1	0.0	516
Sex						
Male	99.0	1,513	99.7	2.2	0.0	1,497
Female	99.2	1,329	99.7	1.6	0.0	1,318
Age						
5–9	98.7	988	99.8	2.4	0.0	975
10–14	99.5	916	99.4	2.3	0.0	911
15–17	99.0	938	99.8	0.9	0.0	928
School attendance						
Attending[A]	99.2	2,758	99.7	1.9	0.0	2,736
Not attending	94.9	83	(100.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	79
Missing	(*)	1	-	-	-	0
Mother's education						
Primary, pre-primary or none	97.3	320	100.0	0.0	0.0	312
Secondary	99.1	1,264	99.7	0.6	0.0	1,253
Higher	99.4	1,249	99.6	3.6	0.0	1,242
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Cannot be determined[B]	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	100.0	105	100.0	0.9	0.0	105
Has no functional difficulty	99.0	2,737	99.7	1.9	0.0	2,710
Ethnicity of household head						
Serbian	99.3	2,396	99.8	1.8	0.0	2,379
Albanian	(100.0)	39	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
Bosnian	(99.8)	98	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	97
Hungarian	(100.0)	62	(100.0)	(8.4)	(0.0)	62
Roma	95.7	164	100.0	0.0	0.0	156
Other	97.2	76	(95.5)	(4.5)	(0.0)	74
Does not want to declare	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	96.4	459	100.0	0.0	0.0	442
Second	99.8	468	100.0	0.3	0.0	467
Middle	98.6	521	100.0	1.0	0.0	514
Fourth	99.6	549	99.7	1.2	0.0	546
Richest	100.0	846	99.1	4.7	0.0	846

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2b — Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17)
[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.4: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	
Total	99.5	63.4	6,798
Sex of household head			
Male	99.4	60.0	4,386
Female	99.6	69.5	2,412
Area			
Urban	99.4	59.4	4,549
Other	99.7	71.6	2,249
Region			
Belgrade	99.2	54.0	1,912
Vojvodina	99.0	71.1	1,849
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.8	60.6	1,722
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	69.9	1,315
Age of household head			
15–19	(*)	(*)	26
20–24	97.1	14.6	156
25–49	98.9	36.1	2,027
50+	99.9	77.4	4,590
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	76.7	54
With no orphans	99.5	63.3	6,744
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	99.9	62.4	5,910
Albanian	100.0	67.2	74
Bosnian	100.0	73.4	98
Hungarian	98.8	80.7	191
Roma	100.0	81.8	125
Other	90.6	59.1	320
Does not want to declare	100.0	65.9	80
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	99.8	81.2	1,666
Second	99.6	67.6	1,277
Middle	99.2	67.5	1,323
Fourth	99.2	52.7	1,340
Richest	99.6	41.5	1,192

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.5: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers[2]	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support[A] for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	Any social transfers or benefits (excluding retirement pension and school tuition or school related other support)	No social transfers or benefits	No social transfers or benefits (excluding retirement pension and school tuition or school related other support)	Number of household members
Total	2.7	5.1	0.6	3.5	48.4	2.1	3.2	15.0	63.4	12.2	36.6	87.8	19,277
Sex of household head													
Male	2.4	4.8	0.5	3.2	46.4	1.9	3.4	14.9	61.3	11.7	38.7	88.3	13,763
Female	3.4	5.8	0.9	4.3	53.3	2.7	2.6	15.2	68.6	13.3	31.4	86.7	5,514
Area													
Urban	1.4	3.7	0.4	3.4	44.3	1.8	3.1	16.6	60.4	10.2	39.6	89.8	11,932
Other	4.8	7.3	0.9	3.8	55.0	2.6	3.2	12.4	68.1	15.3	31.9	84.7	7,345
Region													
Belgrade	0.7	1.8	0.2	3.5	42.7	0.7	3.5	29.7	66.5	8.6	33.5	91.4	4,580
Vojvodina	4.6	6.0	1.4	4.8	46.7	2.3	5.2	16.1	64.6	16.4	35.4	83.6	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	5.9	0.3	2.4	49.1	2.4	2.0	6.9	57.8	10.9	42.2	89.1	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.6	6.6	0.4	3.7	56.4	3.1	2.0	8.9	67.2	13.1	32.8	86.9	3,757
Education of household head													
Primary, pre-primary or none	11.7	12.7	2.8	4.2	67.0	3.9	2.3	11.0	84.1	21.9	15.9	78.1	3,307
Secondary	0.9	4.7	0.1	3.8	49.3	2.2	3.1	12.9	60.7	11.5	39.3	88.5	9,847
Higher	0.7	1.6	0.1	2.8	36.9	0.9	3.8	20.7	56.6	8.0	43.4	92.0	6,106
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	1.3	3.3	0.2	3.4	49.7	1.9	2.8	14.2	62.5	9.9	37.5	90.1	16,759
Albanian	0.7	9.7	0.0	1.4	58.8	0.7	2.5	23.1	69.2	13.6	30.8	86.4	231
Bosnian	4.0	27.9	0.0	9.2	39.2	8.9	5.3	18.3	74.8	41.7	25.2	58.3	385
Hungarian	2.5	2.5	1.8	5.6	53.9	0.7	6.3	21.4	71.1	12.3	28.9	87.7	433
Roma	48.1	46.3	11.4	5.3	12.6	6.6	8.9	31.3	81.1	66.7	18.9	33.3	559
Other	1.0	2.5	0.2	3.0	42.4	1.1	3.0	15.7	57.4	8.9	42.6	91.1	766
Does not want to declare	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.0	55.1	0.6	2.6	5.4	61.0	4.4	39.0	95.6	144
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	11.1	12.9	2.6	4.1	58.5	4.4	2.5	9.8	75.4	22.6	24.6	77.4	3,855
Second	0.8	4.0	0.3	4.2	56.0	2.6	2.2	9.5	65.4	11.0	34.6	89.0	3,858
Middle	0.7	3.6	0.0	3.8	54.9	0.9	2.5	14.2	64.7	9.1	35.3	90.9	3,852
Fourth	0.2	2.7	0.0	3.0	46.9	1.4	3.5	13.2	58.2	9.0	41.8	91.0	3,858
Richest	0.6	2.3	0.0	2.5	25.7	1.3	5.0	28.3	53.1	9.1	46.9	90.9	3,854

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 — Population covered by social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S5 — Population covered by assistance for energy-vulnerable customers
[A] Material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms, or other school supplies.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.6: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:										
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support[A] for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	5.7	12.4	0.9	3.4	29.1	3.3	8.3	32.5	62.8	37.2	3,504
Sex of household head											
Male	4.5	11.0	0.4	2.9	28.9	2.7	8.2	30.4	60.0	40.0	2,624
Female	9.5	16.7	2.3	5.0	29.7	5.0	8.8	38.7	71.1	28.9	881
Area											
Urban	2.7	9.1	0.8	3.6	23.8	2.9	8.8	36.6	60.2	39.8	2,152
Other	10.5	17.7	1.1	3.2	37.5	3.9	7.6	26.0	66.9	33.1	1,353
Region											
Belgrade	1.3	4.6	0.0	5.1	21.6	1.5	10.9	66.0	76.6	23.4	759
Vojvodina	9.8	16.3	2.6	4.9	24.6	3.0	14.4	39.3	65.3	34.7	840
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4.3	12.4	0.5	1.7	35.5	2.9	4.1	12.7	54.5	45.5	1,281
Southern and Eastern Serbia	8.4	16.8	0.6	3.0	31.0	6.9	5.7	23.5	59.8	40.2	624
Age of household head											
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
20–24	(13.5)	(19.5)	(11.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(25.4)	(74.6)	33
25–29	8.3	18.1	0.0	0.4	1.7	1.4	16.5	19.4	43.3	56.7	102
30–34	12.3	20.2	0.3	3.2	5.0	2.6	15.8	19.9	44.9	55.1	336
35–39	5.8	15.4	3.6	1.0	8.8	4.9	14.2	33.7	57.4	42.6	464
40–44	6.2	14.1	0.4	5.0	10.5	3.5	8.8	47.0	63.2	36.8	654
45–49	4.5	8.7	0.5	3.5	16.2	3.0	2.9	34.0	53.2	46.8	646
50–59	5.1	9.9	0.1	3.1	22.1	2.4	5.7	32.5	54.5	45.5	446
60–69	5.1	11.0	0.8	5.4	70.7	3.0	9.1	25.8	79.7	20.3	409
70+	0.8	7.9	0.2	3.4	97.5	4.2	3.9	29.0	97.8	2.2	409
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	29.9	37.8	5.6	4.1	41.2	5.5	6.4	29.2	85.5	14.5	546
Secondary	1.5	11.1	0.1	3.3	32.8	4.1	8.3	27.6	58.8	41.2	1,723
Higher	1.0	3.0	0.0	3.4	18.5	1.2	9.2	40.8	58.4	41.6	1,235
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	2.3	7.7	0.3	2.9	31.3	2.9	7.7	30.8	60.1	39.9	2,935
Albanian	0.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	32.2	2.0	5.3	43.3	57.5	42.5	47
Bosnian	5.6	40.7	0.0	9.5	22.0	11.0	8.0	29.3	82.4	17.6	119
Hungarian	4.5	8.4	2.2	11.8	24.7	2.2	24.3	55.8	74.1	25.9	70
Roma	55.9	64.7	9.8	6.2	5.7	5.4	10.3	43.3	84.9	15.1	216
Other	2.0	7.3	0.7	1.5	25.4	1.7	10.4	42.0	66.5	33.5	107
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	31.4	43.7	5.5	4.3	26.6	8.6	8.3	32.1	76.3	23.7	559
Second	1.2	9.1	0.1	1.9	38.2	3.5	6.5	21.1	60.4	39.6	581
Middle	1.3	8.6	0.0	4.3	39.0	1.8	6.9	30.7	62.3	37.7	639
Fourth	0.1	6.9	0.0	2.4	32.9	2.9	9.5	28.6	59.0	41.0	682
Richest	0.9	3.4	0.0	4.0	16.7	1.5	9.4	42.8	59.6	40.4	1,042

[1] MICS indicator EQ.5 — Children in the households that received any type of social transfers; SDG indicator 1.3.1
[A] Material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms, or other school supplies.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.7: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5–24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support[A] during the 2025/2026 school year, Serbia, 2025

	Education related financial or material support							
	Subsidy, scholarship or school tuition loan							
	Republic/Ministry	Municipal (local government)	Project financing	Other	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1,A]	No school support	Number of household members age 5–24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	1.8	4.5	0.0	0.2	26.8	31.5	68.5	3,039
Sex								
Male	1.2	4.4	0.0	0.4	29.4	33.9	66.1	1,491
Female	2.4	4.6	0.0	0.0	24.3	29.3	70.7	1,548
Area								
Urban	2.0	5.3	0.0	0.3	29.8	35.7	64.3	2,000
Other	1.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	21.1	23.6	76.4	1,039
Region								
Belgrade	2.4	13.7	0.0	0.1	60.7	71.8	28.2	718
Vojvodina	3.1	3.3	0.0	0.7	28.9	33.9	66.1	705
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	7.5	9.3	90.7	1,074
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	17.5	19.2	80.8	542
Age								
5–9	0.6	8.3	0.0	0.0	41.9	47.5	52.5	595
10–14	0.8	5.0	0.0	0.1	39.2	43.5	56.5	821
15–19	1.9	2.8	0.0	0.0	16.1	19.6	80.4	1,048
20–24	4.5	3.2	0.0	0.7	13.2	19.8	80.2	576
School management								
Public	1.9	4.7	0.0	0.2	26.7	31.6	68.4	2,924
Non-public	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.8	30.8	69.2	115
Education of household head								
Primary, pre-primary or none	1.7	1.6	0.0	0.1	24.2	26.1	73.9	380
Secondary	1.6	3.5	0.0	0.1	22.1	25.5	74.5	1,468
Higher	2.2	6.8	0.0	0.3	33.6	40.8	59.2	1,187
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head								
Serbian	1.7	4.3	0.0	0.1	25.3	30.0	70.0	2,656
Albanian	(0.0)	(16.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(37.4)	(44.3)	(55.7)	33
Bosnian	1.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	15.6	20.0	80.0	93
Hungarian	8.9	14.4	0.0	3.5	41.9	50.5	49.5	69
Roma	1.1	1.2	0.0	0.0	51.5	52.3	47.7	99
Other	2.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	44.0	50.9	49.1	80
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	1.0	3.2	0.0	0.1	25.0	26.6	73.4	381
Second	1.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	16.4	20.1	79.9	539
Middle	2.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	25.1	28.0	72.0	597
Fourth	1.4	2.9	0.0	0.3	24.3	27.5	72.5	650
Highest	2.5	8.7	0.0	0.4	37.2	46.2	53.8	872

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 — School-related social transfers
[A] Material support or cash for transportation to school, free meals, exercise books, notebooks, school outings or other school supplies.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.9F: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members

Percentage of female household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Percentage of female household members living last 3 months who are the			
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person
Total	2.5	5.1	0.5	3.6	49.8	2.0	3.2	56.8	1.3	1.8	0.3	1.0
Area												
Urban	1.4	3.6	0.3	3.5	45.9	1.7	3.2	51.8	0.7	1.2	0.2	1.0
Other	4.4	7.6	0.8	3.6	56.4	2.5	3.3	65.1	2.3	2.9	0.4	0.9
Region												
Belgrade	0.7	1.6	0.2	3.7	44.8	0.7	3.8	50.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.0
Vojvodina	4.2	6.2	1.2	4.8	48.2	2.2	5.3	58.1	2.7	2.5	0.7	1.2
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	5.9	0.3	2.5	49.9	2.2	1.9	55.9	1.1	2.0	0.1	0.6
Southern and Eastern Serbia	3.2	6.6	0.3	3.6	58.1	3.0	1.9	65.0	1.3	2.3	0.1	1.3
Age												
<15	5.8	12.7	0.7	2.8	26.3	2.8	11.8	46.0	2.0	10.5	0.4	0.7
15–19	4.9	9.8	1.1	3.2	35.6	2.5	1.6	46.1	1.4	6.4	0.2	0.9
20–24	2.6	4.0	1.1	2.5	30.6	1.0	0.7	35.7	1.6	0.2	0.3	0.3
25–29	1.6	4.7	0.3	1.5	24.7	1.2	2.9	30.6	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.1
30–34	2.3	7.6	0.2	2.9	27.7	1.5	8.8	39.9	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.5
35–39	3.6	7.4	0.7	3.6	32.2	3.1	5.2	43.8	3.0	0.3	0.6	0.3
40–44	2.9	7.0	0.3	5.1	40.6	2.6	3.1	49.2	2.2	0.0	0.2	1.5
45–49	1.3	2.8	0.3	2.6	33.2	1.8	0.4	36.8	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.4
50+	1.3	1.7	0.4	4.4	76.9	1.8	0.8	78.9	0.8	0.0	0.3	1.5
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	10.2	13.4	2.2	3.9	61.7	4.4	2.4	76.1	5.5	5.1	1.3	1.1
Second	0.9	4.0	0.3	4.2	57.3	2.4	2.2	62.1	0.6	1.3	0.1	1.2
Middle	0.7	3.4	0.0	4.3	56.0	0.8	2.5	59.9	0.3	1.2	0.0	1.4
Fourth	0.2	2.5	0.0	2.6	47.6	1.1	3.6	52.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7
Highest	0.7	2.3	0.0	2.9	26.1	1.2	5.3	33.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.5

[A] The respondent is not asked who in the household is authorised to receive or collect retirement pension. The authorisation is assumed with the intended beneficiary alone.

in households receiving specific types of support in the intended beneficiaries of the support:				Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:								Number of female household members
Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vul-nerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension[A]	Assistance for energy-vul-nerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	
24.0	0.7	1.3	28.7	0.9	1.6	0.2	1.3	24.0	0.7	1.2	4.6	10,047
24.5	0.8	1.5	28.2	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.4	24.5	0.7	1.3	4.1	6,306
23.2	0.7	1.1	29.5	1.6	2.2	0.3	1.1	23.2	0.7	1.1	5.3	3,740
26.5	0.2	2.0	29.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	1.6	26.5	0.3	1.4	3.7	2,421
25.5	1.1	2.2	32.8	1.8	2.1	0.5	1.8	25.5	0.8	1.9	6.6	2,488
18.8	0.7	0.6	22.7	0.6	1.9	0.1	0.6	18.8	0.7	0.8	3.5	3,233
27.7	1.0	0.5	32.2	1.2	1.9	0.1	1.3	27.7	0.9	0.8	4.8	1,904
0.4	1.2	8.9	20.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	1,298
1.6	1.4	0.5	10.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	627
1.7	0.4	0.0	4.3	1.1	1.1	0.3	0.0	1.7	0.1	0.7	2.2	658
0.4	0.4	0.5	2.6	0.6	3.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.6	2.7	5.7	629
0.2	0.7	0.8	3.1	0.8	5.9	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.7	8.3	13.5	515
0.4	0.9	0.8	5.2	3.0	6.8	0.6	1.2	0.4	2.0	5.1	13.2	568
1.7	0.9	0.4	5.0	2.1	5.3	0.1	3.1	1.7	1.7	3.0	10.8	712
1.0	0.3	0.0	2.3	1.0	1.8	0.1	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.3	3.9	930
57.4	0.6	0.0	58.5	0.8	0.2	0.3	2.0	57.4	0.7	0.1	3.4	4,110
38.4	2.0	0.8	49.5	3.9	4.0	1.1	1.7	38.4	1.8	0.8	9.1	1,969
25.2	0.5	0.8	28.4	0.4	1.1	0.0	1.1	25.2	0.5	0.9	3.3	2,023
26.6	0.4	0.9	29.2	0.2	1.2	0.0	1.6	26.6	0.3	0.9	3.6	2,043
19.7	0.4	1.5	22.3	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.1	19.7	0.5	1.3	3.2	2,042
10.2	0.5	2.8	14.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.8	10.2	0.3	2.2	3.6	1,969

Table EQ.2.9M: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Percentage of male household members living last 3 months who are the			
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person
Total	2.9	5.1	0.7	3.5	46.8	2.2	3.1	54.1	1.2	2.3	0.2	1.1
Area												
Urban	1.4	3.8	0.4	3.2	42.6	1.9	3.1	48.6	0.7	1.7	0.2	1.1
Other	5.2	7.1	1.0	3.9	53.5	2.8	3.1	62.7	2.0	3.2	0.3	1.1
Region												
Belgrade	0.6	2.0	0.3	3.3	40.3	0.7	3.1	45.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.2
Vojvodina	5.0	5.8	1.6	4.9	45.0	2.5	5.2	55.9	2.6	2.7	0.6	1.6
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	5.9	0.3	2.3	48.2	2.5	2.1	54.3	0.9	2.7	0.0	0.6
Southern and Eastern Serbia	4.0	6.6	0.5	3.8	54.7	3.3	2.1	61.9	1.1	2.9	0.2	1.0
Age												
<15	6.4	13.9	1.1	4.0	28.7	4.4	9.0	46.9	2.0	12.2	0.5	1.4
15–19	4.0	9.1	0.7	4.1	35.5	2.5	0.9	44.5	1.8	6.3	0.4	0.2
20–24	2.9	2.9	1.3	3.2	28.9	1.7	0.8	33.8	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.6
25–29	2.7	3.0	0.9	1.7	26.7	1.6	3.5	34.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4
30–34	4.0	5.9	1.0	3.2	25.4	1.9	5.1	36.5	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.1
35–39	0.9	4.6	0.6	3.8	37.1	1.9	7.0	47.0	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.9
40–44	2.6	7.1	0.1	2.9	43.4	2.3	4.7	51.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
45–49	1.5	4.3	0.6	2.7	39.4	1.8	1.5	44.4	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.3
50+	1.9	1.7	0.4	3.6	67.2	1.8	0.9	69.8	1.2	0.0	0.2	1.6
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	12.2	12.3	3.0	4.3	55.2	4.4	2.6	71.3	5.2	6.1	1.0	1.8
Second	0.6	4.0	0.2	4.2	54.5	2.8	2.2	59.1	0.3	1.6	0.1	1.4
Middle	0.8	3.9	0.0	3.3	53.5	1.0	2.5	57.7	0.2	1.6	0.0	0.6
Fourth	0.2	2.9	0.0	3.4	46.2	1.7	3.5	51.1	0.1	1.1	0.0	0.9
Highest	0.4	2.4	0.0	2.2	25.3	1.4	4.6	31.5	0.1	1.0	0.0	0.7

[A] The respondent is not asked who in the household is authorised to receive or collect retirement pension. The authorisation is assumed with the intended beneficiary alone.

in households receiving specific types of support in the intended beneficiaries of the support:				Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:								Number of male household members
Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension[A]	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	
22.5	1.0	1.0	27.0	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.8	22.5	0.7	0.0	2.2	9,230
22.4	0.8	1.2	26.3	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	22.4	0.5	0.0	1.7	5,626
22.5	1.4	0.8	28.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.9	22.5	0.9	0.1	3.0	3,605
22.0	0.2	1.3	24.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.6	22.0	0.1	0.0	1.0	2,159
24.3	1.6	1.7	31.2	1.1	0.3	0.3	1.1	24.3	1.0	0.1	3.3	2,317
18.4	0.9	0.5	22.4	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.6	18.4	0.6	0.0	1.7	2,902
27.2	1.5	0.6	32.0	1.1	0.8	0.2	1.0	27.2	0.9	0.0	3.0	1,853
0.2	2.0	6.2	18.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	1,392
1.5	1.2	0.6	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	594
1.1	0.4	0.1	2.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	706
0.0	0.4	0.0	1.5	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.3	424
0.1	1.4	0.0	3.9	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.1	3.3	510
0.0	0.6	0.0	1.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	2.3	533
0.2	0.2	0.0	1.2	0.8	1.8	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	2.7	597
0.9	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.5	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.2	704
54.3	1.1	0.0	55.8	1.2	0.2	0.2	1.7	54.3	1.1	0.1	3.5	3,770
32.6	2.7	0.7	43.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.3	32.6	1.8	0.1	5.7	1,885
25.2	1.2	0.8	28.4	0.1	0.5	0.1	1.4	25.2	0.9	0.1	2.5	1,835
24.4	0.2	0.6	27.0	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.4	24.4	0.1	0.0	1.0	1,809
20.9	0.4	0.9	23.2	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.5	20.9	0.1	0.0	1.0	1,816
9.3	0.6	1.9	12.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	9.3	0.3	0.0	0.6	1,885

Table EQ.2.10: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households that received FSA, and per cent distribution of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months, by main reason for not applying or renewing, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of FSA	Percentage of households receiving FSA[1,A]	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months, by main reason for not applying or renewing								Total	Number of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing		
Total	90.6	3.9	6,798	69.0	1.9	1.3	0.1	22.9	4.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	5,952
Area													
Urban	90.4	2.7	4,549	72.2	1.4	1.0	0.1	21.0	3.9	0.2	0.3	100.0	4,022
Other	91.0	6.4	2,249	62.3	2.8	1.9	0.2	27.1	5.4	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,931
Region													
Belgrade	90.5	0.5	1,912	69.5	1.8	1.4	0.1	22.0	5.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,710
Vojvodina	88.1	7.4	1,849	66.5	2.3	1.6	0.2	24.9	3.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	1,528
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90.1	2.9	1,722	75.3	1.4	0.7	0.2	18.9	3.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	1,510
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.1	5.1	1,315	63.4	1.9	1.6	0.2	26.9	5.9	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,205
Education of household head													
Primary, pre-primary or none	91.8	12.3	1,126	54.3	5.9	3.2	0.6	27.3	8.5	0.3	0.0	100.0	910
Secondary	90.8	2.7	3,304	67.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	24.9	4.7	0.2	0.2	100.0	2,948
Higher	89.8	1.5	2,363	78.0	0.7	0.2	0.0	18.3	2.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	2,091
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Ethnicity of the household head													
Serbian	91.9	2.7	5,910	69.3	1.5	1.2	0.2	23.3	4.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	5,309
Albanian	86.2	0.6	74	71.8	3.4	0.3	0.0	18.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	63
Bosnian	99.0	4.3	98	72.2	5.8	0.0	0.0	20.3	1.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	92
Hungarian	80.5	6.0	191	63.1	2.6	1.0	0.0	28.5	4.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	147
Roma	95.4	59.4	125	16.7	4.2	5.7	0.0	33.8	36.8	2.9	0.0	100.0	50
Other	70.8	4.0	320	(72.3)	(3.8)	(3.6)	(0.0)	(15.3)	(4.1)	(0.9)	(0.0)	100.0	223
Does not want to declare	88.6	1.4	80	73.9	9.3	0.2	0.0	9.5	1.2	0.0	5.8	100.0	68
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	91.5	10.4	1,666	53.2	4.7	3.2	0.4	30.2	7.7	0.2	0.3	100.0	1,369
Second	91.4	3.6	1,277	68.2	1.3	0.7	0.3	24.4	4.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,149
Middle	89.6	2.0	1,323	71.6	0.9	1.1	0.0	22.0	4.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	1,172
Fourth	90.3	1.1	1,340	75.2	1.4	0.5	0.1	19.8	2.5	0.0	0.6	100.0	1,198
Richest	90.1	0.4	1,192	80.0	0.3	0.5	0.0	16.6	2.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,064

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S1 — Receipt of financial social assistance
[A] Households receiving FSA are those that applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months and whose application was approved.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.11: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children age 0–17 years for whom households received child allowance (CA)[A], percentage receiving CA for at least 12 months, and per cent distribution of children for whom a CA application was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, by main reason, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children for whom households received CA[1,B]	Percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months[2,C]	Number of children age 0–17 years	Per cent distribution of children for whom a CA application was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, by main reason for not submitting or renewing								Total	Number of children age 0–17 years for whom a CA application was not submitted or renewed by the household in the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing		
Total	15.1	13.1	3,504	38.5	1.2	1.5	0.2	48.8	9.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	2,678
Sex													
Male	15.9	14.2	1,780	37.8	1.4	1.8	0.4	48.8	9.4	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,349
Female	14.2	12.0	1,724	39.1	1.0	1.3	0.1	48.8	9.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,329
Area													
Urban	11.6	9.6	2,152	42.7	1.4	1.7	0.1	46.6	7.3	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,754
Other	20.7	18.7	1,353	30.5	0.8	1.1	0.6	53.0	13.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	925
Region													
Belgrade	6.9	5.4	759	55.1	1.4	1.4	0.1	37.8	4.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	671
Vojvodina	19.8	15.5	840	43.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	45.3	8.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	563
Sumadija and Western Serbia	13.5	12.8	1,281	29.2	0.8	0.9	0.1	59.4	9.1	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,020
Southern and Eastern Serbia	21.9	19.9	624	28.2	2.3	4.0	0.3	45.6	19.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	425
Age													
0–6	11.7	9.2	1,304	41.6	1.6	1.6	0.1	45.6	9.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,019
7–14	18.5	16.8	1,387	40.2	1.0	1.8	0.5	45.6	10.4	0.5	0.0	100.0	1,017
15–17	14.8	13.1	814	30.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	59.1	7.9	0.3	0.0	100.0	643
Mother's education[D]													
Primary, pre-primary or none	52.5	47.4	373	11.2	5.5	11.2	1.4	41.9	25.2	3.2	0.4	100.0	108
Secondary	14.9	13.4	1,505	30.4	1.4	1.9	0.4	53.3	11.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,146
Higher	6.4	4.9	1,612	47.2	0.7	0.5	0.0	45.6	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,418
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Father's education[D]													
Primary, pre-primary or none	52.1	48.4	261	20.4	6.9	10.1	1.7	42.2	18.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	89
Secondary	14.1	12.3	1,648	32.8	1.0	1.5	0.3	54.5	9.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,268
Higher	3.9	2.7	1,110	51.1	1.1	0.5	0.0	41.5	5.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,017
Biological father not in the household	24.3	20.9	481	25.2	0.8	2.7	0.4	52.1	16.4	2.5	0.0	100.0	303
Ethnicity of the household head													
Serbian	11.0	9.4	2,935	38.8	1.0	1.0	0.3	50.4	8.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	2,400
Albanian	14.6	14.6	47	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.2	7.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	39
Bosnian	43.3	41.1	119	22.1	2.5	1.9	0.0	32.2	41.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
Hungarian	13.4	11.6	70	(36.1)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(41.3)	(15.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Roma	55.5	49.0	216	(12.2)	(15.3)	(23.8)	(0.0)	(18.6)	(22.6)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	48
Other	16.9	12.1	107	(58.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(32.8)	(8.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	75
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	41.9	38.0	559	19.1	1.6	5.1	2.1	47.2	22.3	2.5	0.0	100.0	244
Second	14.9	12.3	581	20.2	1.3	2.3	0.0	61.1	14.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	449
Middle	13.9	12.5	639	33.3	1.6	1.7	0.0	54.1	8.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	483
Fourth	8.1	7.3	682	38.6	1.3	0.7	0.2	51.4	7.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	579
Richest	6.1	4.4	1,042	55.1	0.7	0.6	0.0	38.9	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	924

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S2 — Children for whom households received child allowance
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S3 — Children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months
[A] Young people age 18 years are excluded from this table, in line with the definition of children (age 0–17 years).
[B] Children for whom the household received CA are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, and for whom the application was approved.
[C] Children for whom the household received CA for at least 12 months are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months and approved, and for whom the household reported having received CA for at least 12 months.
[D] The disaggregate of Mother's education and Father's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.12: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant, and per cent distribution of children under age 5 for whom a birth grant application was not submitted, by main reason for not applying, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/ caregivers who are aware of the birth grant	Percentage of children for whom the household received a birth grant[1]	Number of children under age 5	Per cent distribution of children under age 5 for whom a birth grant application was not submitted, by main reason for not applying[A]										Number of children under age 5 for whom a birth grant application was not submitted
							Does not meet the conditions[B]:							
				Did not need a birth grant	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Child not immunised	Child does not attend a preparatory pre-school program or school	Other reason	There is still time/ Will apply	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	100.0	90.6	1,738	24.1	12.0	5.0	4.6	2.6	19.8	8.9	22.1	0.9	100.0	120
Sex														
Male	100.0	90.9	854	22.1	11.2	6.2	8.4	0.0	15.9	11.7	22.6	1.9	100.0	57
Female	100.0	90.3	884	25.9	12.8	3.9	1.2	4.9	23.3	6.3	21.7	0.0	100.0	63
Area														
Urban	100.0	93.6	1,005	27.6	15.6	5.9	10.2	6.6	8.3	12.8	10.7	2.4	100.0	47
Other	100.0	86.5	733	21.9	9.8	4.3	1.0	0.0	27.2	6.4	29.4	0.0	100.0	73
Region														
Belgrade	100.0	94.4	364	(49.6)	(31.4)	(5.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.1)	(4.8)	(4.3)	100.0	14
Vojvodina	100.0	90.2	436	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	30
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	89.8	657	(20.0)	(5.6)	(0.9)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(26.4)	(7.9)	(35.0)	(0.0)	100.0	54
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	88.4	282	(23.8)	(17.8)	(8.5)	(5.5)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(11.9)	(6.8)	(2.3)	100.0	23
Age (in months)														
0–11	100.0	89.9	299	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
0–5	100.0	85.9	171	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
6–11	100.0	95.2	129	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
12–24	100.0	91.8	269	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
24–35	100.0	91.3	256	(30.9)	(28.6)	(4.2)	(7.4)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(0.0)	(12.9)	(0.0)	100.0	18
36–47	100.0	92.1	451	(23.6)	(9.1)	(4.1)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(25.6)	(3.6)	(30.1)	(0.0)	100.0	31
48–59	100.0	88.6	462	(26.1)	(11.4)	(7.2)	(2.1)	(8.0)	(14.1)	(3.0)	(25.0)	(2.9)	100.0	39
Mother's education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	100.0	76.7	154	(2.1)	(15.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(58.1)	(7.1)	(2.4)	(0.0)	100.0	27
Secondary	100.0	90.0	690	25.6	11.5	2.0	4.4	0.0	9.8	10.6	33.7	2.4	100.0	45
Higher	100.0	93.4	887	35.3	10.7	2.1	7.5	6.5	7.4	8.2	22.3	0.0	100.0	48
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Father's education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	100.0	80.9	139	(0.0)	(9.9)	(15.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(47.2)	(7.4)	(20.1)	(0.0)	100.0	26
Secondary	100.0	92.5	842	42.1	18.0	2.7	7.2	0.0	9.5	10.0	9.3	1.2	100.0	42
Higher	100.0	93.1	618	(24.7)	(11.5)	(2.4)	(8.0)	(9.9)	(6.8)	(14.5)	(20.3)	(1.9)	100.0	31
Biological father not in the household	100.0	78.0	139	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Ethnicity of the Household head														
Serbian	100.0	91.7	1,446	30.4	13.2	3.0	6.2	3.4	12.4	8.4	21.8	1.2	100.0	90
Albanian	(100.0)	(93.7)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Bosnian	(100.0)	(98.8)	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Roma	100.0	75.4	124	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Other	100.0	81.1	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	100.0	84.5	279	(3.0)	(12.6)	(11.0)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(44.2)	(14.3)	(13.7)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Second	100.0	87.3	288	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	29
Middle	100.0	91.5	290	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Fourth	100.0	92.3	343	(33.4)	(15.6)	(4.9)	(16.8)	(15.1)	(8.8)	(0.0)	(5.4)	(0.0)	100.0	20
Richest	100.0	94.0	539	(26.1)	(15.7)	(5.7)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(18.9)	(19.1)	(4.8)	100.0	23

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S4 — Children for whom household received a birth grant

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Expensive administrative procedure".

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Child does not live on the territory of the Republic of Serbia ".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.13: Partial heating coverage

Percentage of households using space heating, per cent distribution of households using space heating by extent of heating in the dwelling, and percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the last 15 years, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households that reported the use of space heating	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households using space heating by extent of heating in the dwelling					Total	Number of households using space heating	Percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the dwelling in the last 15 years[2,A]	Number of households that would like to heat all rooms but cannot afford to
			Heat all rooms in the dwelling	Choose not to heat all rooms	Would like to heat all rooms but cannot afford to[1]	Other reason	DK/Missing				
Total	100.0	6,798	78.7	13.0	8.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,796	9.5	552
Area											
Urban	100.0	4,549	84.2	9.6	6.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,547	8.0	273
Other	100.0	2,249	67.5	19.8	12.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	2,249	12.5	279
Region											
Belgrade	100.0	1,912	88.7	7.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,912	6.2	77
Vojvodina	100.0	1,849	69.8	16.4	13.3	0.3	0.2	100.0	1,849	5.9	246
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	1,722	83.0	10.2	6.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,720	10.1	115
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	1,315	71.0	20.3	8.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,315	18.4	114
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	99.9	1,126	63.7	18.5	17.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,124	19.8	198
Secondary	100.0	3,304	78.0	13.8	7.9	0.1	0.2	100.0	3,304	9.4	262
Higher	100.0	2,363	86.7	9.3	3.9	0.0	0.1	100.0	2,363	4.7	92
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5	-	0
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	100.0	5,910	79.7	12.9	7.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	5,908	9.4	428
Albanian	100.0	74	78.2	15.7	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	74	(*)	5
Bosnian	100.0	98	78.4	6.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	98	(*)	15
Hungarian	100.0	191	62.7	20.7	16.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	191	(*)	32
Roma	100.0	125	66.0	5.9	28.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	125	(28.5)	35
Other	100.0	320	72.9	16.4	10.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	320	(6.1)	33
Does not want to declare	100.0	80	86.4	7.5	6.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	80	(*)	5
Energy vulnerability status											
Energy vulnerable	100.0	200	60.4	15.8	23.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	200	(9.9)	48
Not energy vulnerable	100.0	6,598	79.2	12.9	7.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	6,596	9.5	505
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	99.9	1,666	54.7	24.0	21.1	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,664	22.4	351
Second	100.0	1,277	75.0	17.1	7.7	0.1	0.2	100.0	1,277	7.3	98
Middle	100.0	1,323	83.1	11.6	5.0	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,323	6.1	66
Fourth	100.0	1,340	93.0	4.9	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,340	(5.1)	28
Richest	100.0	1,192	95.2	3.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,192	(*)	10

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S6a — Partial heating coverage
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S6b — Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap
[A] See Table EQ.2.17 for details on energy efficiency measures implemented.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.14: Partial cooling coverage

Percentage of households using space cooling, per cent distribution of households using space cooling by extent of cooling in the dwelling, and percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the last 15 years, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households that reported the use of space cooling	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households using space cooling by extent of cooling in the dwelling					Total	Number of households using space cooling	Percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the dwelling in the last 15 years[2,A]	Number of households that would like to cool all rooms but cannot afford to
			Cool all rooms in the dwelling	Choose not to cool all rooms	Would like to cool all rooms but cannot afford to[1]	Other reason	DK/Missing				
Total	66.8	6,797	59.9	30.6	9.3	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,540	9.5	424
Area											
Urban	76.5	4,548	64.7	27.3	7.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	3,479	8.0	272
Other	47.2	2,249	44.0	41.5	14.3	0.0	0.2	100.0	1,061	12.5	152
Region											
Belgrade	85.8	1,912	75.1	19.3	5.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,641	6.2	87
Vojvodina	75.0	1,849	56.8	30.6	12.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,386	5.9	175
Sumadija and Western Serbia	53.6	1,721	42.3	44.0	13.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	922	10.1	125
Southern and Eastern Serbia	44.9	1,315	52.2	41.6	6.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	591	18.4	37
Education of household head											
Primary, pre-primary or none	36.5	1,125	40.2	41.7	17.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	411	19.8	74
Secondary	65.3	3,304	56.3	33.2	10.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,158	9.4	225
Higher	83.3	2,363	67.9	25.5	6.3	0.2	0.1	100.0	1,968	4.7	125
Missing/DK	(*)	5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	-	0
Ethnicity of household head											
Serbian	67.5	5,909	60.3	30.4	9.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	3,988	9.4	363
Albanian	69.0	74	62.6	32.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51	(*)	3
Bosnian	28.3	98	(64.7)	(20.6)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	28	(*)	4
Hungarian	63.9	191	51.0	31.4	17.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	122	(*)	21
Roma	26.9	125	(41.9)	(31.2)	(26.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(*)	9
Other	81.1	320	58.9	33.4	7.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	260	(*)	20
Does not want to declare	73.0	80	(60.4)	(34.3)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	58	(*)	3
Energy vulnerability status											
Energy vulnerable	44.0	200	50.8	30.6	18.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	88	(*)	16
Not energy vulnerable	67.5	6,597	60.1	30.6	9.1	0.1	0.1	100.0	4,452	9.5	407
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	14.7	1,666	36.7	36.3	25.9	0.0	1.1	100.0	245	22.4	63
Second	47.8	1,277	43.9	41.2	14.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	610	7.3	91
Middle	88.7	1,323	53.3	36.2	10.4	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,173	6.1	122
Fourth	98.5	1,340	65.9	27.3	6.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,320	5.1	88
Richest	100.0	1,192	72.6	22.3	4.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	1,192	2.4	58

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S7a — Partial cooling coverage
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S7b — Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap
[A] See Table EQ.2.17 for details on energy efficiency measures implemented.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.15: Household expenditure for electricity

Average monthly electricity expenditure in the previous 12 months, in RSD and kWh, per m² of living space, and by tariff and zone Serbia, 2025

	Average monthly household electricity expenditure (RSD)[A]		Average monthly household electricity expenditure (kWh)[A]		Distribution of electricity consumption by tariff			Total	Distribution of electricity consumption by zone[B]			Total	Number of households[C]
	Total	Per m²	Total	Per m²	High	Low	Single		Green	Blue	Red		
Total	5,314	68	391	5	61	27	12	100.0	78	21	1	100.0	573
Area													
Urban	5,146	69	381	5	63	30	7	100.0	78	21	1	100.0	377
Other	5,637	65	408	5	57	21	23	100.0	78	21	1	100.0	196
Region													
Belgrade	4,415	68	297	5	65	28	7	100.0	76	22	2	100.0	139
Vojvodina	5,807	67	435	5	59	25	16	100.0	78	22	0	100.0	259
Sumadija and Western Serbia	4,870	66	349	5	60	25	16	100.0	84	15	1	100.0	48
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5,465	70	418	5	63	29	8	100.0	79	20	1	100.0	127
Education of household head													
Primary, pre-primary or none	5,113	63	381	5	58	22	21	100.0	82	18	1	100.0	115
Secondary	5,562	71	408	5	59	27	14	100.0	77	23	1	100.0	268
Higher	5,087	66	372	5	66	30	5	100.0	78	21	1	100.0	190
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	5,375	69	392	5	61	26	13	100.0	78	22	1	100.0	473
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	28
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Other	(5,424)	(65)	(402)	(5)	(66)	(29)	(5)	100.0	(79)	(21)	(0)	100.0	50
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Number of children age 0–17 years in household													
No children age 0–17 years	4,805	62	361	5	60	27	12	100.0	81	18	1	100.0	444
One child age 0–17 years	6,248	81	443	6	58	25	17	100.0	69	29	2	100.0	55
Two children age 0–17 years	7,538	93	519	6	70	27	3	100.0	64	33	2	100.0	56
Three or more children age 0–17 years	(8,082)	(87)	(561)	(6)	(62)	(21)	(18)	100.0	(66)	(33)	(1)	100.0	18
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	(4,036)	(56)	(354)	(5)	(63)	(30)	(7)	100.0	(87)	(13)	(0)	100.0	24
Not energy vulnerable	5,371	68	392	5	61	27	12	100.0	78	21	1	100.0	549
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	4,113	58	308	4	53	25	23	100.0	87	13	0	100.0	153
Second	5,225	63	385	5	61	23	15	100.0	80	19	1	100.0	97
Middle	6,065	72	455	5	64	31	6	100.0	72	27	1	100.0	112
Fourth	5,953	74	437	5	64	27	8	100.0	75	24	1	100.0	103
Richest	5,717	74	402	5	67	29	4	100.0	74	25	1	100.0	108

[A] Average monthly household electricity expenditure is calculated by dividing total electricity expenditure over the last 12 months by 12.
[B] Green zone: up to 350 kWh/month; blue zone: >350–1,200 kWh/month; red zone: >1,200 kWh/month.
[C] Households whose monthly electricity expenses are not shared with other households.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.16: Household expenditure for heating (RSD)

Annual household expenditure on heating, in RSD and per m^2 of living space, Serbia, 2025

	Annual household expenditure on heating (RSD)[A]		Number of households[B]
	Total	Per m^2	
Total	92,533	1,196	477
Area			
Urban	94,784	1,297	294
Other	88,919	1,033	183
Region			
Belgrade	112,813	1,742	84
Vojvodina	87,958	1,020	230
Sumadija and Western Serbia	90,311	1,246	50
Southern and Eastern Serbia	87,715	1,124	113
Education of household head			
Primary, pre-primary or none	79,860	991	105
Secondary	95,975	1,212	220
Higher	96,266	1,313	152
Ethnicity of household head			
Serbian	92,200	1,186	383
Albanian	(*)	(*)	4
Bosnian	(*)	(*)	3
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	25
Roma	(*)	(*)	11
Other	(103,193)	(1,231)	46
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	4
Energy vulnerability status			
Energy vulnerable	(74,698)	(995)	24
Not energy vulnerable	93,468	1,206	453
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	70,717	990	139
Second	93,590	1,108	87
Middle	92,298	1,177	85
Fourth	111,476	1,352	82
Richest	109,555	1,498	83

[A] Households that heat their dwelling but do not rely on electricity as the primary heating source.
[B] Households that heat their dwelling but do not rely on electricity as the primary heating source and have energy-vulnerable customer status.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.17: Measures to improve energy efficiency

Percentage of households that implemented energy efficiency measures in the past 15 years, by measure, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households that have implemented any energy efficiency measures in the last 15 years	Percentage of households where the following energy efficiency measures have been implemented:											Number of households
		Thermal insulation of external walls	Roof insulation or replacement	Thermal insulation of floor	Installation of PVC or energy-efficient windows	Replacement of exterior doors with insulated doors	Installation of heat pump	Installation of solar panels or solar water heaters	Use of programmable thermostats or heating controls	Sealing of windows and doors to reduce drafts	Switching to energy-efficient lighting, such as LED lighting	Any other energy efficiency measures	
Total	90.5	34.1	22.6	10.8	57.9	48.3	1.7	0.5	18.4	6.7	83.1	0.0	6,798
Area													
Urban	92.0	31.6	24.0	11.2	57.9	47.6	1.8	0.4	20.2	6.3	85.4	0.0	4,549
Other	87.5	39.2	20.0	9.8	57.8	49.7	1.3	0.6	14.8	7.4	78.4	0.1	2,249
Region													
Belgrade	93.8	31.5	27.5	12.6	61.8	53.9	1.9	0.4	18.5	4.9	87.0	0.0	1,912
Vojvodina	94.1	37.5	23.5	16.3	59.7	50.1	2.7	0.5	30.1	12.4	86.6	0.1	1,849
Sumadija and Western Serbia	89.9	39.3	21.1	6.9	59.7	48.6	0.8	0.1	13.1	4.5	82.1	0.0	1,722
Southern and Eastern Serbia	81.6	26.3	16.5	5.5	47.2	37.0	0.9	1.1	9.1	4.0	73.8	0.0	1,315
Education of household head													
Primary, pre-primary or none	80.2	27.5	13.8	6.3	46.1	38.1	0.3	0.6	9.3	9.2	68.9	0.0	1,126
Secondary	90.6	36.4	21.4	10.1	59.0	49.7	1.3	0.3	18.0	6.1	83.2	0.0	3,304
Higher	95.3	33.9	28.6	13.9	62.0	51.2	2.7	0.8	23.4	6.3	89.6	0.1	2,363
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Ethnicity of household head													
Serbian	90.6	33.8	22.6	10.5	58.5	48.9	1.5	0.5	17.8	5.8	83.1	0.0	5,910
Albanian	92.9	33.3	24.6	8.3	52.5	32.0	0.3	1.7	18.6	9.5	89.0	0.0	74
Bosnian	94.7	49.7	41.8	13.9	78.5	59.3	0.6	0.0	27.3	2.2	88.2	0.0	98
Hungarian	90.5	28.9	13.0	11.8	40.1	29.7	1.3	0.6	25.0	21.6	83.0	0.0	191
Roma	71.5	19.2	7.5	1.9	38.8	33.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	10.7	59.4	0.0	125
Other	93.9	42.6	28.9	17.3	59.8	54.0	5.4	0.0	29.0	11.9	88.8	0.2	320
Does not want to declare	93.3	40.7	20.9	15.5	54.5	43.2	2.6	2.6	22.6	14.9	84.2	0.0	80
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	90.1	23.1	15.2	5.3	47.5	42.5	0.5	0.0	12.7	11.8	82.0	0.0	200
Not energy vulnerable	90.5	34.4	22.9	10.9	58.2	48.4	1.7	0.5	18.6	6.5	83.1	0.0	6,598
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	77.6	18.7	10.8	4.4	34.6	29.5	0.4	0.2	4.1	10.9	68.5	0.0	1,666
Second	92.7	39.3	19.9	7.6	61.1	47.0	1.1	0.4	13.4	6.3	83.0	0.0	1,277
Middle	93.9	40.4	24.0	12.6	63.8	55.5	1.8	0.6	23.7	6.1	85.4	0.1	1,323
Fourth	94.9	37.2	28.1	13.1	63.1	51.3	1.3	0.3	24.6	5.4	88.8	0.0	1,340
Richest	97.6	39.6	34.6	18.5	74.6	64.4	4.2	1.2	31.1	3.3	94.7	0.1	1,192

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.18: Government assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers

Percentage of households aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers; among these, percentage by source of information and percentage that applied; and among those that applied, percentage by outcome of application, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households that are aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers	Number of households	Sources of information about the assistance programme						
			TV or radio	Newspapers or magazines	Social media (e.g., Facebook, X, Instagram)	Internet/online news portals	Government website or official communication	Local government or municipality office	Neighbours, friends, or family
Total	50.9	6,798	77.6	8.1	8.4	21.7	1.9	2.4	13.0
Area									
Urban	51.2	4,549	76.2	7.6	9.3	26.1	2.3	2.3	11.3
Other	50.2	2,249	80.6	9.0	6.4	12.7	1.3	2.5	16.6
Region									
Belgrade	46.2	1,912	77.4	4.0	4.3	25.5	1.6	0.6	8.9
Vojvodina	56.2	1,849	72.0	7.4	10.0	20.8	1.5	2.9	13.0
Sumadija and Western Serbia	50.0	1,722	85.1	18.1	9.4	24.0	2.9	2.5	14.8
Southern and Eastern Serbia	51.2	1,315	76.9	1.7	9.9	15.3	2.0	3.8	16.3
Education of household head									
Primary, pre-primary or none	46.6	1,126	81.5	6.9	4.9	8.5	0.7	3.4	18.6
Secondary	52.0	3,304	78.3	8.5	9.4	19.7	1.5	2.5	13.8
Higher	51.4	2,363	75.0	8.0	8.5	30.3	3.2	1.8	9.6
Missing/DK	(*)	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ethnicity of household head									
Serbian	51.2	5,910	78.7	8.1	8.5	22.4	1.9	2.2	12.0
Albanian	62.3	74	(81.7)	(0.8)	(9.5)	(30.3)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(14.2)
Bosnian	48.0	98	56.5	3.0	4.4	2.7	3.5	7.2	41.0
Hungarian	52.4	191	67.7	11.3	9.0	22.0	2.0	3.8	13.3
Roma	40.3	125	73.2	0.8	2.0	2.0	0.0	10.6	27.7
Other	48.1	320	70.4	8.7	9.3	16.4	1.2	2.0	21.1
Does not want to declare	41.0	80	(72.2)	(17.5)	(5.6)	(24.5)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(8.3)
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	100.0	200	50.7	3.4	7.4	10.5	2.1	17.5	24.4
Not energy vulnerable	49.4	6,598	79.3	8.4	8.4	22.4	1.9	1.5	12.4
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	48.0	1,666	82.9	5.7	5.8	6.1	0.5	3.2	15.7
Second	52.9	1,277	79.2	14.1	8.1	16.2	2.5	2.7	15.7
Middle	54.9	1,323	77.4	7.4	10.2	22.9	1.5	2.1	12.2
Fourth	50.7	1,340	76.6	7.2	9.3	29.7	2.8	2.0	11.0
Richest	48.3	1,192	69.9	6.1	9.0	38.9	2.9	1.7	9.8

[A] The following sources of information are not shown because no cases were found: "Support services".
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

for energy-vulnerable customers[A]:					Outcomes of applications for the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers					
Community meetings or events	Social workers or community	Other	Percentage of households that applied for the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers	Number of households that are aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers	Application accepted	Currently waiting for a response	Application denied	Missing/DK	Total	Number of households aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers that applied for the programme
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	3,458	78.2	7.9	13.7	0.2	100.0	256
0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	2,329	75.2	9.1	15.5	0.2	100.0	136
0.0	0.0	0.0	10.6	1,129	81.5	6.5	11.7	0.3	100.0	119
0.0	0.0	0.0	2.7	884	(57.6)	(12.0)	(30.5)	(0.0)	100.0	24
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	1,039	72.9	9.0	18.1	0.0	100.0	97
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	862	79.1	9.0	11.5	0.5	100.0	68
0.0	0.0	0.0	9.9	674	92.3	3.7	3.6	0.3	100.0	67
0.0	0.0	0.0	15.9	525	86.0	4.1	9.9	0.0	100.0	84
0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	1,720	78.7	5.8	15.1	0.4	100.0	130
0.0	0.0	0.0	3.5	1,214	(61.1)	(21.9)	(17.0)	(0.0)	100.0	42
-	-	-	-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
0.0	0.0	0.0	6.6	3,028	78.9	7.5	13.4	0.3	100.0	200
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.7)	46	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	0
0.0	0.0	0.0	29.5	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
0.0	0.0	0.0	6.2	100	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
0.0	0.0	0.0	38.3	50	(87.2)	(1.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	100.0	19
0.0	0.0	0.0	8.4	154	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
0.0	0.0	0	100.0	200	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	200
0.0	0.0	0	1.7	3,259	0.0	36.2	62.8	1.0	100.0	56
0.0	0.0	0.0	15.2	800	80.4	6.8	12.6	0.2	100.0	121
0.0	0.0	0.0	6.1	676	85.0	4.8	9.5	0.8	100.0	41
0.0	0.0	0.0	6.8	727	(74.6)	(7.5)	(17.9)	(0.0)	100.0	49
0.0	0.0	0.0	3.9	680	(66.0)	(10.6)	(23.4)	(0.0)	100.0	26
0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0	576	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17

Table EQ.2.1WR: Health insurance coverage (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of women	Among women covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of women covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	96.0	2,153	99.9	0.1	0.0	2,068
Area						
Urban	96.8	1,652	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,598
Other	93.7	501	100.0	0.0	0.0	469
Region						
Belgrade	97.1	486	100.0	0.0	0.0	471
Vojvodina	95.6	283	100.0	0.0	0.0	271
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.8	246	100.0	0.0	0.0	236
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.8	1,138	99.8	0.2	0.0	1,089
Age						
15–24	95.5	827	100.0	0.0	0.0	790
15–19	96.8	434	100.0	0.0	0.0	420
20–24	94.1	392	100.0	0.0	0.0	369
25–29	96.4	295	99.4	0.6	0.0	284
30–34	96.1	261	100.0	0.0	0.0	251
35–39	95.7	254	100.0	0.0	0.0	243
40–44	96.1	233	100.0	0.0	0.0	224
45–49	97.4	284	100.0	0.0	0.0	277
Education						
Pre-primary or none	92.3	204	100.0	0.0	0.0	189
Primary	96.1	1,396	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,342
Secondary or higher	97.3	552	100.0	0.0	0.0	536
Missing/DK	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	95.7	1,658	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,588
Never married/in union	97.0	495	100.0	0.0	0.0	480
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.1	393	100.0	0.0	0.0	355
Second	95.2	381	99.5	0.5	0.0	362
Middle	97.8	441	100.0	0.0	0.0	432
Fourth	96.9	479	100.0	0.0	0.0	464
Richest	99.2	458	100.0	0.0	0.0	455
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	94.5	1,215	99.8	0.2	0.0	1,148
Richest 40 per cent	98.0	938	100.0	0.0	0.0	919

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a — Health insurance coverage (women age 15–49)
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.1MR: Health insurance coverage (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of men	Among men covered by health insurance, percentage reporting they were insured by			Number of men covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	94.1	435	100.0	0.0	0.0	409
Area						
Urban	94.4	320	100.0	0.0	0.0	302
Other	93.4	115	100.0	0.0	0.0	107
Region						
Belgrade	94.8	93	100.0	0.0	0.0	88
Vojvodina	94.5	62	100.0	0.0	0.0	59
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(100.0)	43	100.0	(0.0)	(0.0)	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	92.7	237	100.0	0.0	0.0	220
Age						
15–19	97.3	215	100.0	0.0	0.0	209
20–24	91.0	220	100.0	0.0	0.0	200
Education						
Pre-primary or none	(*)	8	100.0	(*)	(*)	5
Primary	94.2	252	100.0	0.0	0.0	237
Secondary or higher	95.4	175	100.0	0.0	0.0	167
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	89.3	137	100.0	0.0	0.0	122
Never married/in union	96.4	298	100.0	0.0	0.0	287
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	88.2	78	100.0	0.0	0.0	68
Second	92.9	67	100.0	0.0	0.0	62
Middle	91.5	112	100.0	0.0	0.0	103
Fourth	98.1	81	100.0	0.0	0.0	80
Richest	99.5	97	100.0	0.0	0.0	96
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	90.8	257	100.0	0.0	0.0	233
Richest 40 per cent	98.9	178	100.0	0.0	0.0	176

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2a — Health insurance coverage (men age 15–24)
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.2R: Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)

Percentage of children under age 5 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children under age 5	Among children under age 5 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children under age 5 covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	94.1	1,065	99.7	0.4	0.0	1,002
Area						
Urban	95.5	787	99.6	0.5	0.0	751
Other	90.4	278	100.0	0.0	0.0	251
Region						
Belgrade	94.3	235	100.0	0.0	0.0	222
Vojvodina	96.1	147	100.0	0.0	0.0	141
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.1	96	100.0	1.3	0.0	92
Southern and Eastern Serbia	93.3	588	99.5	0.5	0.0	548
Sex						
Male	92.9	563	100.0	0.2	0.0	523
Female	95.5	502	99.4	0.6	0.0	480
Age (in months)						
0–11	89.7	206	99.4	0.6	0.0	185
12–23	93.5	202	100.0	0.6	0.0	189
24–35	94.5	205	100.0	0.0	0.0	194
36–47	95.7	210	100.0	0.0	0.0	201
48–59	96.8	241	99.3	0.7	0.0	234
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	93.5	114	98.9	1.1	0.0	107
Primary	93.2	733	99.7	0.3	0.0	683
Secondary or higher	97.8	217	100.0	0.6	0.0	212
Functional difficulties (age 2–4 years)[A]						
Has functional difficulty	97.0	94	98.1	1.9	0.0	91
Has no functional difficulty	95.5	563	100.0	0.0	0.0	538
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.4	278	100.0	0.0	0.0	252
Second	91.0	210	98.5	2.2	0.0	191
Middle	96.7	226	100.0	0.0	0.0	218
Fourth	97.5	179	100.0	0.0	0.0	175
Richest	97.2	172	100.0	0.0	0.0	167
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	92.5	714	99.6	0.6	0.0	661
Richest 40 per cent	97.4	351	100.0	0.0	0.0	341

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2c — Health insurance coverage (children under age 5)
[A] Children age 0–1 years are excluded, as functional difficulties are only collected for age 2–4 years.

Table EQ.2.3R: Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17)

Percentage of children age 5–17 covered by health insurance, and, among those covered, percentage covered by various health insurance plans, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage covered by any health insurance[1]	Number of children age 5–17	Among children age 5–17 covered by health insurance, percentage reported they were insured by			Number of children age 5–17 covered by health insurance
			Compulsory health insurance	Voluntary private health insurance	Other	
Total	96.3	2,221	99.9	0.1	0.0	2,139
Area						
Urban	97.2	1,654	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,608
Other	93.5	567	100.0	0.0	0.0	530
Region						
Belgrade	98.0	527	100.0	0.0	0.0	517
Vojvodina	98.0	268	100.0	0.0	0.0	263
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96.6	227	100.0	0.0	0.0	220
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.1	1,198	99.8	0.2	0.0	1,139
Sex						
Male	95.2	1,146	99.8	0.2	0.0	1,092
Female	97.4	1,075	100.0	0.0	0.0	1,047
Age						
5–9	96.3	900	99.8	0.2	0.0	866
10–14	97.1	728	100.0	0.0	0.0	707
15–17	95.3	593	100.0	0.0	0.0	565
School attendance						
Attending[A]	98.4	1,695	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,668
Not attending	89.5	525	100.0	0.0	0.0	470
Missing	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Mother's education						
Pre-primary or none	88.6	289	100.0	0.0	0.0	256
Primary	97.4	1,590	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,548
Secondary or higher	97.6	312	100.0	0.0	0.0	305
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Cannot be determined[B]	(*)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
Functional difficulties						
Has functional difficulty	93.2	212	100.0	0.0	0.0	198
Has no functional difficulty	96.6	2,009	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,941
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	90.3	524	100.0	0.0	0.0	473
Second	95.2	466	99.6	0.4	0.0	443
Middle	98.4	438	100.0	0.0	0.0	430
Fourth	99.5	424	100.0	0.0	0.0	422
Richest	100.0	369	100.0	0.0	0.0	369
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 per cent	94.4	1,427	99.9	0.1	0.0	1,347
Richest 40 per cent	99.7	794	100.0	0.0	0.0	792

[1] MICS indicator EQ.2b — Health insurance coverage (children age 5–17)
[A] Includes attendance to early childhood education.
[B] The disaggregate of Mother's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.

Table EQ.2.4R: Awareness and ever use of external economic support

Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of and report having received external economic support, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who:		Number of households
	are aware of economic assistance programmes	are aware of and report household having ever received assistance/external economic support	
Total	99.8	87.8	1,855
Sex of household head			
Male	99.9	86.0	1,279
Female	99.8	91.8	576
Area			
Urban	99.8	87.4	1,379
Other	100.0	89.0	476
Region			
Belgrade	99.5	85.4	375
Vojvodina	100.0	89.5	286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	86.3	217
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	88.6	977
Age of household head			
15–19	(*)	(*)	8
20–24	100.0	69.0	69
25–49	100.0	85.6	834
50+	99.7	91.3	944
Household with orphans			
With at least one orphan	100.0	89.5	51
With no orphans	99.8	87.8	1,804
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	100.0	93.7	373
Second	100.0	92.5	397
Middle	99.8	90.3	360
Fourth	100.0	81.0	378
Richest	99.4	80.9	348
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	99.9	92.2	1,129
Richest 40 per cent	99.7	81.0	726

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.5R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: All household members

Percentage of household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:												
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers[2]	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support[A] for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	Any social transfers or benefits excluding retirement pension and school tuition or school related other support	No social transfers or benefits	No social transfers or benefits excluding retirement pension and school tuition or school related other support	Number of household members
Total	38.9	48.9	4.1	5.8	17.6	8.4	10.3	35.9	80.2	63.2	19.8	36.8	8,695
Sex of household head													
Male	36.3	46.0	3.8	6.3	18.0	8.7	11.3	35.3	78.4	60.4	21.6	39.6	6,302
Female	45.7	56.5	5.1	4.5	16.7	7.5	7.5	37.4	85.0	70.7	15.0	29.3	2,393
Area													
Urban	35.9	47.5	3.9	6.3	18.6	7.2	9.4	36.5	79.0	61.0	21.0	39.0	6,504
Other	47.8	53.0	4.7	4.1	14.8	11.9	12.9	34.0	83.6	69.8	16.4	30.2	2,191
Region													
Belgrade	26.7	46.0	3.9	6.2	17.4	1.9	1.0	36.5	76.0	52.0	24.0	48.0	1,897
Vojvodina	44.9	48.3	7.8	3.8	12.3	11.6	0.0	34.3	74.2	64.7	25.8	35.3	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	34.5	41.1	3.5	3.7	28.5	10.0	4.7	26.7	78.3	59.7	21.7	40.3	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	43.2	51.7	3.5	6.5	16.9	9.9	17.6	37.9	83.7	68.1	16.3	31.9	4,694
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	41.6	49.8	4.5	5.5	8.2	8.5	10.8	32.1	81.4	72.8	18.6	27.2	879
Primary	44.6	54.0	5.1	6.4	14.8	9.2	10.8	38.5	82.1	68.1	17.9	31.9	6,068
Secondary or higher	18.0	30.7	0.7	4.0	32.4	5.3	8.2	28.9	73.3	41.7	26.7	58.3	1,736
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	64.2	62.9	7.4	3.4	5.5	8.7	13.3	39.4	88.1	82.8	11.9	17.2	1,740
Second	56.9	60.3	7.8	8.3	13.6	9.6	14.5	40.5	86.2	78.5	13.8	21.5	1,736
Middle	42.6	56.2	3.8	9.0	16.4	10.9	10.5	41.9	83.4	71.4	16.6	28.6	1,738
Fourth	21.8	34.9	0.9	4.1	17.6	8.7	6.7	31.7	69.2	45.8	30.8	54.2	1,739
Richest	9.1	30.1	0.8	4.1	35.1	3.9	6.3	26.0	74.0	37.7	26.0	62.3	1,741
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	54.6	59.8	6.3	6.9	11.8	9.7	12.8	40.6	85.9	77.6	14.1	22.4	5,215
Richest 40 per cent	15.4	32.5	0.8	4.1	26.4	6.3	6.5	28.8	71.6	41.7	28.4	58.3	3,480

[1] MICS indicator EQ.3 — Population covered by social transfers: SDG indicator 1.3.1
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S5 — Population covered by assistance for energy-vulnerable customers
[A] Material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms, or other school supplies.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.6R: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Children in all households

Percentage of children under age 18 living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months, by type of transfers or benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:										
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	School tuition or school related other support[A] for any household member age 5–24 years attending primary school or higher	Any social transfers or benefits[1]	No social transfers or benefits	Number of children under age 18
Total	46.1	64.5	4.8	5.1	11.1	8.3	13.8	49.4	86.2	13.8	3,285
Sex of household head											
Male	42.4	60.3	4.1	5.8	12.3	9.3	15.3	48.3	84.3	15.7	2,318
Female	55.0	74.7	6.3	3.3	8.1	6.1	10.0	51.9	90.5	9.5	966
Area											
Urban	43.3	63.5	4.9	5.4	11.2	7.4	12.7	51.0	85.1	14.9	2,437
Other	54.2	67.4	4.4	4.2	10.7	11.2	16.7	44.8	89.1	10.9	847
Region											
Belgrade	35.9	62.0	4.8	6.8	11.2	3.0	1.4	47.9	85.9	14.1	762
Vojvodina	56.5	69.5	9.9	3.3	7.9	9.6	0.0	52.7	84.3	15.7	414
Sumadija and Western Serbia	40.0	58.7	4.1	2.6	18.7	11.7	5.3	41.3	82.7	17.3	323
Southern and Eastern Serbia	49.2	65.5	3.7	5.2	10.3	9.8	23.7	50.7	87.3	12.7	1,786
Age of household head											
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
20–24	40.9	55.4	2.8	1.9	1.4	2.6	19.7	17.9	67.9	32.1	153
25–29	59.6	74.2	3.0	4.5	0.0	3.1	20.9	51.6	86.2	13.8	312
30–34	52.2	73.1	3.8	1.7	1.8	7.2	9.6	62.8	90.0	10.0	489
35–39	50.3	74.1	5.5	3.9	4.4	13.6	13.6	60.5	89.2	10.8	531
40–44	41.2	59.9	5.5	3.7	6.7	11.7	12.9	48.8	83.9	16.1	362
45–49	45.3	56.3	5.9	7.1	4.9	7.9	10.3	43.8	80.2	19.8	424
50–59	41.5	62.0	5.4	9.8	8.6	8.0	14.3	39.5	83.2	16.8	538
60–69	39.2	58.2	5.0	5.9	44.4	8.1	15.2	51.7	95.0	5.0	373
70+	30.9	43.1	2.8	2.9	80.6	4.7	16.3	32.2	99.4	0.6	83
Education of household head											
Pre-primary or none	45.6	61.6	3.7	3.7	4.4	6.9	13.4	43.3	82.8	17.2	364
Primary	50.9	69.5	5.8	5.6	9.7	9.0	14.4	52.0	88.2	11.8	2,372
Secondary or higher	25.9	45.1	1.0	3.9	21.3	6.5	11.1	42.1	79.6	20.4	547
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	69.1	75.7	6.8	2.5	4.4	7.2	17.0	49.9	91.8	8.2	802
Second	60.4	76.8	8.3	7.6	8.6	8.2	19.0	54.4	90.3	9.7	678
Middle	50.1	72.2	5.9	7.8	10.3	11.7	13.2	58.2	91.0	9.0	662
Fourth	25.4	49.5	0.4	3.3	9.9	9.5	8.8	45.6	75.3	24.7	604
Richest	12.4	39.9	0.8	4.4	26.3	4.8	8.6	35.6	78.8	21.2	539
Wealth index											
Poorest 60 per cent	60.5	75.0	7.0	5.8	7.6	8.9	16.5	53.9	91.1	8.9	2,142
Richest 40 per cent	19.2	45.0	0.6	3.8	17.6	7.3	8.7	40.9	76.9	23.1	1,143

[1] MICS indicator EQ.5 — Children in the households that received any type of social transfers: SDG indicator 1.3.1
[A] Material support or cash to buy shoes, exercise books, notebooks, school uniforms, or other school supplies
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.7R: Coverage of school support programmes: Members age 5–24 in all households

Percentage of children and young people age 5–24 years in all households who are currently attending primary education or higher who received support for school tuition and other school related support[A] during the 2025/2026 school year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Education related financial or material support							
	Subsidy, scholarship or school tuition loan							
	Republic/ Ministry	Municipal (local government)	Project financing	Other	Other school related support	School tuition or other school related support[1,A]	No school support	Number of household members age 5–24 years currently attending primary education or higher
Total	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	54.0	55.2	44.8	1,626
Sex								
Male	2.2	1.4	0.0	0.1	52.5	53.9	46.1	836
Female	1.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	55.5	56.5	43.5	790
Area								
Urban	2.6	1.3	0.0	0.1	54.4	55.9	44.1	1,214
Other	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	52.8	53.1	46.9	412
Region								
Belgrade	1.3	3.8	0.0	0.0	53.8	54.4	45.6	392
Vojvodina	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.4	55.4	44.6	186
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.0	44.2	46.9	53.1	184
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.1	56.0	57.3	42.7	864
Age								
5–9	2.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	62.3	62.5	37.5	602
10–14	1.1	2.0	0.0	0.0	58.3	59.2	40.8	684
15–19	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.3	31.2	35.3	64.7	319
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
School management								
Public	1.9	1.7	0.0	0.1	53.9	55.2	44.8	1,625
Non-public	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education of household head								
Pre-primary or none	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	51.3	51.7	48.3	135
Primary	1.9	1.8	0.0	0.0	57.2	58.3	41.7	1,157
Secondary or higher	2.8	1.3	0.0	0.3	43.8	45.7	54.3	333
Wealth index quintile								
Lowest	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	57.3	57.7	42.3	340
Second	2.5	2.2	0.0	0.0	57.4	57.9	42.1	341
Middle	0.8	2.1	0.0	0.3	65.6	66.6	33.4	327
Fourth	3.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	51.1	54.4	45.6	313
Highest	2.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	36.9	38.0	62.0	305
Wealth index								
Poorest 60 per cent	1.5	1.8	0.0	0.1	60.0	60.7	39.3	1,008
Richest 40 per cent	2.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	44.1	46.3	53.7	618

[1] MICS indicator EQ.6 — School-related social transfers
[A] Material support or cash for transportation to school, free meals, exercise books, notebooks, school outings or other school supplies
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.9FR: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Female household members

Percentage of female household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Percentage of female household members living last 3 months who are the			
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person
Total	39.3	49.4	4.2	6.3	17.6	8.6	10.0	74.7	23.4	19.9	1.6	1.2
Area												
Urban	36.5	48.1	4.0	6.7	18.6	7.1	9.2	73.4	22.2	20.0	1.4	1.2
Other	48.2	53.4	4.8	4.9	14.6	13.3	12.4	78.7	26.9	19.8	2.3	1.0
Region												
Belgrade	27.2	46.8	4.2	6.8	18.1	2.1	1.3	66.1	13.7	19.7	1.0	1.4
Vojvodina	46.1	50.9	6.9	4.6	13.3	12.9	0.0	72.8	28.9	21.3	3.0	1.2
Sumadija and Western Serbia	33.4	38.6	3.2	4.3	28.1	9.0	4.9	72.1	20.7	13.8	1.5	1.1
Southern and Eastern Serbia	43.8	52.3	3.7	6.9	16.5	10.1	17.1	79.3	26.5	20.9	1.5	1.1
Age												
<15	48.7	68.0	5.1	5.7	9.6	9.3	14.4	80.2	23.8	57.1	0.5	1.0
15–19	30.5	44.8	2.8	6.9	14.8	7.5	6.5	65.8	13.5	20.8	0.4	1.5
20–24	34.6	47.3	4.0	5.3	13.0	6.8	12.0	69.4	15.5	3.1	1.2	0.8
25–29	42.9	58.8	3.2	3.4	8.8	5.5	15.5	74.2	31.6	1.1	1.8	0.0
30–34	46.0	65.0	3.7	6.0	12.6	10.7	11.1	77.4	35.3	2.3	2.7	0.6
35–39	37.5	50.9	4.6	7.6	17.0	8.8	6.5	71.6	30.3	0.6	2.7	2.4
40–44	31.1	37.8	3.4	5.2	20.5	10.3	6.4	65.3	21.6	0.6	2.4	1.4
45–49	33.6	33.5	2.4	5.0	13.1	8.4	5.8	63.8	22.8	0.0	1.5	0.0
50+	33.1	24.4	4.8	8.7	38.8	9.0	5.1	79.7	23.5	0.1	3.0	2.1
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	65.7	63.4	7.2	4.2	5.9	9.5	12.0	85.9	39.8	25.4	3.2	0.9
Second	56.4	60.9	7.6	8.8	13.9	8.9	14.9	84.5	34.1	25.2	2.6	1.4
Middle	42.3	57.1	4.6	10.3	15.8	11.7	9.7	78.2	24.2	23.7	1.7	1.8
Fourth	22.5	34.6	1.0	4.1	18.7	8.8	6.4	60.2	13.9	14.3	0.4	0.8
Highest	9.7	30.9	0.5	4.0	34.1	4.1	6.9	65.1	4.7	11.0	0.0	1.1
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	54.8	60.5	6.5	7.8	11.9	10.0	12.2	82.8	32.7	24.8	2.5	1.3
Richest 40 per cent	16.2	32.8	0.7	4.0	26.3	6.5	6.6	62.6	9.4	12.7	0.2	0.9

[A] The respondent is not asked who in the household is authorised to receive or collect retirement pension. The authorisation is assumed with the intended beneficiary alone.

in households receiving specific types of support in the intended beneficiaries of the support:				Percentage of female household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:								Number of female household members
Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vul-nerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension[A]	Assistance for energy-vul-nerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	
4.3	3.1	2.3	42.8	11.2	13.2	1.3	1.4	4.3	1.9	2.9	21.5	4,372
4.6	2.7	2.2	41.7	10.3	12.9	1.1	1.5	4.6	1.5	2.7	20.5	3,312
3.5	4.4	2.7	46.1	14.1	14.2	1.8	1.1	3.5	3.2	3.6	24.9	1,060
5.2	1.5	0.2	35.2	7.3	12.4	1.0	1.4	5.2	0.2	0.2	16.0	963
2.3	6.9	0.0	45.4	17.1	15.0	2.9	1.1	2.3	4.2	0.0	25.0	591
8.0	3.5	0.8	38.6	10.9	11.9	1.5	1.4	8.0	2.7	0.6	19.9	471
3.7	2.8	4.1	46.0	11.4	13.4	1.0	1.5	3.7	1.8	5.2	23.3	2,347
0.0	2.5	7.2	62.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,319
0.0	1.9	0.0	28.4	0.5	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	1.6	4.8	442
0.0	1.3	0.7	20.9	8.4	24.7	1.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	8.7	31.6	401
0.0	3.0	0.0	33.9	23.8	47.5	2.1	0.9	0.0	2.9	15.0	55.2	299
0.0	5.1	0.5	39.2	27.0	52.2	2.0	2.8	0.0	4.1	10.3	59.2	266
0.2	5.0	0.4	34.5	23.1	36.1	2.4	3.1	0.2	4.1	3.4	45.0	256
1.3	4.8	0.0	25.1	15.5	22.7	1.6	2.1	1.3	3.8	0.5	29.3	231
0.5	3.5	0.4	24.3	16.6	6.9	1.3	2.6	0.5	3.0	0.4	22.0	285
21.1	3.9	0.0	47.3	19.4	2.3	3.0	3.2	21.1	3.4	0.2	25.7	873
1.9	4.2	3.0	58.8	20.7	17.4	2.7	1.0	1.9	2.8	4.0	31.0	875
3.6	3.3	3.7	54.7	15.5	16.2	1.7	1.8	3.6	2.4	4.3	27.8	868
3.1	2.3	2.3	45.2	11.4	15.1	1.6	1.9	3.1	1.5	2.9	22.8	877
5.5	4.5	1.2	31.3	6.5	9.3	0.4	1.3	5.5	2.0	1.7	15.2	888
7.6	1.4	1.4	23.8	2.0	8.1	0.0	1.0	7.6	0.7	1.7	10.9	862
2.8	3.2	3.0	52.9	15.8	16.2	2.0	1.5	2.8	2.2	3.7	27.2	2,621
6.5	3.0	1.3	27.6	4.3	8.7	0.2	1.2	6.5	1.3	1.7	13.1	1,750

Table EQ.2.9MR: Coverage of social transfers and benefits: Male household members

Percentage of male household members living in households that received social transfers or benefits in the last 3 months (total, intended beneficiaries, and authorised to receive or collect the benefit) by type of transfers and benefits, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months:								Percentage of male household members living last 3 months who are the			
	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person
Total	38.5	48.3	4.1	5.3	17.6	8.1	10.6	73.3	20.3	22.4	1.0	1.4
Area												
Urban	35.4	46.9	3.9	6.0	18.6	7.2	9.5	71.7	19.2	21.7	0.8	1.7
Other	47.4	52.5	4.7	3.4	15.0	10.6	13.4	77.7	23.7	24.3	1.4	0.8
Region												
Belgrade	26.2	45.3	3.5	5.6	16.8	1.6	0.7	64.2	12.4	21.7	0.7	0.9
Vojvodina	43.6	45.6	8.6	2.9	11.3	10.3	0.0	67.1	17.6	21.6	1.9	0.3
Sumadija and Western Serbia	35.7	43.7	3.8	3.1	28.9	11.0	4.6	75.9	16.7	22.0	0.5	1.4
Southern and Eastern Serbia	42.7	51.1	3.3	6.2	17.3	9.6	18.2	77.8	24.9	22.9	0.9	1.9
Age												
<15	48.2	67.6	4.9	4.2	10.4	7.6	15.7	80.2	24.8	58.3	0.4	1.0
15–19	35.3	46.8	4.7	5.8	14.4	8.3	6.4	67.5	16.9	26.5	0.7	1.1
20–24	30.9	36.0	1.9	2.8	14.1	5.8	9.3	64.6	10.7	2.7	0.0	0.4
25–29	35.2	51.3	3.8	4.2	16.2	4.4	13.1	72.7	18.5	2.2	1.3	0.4
30–34	42.1	55.2	3.0	4.3	11.7	9.7	12.5	71.7	24.3	0.7	0.4	0.6
35–39	34.1	56.0	3.4	6.5	18.6	9.9	10.1	70.8	21.4	1.5	0.7	0.7
40–44	33.2	44.3	3.9	5.0	25.0	11.1	6.9	74.0	18.6	0.4	2.1	0.4
45–49	32.7	31.7	2.8	7.5	17.8	10.0	7.6	65.4	17.2	0.4	1.1	3.2
50+	31.8	24.0	4.6	7.8	32.9	8.7	5.3	72.4	19.8	0.3	2.3	3.3
Wealth index quintile												
Lowest	62.8	62.4	7.6	2.7	5.0	8.0	14.5	83.7	34.3	30.9	1.8	1.2
Second	57.4	59.7	8.0	7.8	13.4	10.2	14.1	82.7	32.3	28.0	2.0	1.9
Middle	43.0	55.3	3.0	7.7	17.0	10.1	11.4	76.7	21.4	25.1	0.5	2.0
Fourth	21.0	35.1	0.8	4.1	16.5	8.5	7.0	58.0	10.2	17.3	0.2	1.0
Highest	8.5	29.3	1.0	4.2	36.1	3.8	5.7	65.1	3.6	10.6	0.3	1.0
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	54.4	59.1	6.2	6.1	11.8	9.4	13.3	81.1	29.4	28.0	1.4	1.7
Richest 40 per cent	14.7	32.1	0.9	4.2	26.4	6.1	6.4	61.6	6.9	13.9	0.2	1.0

[A] The respondent is not asked who in the household is authorised to receive or collect retirement pension. The authorisation is assumed with the intended beneficiary alone.

in households receiving specific types of support in the intended beneficiaries of the support:				Percentage of male household members living in households receiving specific types of support in the last 3 months who are authorised to receive or collect the benefit:								Number of male household members
Any retirement pension	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	Financial assistance (FSA)	Child allowance	One-off social assistance	Allowance for care and assistance of another person	Any retirement pension[A]	Assistance for energy-vulnerable customers	Any other external assistance program	Any of these types of support	
5.0	3.0	2.1	41.3	6.5	3.8	0.8	1.0	5.0	1.9	0.2	10.2	4,323
5.4	2.7	2.0	40.2	5.8	3.7	0.7	1.2	5.4	1.6	0.2	9.3	3,193
4.0	4.0	2.6	44.7	8.5	4.1	1.0	0.6	4.0	2.5	0.3	12.9	1,131
3.4	0.9	0.0	32.4	3.1	3.1	0.7	0.8	3.4	0.4	0.0	5.9	933
3.6	5.3	0.0	38.0	6.5	2.6	1.4	0.5	3.6	1.6	0.0	9.8	573
9.9	2.4	0.5	43.2	5.0	2.8	0.5	1.0	9.9	1.8	0.4	9.3	470
5.0	3.5	3.9	45.3	8.2	4.6	0.7	1.3	5.0	2.5	0.3	12.2	2,347
0.0	1.3	6.2	62.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,424
0.0	1.6	0.0	34.4	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	420
0.0	1.7	0.0	14.2	2.6	4.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	6.8	416
0.0	0.5	0.0	21.4	9.5	8.8	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.5	0.6	16.0	240
0.0	3.9	0.0	27.6	13.6	13.8	0.9	0.5	0.0	2.2	0.0	22.0	253
0.3	4.9	0.0	23.7	14.9	12.8	0.7	1.5	0.3	4.5	0.0	21.4	234
0.6	6.5	0.0	23.5	10.9	11.7	2.1	1.4	0.6	5.3	0.0	20.5	228
0.4	5.1	0.0	21.4	13.5	7.3	0.7	2.9	0.4	4.3	0.0	19.0	251
24.9	5.6	0.6	47.4	13.9	1.7	2.2	3.2	24.9	4.7	0.7	20.2	856
1.1	2.5	2.8	54.4	10.1	4.1	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	0.3	13.8	865
4.2	4.2	2.7	53.2	11.4	5.7	1.7	1.6	4.2	2.4	0.3	15.7	868
5.0	3.1	2.1	43.9	6.8	4.7	0.2	1.3	5.0	2.7	0.1	11.7	861
5.6	4.1	1.8	31.3	3.1	2.7	0.2	0.4	5.6	1.9	0.0	5.8	851
9.2	1.4	1.3	24.0	1.4	1.8	0.3	0.8	9.2	0.8	0.3	4.1	879
3.4	3.3	2.5	50.5	9.4	4.8	1.1	1.3	3.4	2.2	0.2	13.8	2,593
7.4	2.7	1.6	27.6	2.2	2.2	0.2	0.6	7.4	1.3	0.1	4.9	1,730

Table EQ.2.10R: Financial social assistance (FSA)

Percentage of households that received FSA, and per cent distribution of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months, by main reason for not applying or renewing, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of household questionnaire respondents who are aware of FSA	Percentage of households receiving FSA[1A]	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months, by main reason for not applying or renewing								Total	Number of households that have not applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Know that they do not meet the conditions	Were told that they do not meet the conditions	Other	Missing		
Total	97.0	53.8	1,855	29.7	3.0	3.6	0.3	36.2	26.1	1.0	0.1	100.0	892
Area													
Urban	96.7	51.5	1,379	29.9	3.0	3.7	0.3	38.3	23.6	1.0	0.2	100.0	699
Other	97.7	60.5	476	28.9	3.0	3.3	0.0	28.5	35.5	0.9	0.0	100.0	192
Region													
Belgrade	98.5	44.6	375	30.2	4.4	5.3	0.4	37.2	21.2	0.8	0.4	100.0	237
Vojvodina	97.1	69.3	286	20.0	3.3	2.6	0.0	33.4	39.9	0.8	0.0	100.0	116
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.6	45.8	217	44.4	1.7	2.2	1.3	35.3	14.6	0.5	0.0	100.0	119
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.7	54.5	977	28.0	2.5	3.3	0.0	36.6	28.4	1.3	0.0	100.0	420
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	95.3	56.3	182	15.2	9.2	4.9	0.0	43.2	26.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	63
Primary	97.7	60.1	1,273	22.2	3.4	3.9	0.2	36.9	32.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	542
Secondary or higher	95.8	32.8	396	47.5	0.6	2.7	0.4	33.5	14.7	0.1	0.4	100.0	285
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	97.2	76.9	373	7.8	8.0	10.4	0.0	22.4	46.0	5.4	0.0	100.0	75
Second	98.9	69.5	397	7.8	6.9	8.5	0.3	45.1	30.2	1.2	0.0	100.0	122
Middle	96.5	59.0	360	14.7	2.2	3.8	0.8	41.4	35.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	151
Fourth	96.9	39.4	378	28.8	2.5	2.2	0.3	43.1	22.8	0.3	0.0	100.0	256
Richest	95.2	21.3	348	53.4	0.9	0.9	0.0	27.1	17.1	0.2	0.4	100.0	287
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	97.5	68.6	1,129	10.8	5.1	6.9	0.4	38.6	36.0	2.1	0.0	100.0	348
Richest 40 per cent	96.1	30.7	726	41.8	1.6	1.5	0.2	34.6	19.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	544

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S1 — Receipt of financial social assistance
[A] Households receiving FSA are those that applied for or renewed FSA in the past 12 months and whose application was approved.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.11R: Child allowance (CA)

Percentage of children age 0–17 years for whom households received child allowance (CA)[A], percentage receiving CA for at least 12 months, and per cent distribution of children for whom a CA application was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, by main reason, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children for whom households received CA[1,B]	Percentage of children for whom households received CA for at least 12 months[2,C]	Number of children age 0–17 years	Per cent distribution of children for whom a CA application was not submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, by main reason for not submitting or renewing								Number of children age 0–17 years for whom a CA application was not submitted or renewed by the household in the past 12 months
				Did not need it	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Knows child does not meet conditions	Were told child does not meet conditions	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	60.0	53.4	3,285	6.5	4.5	7.7	0.4	40.6	35.4	4.8	0.0	100.0	656
Sex													
Male	61.4	54.6	1,689	6.0	4.4	8.4	0.6	38.0	37.5	5.2	0.0	100.0	346
Female	58.5	52.0	1,596	7.2	4.7	7.0	0.2	43.6	33.0	4.3	0.0	100.0	310
Area													
Urban	59.8	53.4	2,437	4.6	4.9	7.8	0.5	44.9	32.8	4.6	0.0	100.0	512
Other	60.4	53.2	847	13.5	3.2	7.6	0.0	25.5	44.7	5.6	0.0	100.0	144
Region													
Belgrade	58.7	51.5	762	22.9	4.1	15.4	0.0	29.2	21.8	6.6	0.0	100.0	106
Vojvodina	64.3	54.7	414	(0.0)	(2.1)	(12.9)	(0.0)	(39.2)	(40.8)	(4.9)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Sumadija and Western Serbia	56.8	47.5	323	10.5	0.8	3.6	0.8	40.4	40.2	3.7	0.0	100.0	91
Southern and Eastern Serbia	60.1	54.9	1,786	2.2	5.7	6.0	0.5	43.8	37.2	4.6	0.0	100.0	411
Age													
0–6	55.7	43.9	1,422	7.3	6.0	10.3	0.4	36.8	32.6	6.7	0.0	100.0	302
7–14	69.3	66.2	1,321	7.9	1.7	6.8	0.8	36.0	43.1	3.7	0.0	100.0	208
15–17	48.3	46.8	542	3.1	5.6	3.6	0.0	55.0	30.2	2.4	0.0	100.0	146
Mother's education[D]													
Pre-primary or none	52.9	49.0	396	0.0	4.5	15.0	0.0	41.8	38.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Primary	62.4	56.1	2,332	6.6	5.0	7.7	0.6	40.2	34.9	4.9	0.0	100.0	435
Secondary or higher	57.6	47.1	525	12.5	2.5	1.3	0.0	41.5	35.2	7.1	0.0	100.0	115
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Father's education[D]													
Pre-primary or none	53.3	49.8	192	0.0	6.4	5.2	0.0	56.6	31.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	54
Primary	64.9	58.1	1,827	5.9	2.5	12.6	0.6	39.3	33.6	5.5	0.0	100.0	315
Secondary or higher	50.9	44.5	605	10.6	3.4	1.9	0.0	37.9	44.3	1.9	0.0	100.0	172
Biological father not in the household	58.7	51.5	631	5.7	11.2	3.6	0.7	41.0	28.8	8.9	0.0	100.0	103
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	63.4	56.7	802	0.0	5.3	12.7	0.0	14.1	56.4	11.5	0.0	100.0	99
Second	68.2	59.8	678	2.8	15.6	18.6	0.8	31.2	22.4	8.6	0.0	100.0	92
Middle	66.8	57.8	662	2.0	3.9	8.4	1.9	42.3	38.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	106
Fourth	53.4	49.1	604	10.4	1.1	3.5	0.0	61.7	21.4	1.8	0.0	100.0	173
Richest	43.6	39.7	539	10.9	2.1	3.2	0.0	38.8	42.1	2.9	0.0	100.0	187
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	66.0	58.0	2,142	1.6	8.0	13.0	0.9	29.4	39.3	7.7	0.0	100.0	297
Richest 40 per cent	48.8	44.6	1,143	10.6	1.6	3.3	0.0	49.9	32.1	2.4	0.0	100.0	360

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S2 — Children for whom households received child allowance
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S3 — Children for whom households received child allowance for at least 12 months
[A] Young people age 18 years are excluded from this table, in line with the definition of children (age 0–17 years).
[B] Children for whom the household received CA are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months, and for whom the application was approved.
[C] Children for whom the household received CA for at least 12 months are those for whom an application was submitted or renewed in the past 12 months and approved, and for whom the household reported having received CA for at least 12 months.
[D] The disaggregate of Mother's education and Father's education is not available for children age 15–17 years identified as emancipated.
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.12R: Birth grant

Percentage of children under age 5 for whom households received a birth grant, and per cent distribution of children under age 5 for whom a birth grant application was not submitted, by main reason for not applying, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of mothers/ caregivers who are aware of the birth grant	Percentage of children for whom the household received a birth grant[1]	Number of children under age 5	Per cent distribution of children under age 5 for whom a birth grant application was not submitted, by main reason for not applying												Number of children under age 5 for whom a birth grant application was not submitted
								Does not meet the conditions:								
				Did not need a birth grant	Did not know how to apply	Complicated administrative procedure	Expensive administrative procedure	Child not immunised	Child does not attend a preparatory pre-school program or school	Child does not live on the territory of the Republic of Serbia	Other reason	There is still time/Will apply	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	100.0	75.9	1,065	2.1	15.6	7.6	1.2	2.3	1.4	0.6	49.0	4.3	14.6	1.3	100.0	174
Sex																
Male	100.0	74.0	563	1.6	12.7	9.7	1.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	48.6	3.5	16.3	2.3	100.0	97
Female	100.0	78.0	502	2.6	19.2	4.9	1.3	0.0	3.3	1.4	49.7	5.3	12.4	0.0	100.0	77
Area																
Urban	100.0	78.4	787	3.0	12.8	6.5	0.0	1.6	1.3	0.0	53.7	3.2	17.2	0.7	100.0	121
Other	100.0	68.8	278	0.0	21.9	10.0	3.8	4.0	1.7	2.0	38.6	6.9	8.7	2.6	100.0	53
Region																
Belgrade	100.0	74.8	235	(10.1)	(2.9)	(10.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(52.7)	(0.0)	(19.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Vojvodina	100.0	75.2	147	(0.0)	(6.1)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(55.4)	(7.0)	(24.9)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	73.2	96	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	77.0	588	(0.0)	(20.4)	(8.9)	(2.2)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(1.1)	(47.1)	(4.1)	(10.8)	(0.9)	100.0	93
Age (in months)																
0–11	100.0	66.4	206	(0.0)	(8.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(45.2)	(18.6)	(16.8)	(0.0)	100.0	40
0–5	100.0	57.4	120	(0.0)	(3.3)	(9.4)	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(38.9)	(22.8)	(21.6)	(0.0)	100.0	27
6–11	100.0	78.8	87	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
12–24	100.0	81.8	202	(6.0)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(71.6)	(0.0)	(12.3)	(3.0)	100.0	27
24–35	100.0	72.6	205	(3.2)	(16.0)	(7.3)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(2.6)	(3.1)	(47.3)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(2.0)	100.0	34
36–47	100.0	78.3	210	(2.3)	(26.5)	(2.2)	(5.4)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(43.4)	(0.0)	(15.6)	(1.8)	100.0	38
48–59	100.0	79.8	241	(0.0)	(18.7)	(18.0)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(4.6)	(0.0)	(44.2)	(0.0)	(11.7)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Mother's education																
Pre-primary or none	100.0	65.7	114	(0.0)	(7.8)	(9.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.1)	(5.0)	(34.8)	(0.0)	100.0	32
Primary	100.0	74.1	733	2.0	17.4	7.2	0.8	3.4	2.1	0.0	55.3	2.3	8.8	0.7	100.0	121
Secondary or higher	100.0	87.5	217	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Father's education																
Pre-primary or none	100.0	69.5	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	100.0	75.5	600	2.6	13.0	8.5	1.1	2.1	1.7	0.0	49.7	6.1	13.0	2.3	100.0	96
Secondary or higher	100.0	84.0	207	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Biological father not in the household	100.0	70.4	197	(2.5)	(22.0)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(40.1)	(1.5)	(27.2)	(0.0)	100.0	45
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	0
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	100.0	66.5	278	(0.0)	(11.8)	(6.9)	(3.2)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(45.3)	(2.6)	(21.9)	(0.0)	100.0	62
Second	100.0	73.7	210	(0.0)	(21.1)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(53.5)	(5.9)	(8.3)	(0.0)	100.0	34
Middle	100.0	77.5	226	(4.2)	(18.8)	(6.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(40.7)	(6.5)	(13.3)	(5.7)	100.0	38
Fourth	100.0	82.2	179	(4.5)	(6.8)	(4.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.8)	(2.9)	(7.8)	(0.0)	100.0	24
Richest	100.0	85.2	172	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Wealth index																
Poorest 60 per cent	100.0	72.1	714	(1.2)	(16.1)	(7.3)	(1.5)	(3.0)	(1.9)	(0.8)	(46.0)	(4.5)	(16.0)	(1.6)	100.0	135
Richest 40 per cent	100.0	83.6	351	(5.0)	(13.8)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(59.3)	(3.5)	(9.8)	(0.0)	100.0	39

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S4 — Children for whom household received a birth grant

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.13R: Partial heating coverage

Percentage of households using space heating, per cent distribution of households using space heating by extent of heating in the dwelling, and percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the last 15 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households that reported the use of space heating	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households using space heating by extent of heating in the dwelling				Total	Number of households using space heating	Percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the dwelling in the last 15 years[2,A]	Number of households that would like to heat all rooms but cannot afford to
			Heat all rooms in the dwelling	Choose not to heat all rooms	Would like to heat all rooms but cannot afford to[1]	Other reason				
Total	99.8	1,855	63.8	4.1	32.1	0.1	100.0	1,851	16.7	593
Area										
Urban	99.7	1,379	65.5	3.9	30.5	0.1	100.0	1,375	15.7	420
Other	100.0	476	58.9	4.6	36.5	0.0	100.0	476	19.7	174
Region										
Belgrade	100.0	375	75.1	2.2	22.7	0.0	100.0	375	7.9	85
Vojvodina	100.0	286	70.0	3.5	26.5	0.0	100.0	286	10.8	76
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	217	64.0	5.7	29.5	0.8	100.0	217	20.3	64
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.6	977	57.6	4.6	37.9	0.0	100.0	973	21.0	368
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	99.1	182	65.6	2.4	32.0	0.0	100.0	181	32.6	58
Primary	99.9	1,273	61.4	3.2	35.3	0.1	100.0	1,272	16.3	449
Secondary or higher	99.7	396	70.4	7.6	22.0	0.0	100.0	395	10.8	87
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4	-	0
Energy vulnerability status										
Energy vulnerable	100.0	205	56.5	1.4	42.1	0.0	100.0	205	19.3	86
Not energy vulnerable	99.8	1,650	64.7	4.4	30.8	0.1	100.0	1,646	16.4	507
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	99.4	373	55.1	1.5	43.4	0.0	100.0	370	41.2	161
Second	99.6	397	48.9	3.1	48.1	0.0	100.0	395	19.6	190
Middle	100.0	360	64.2	2.8	33.0	0.0	100.0	360	11.0	119
Fourth	100.0	378	69.3	6.1	24.1	0.5	100.0	378	8.1	91
Richest	100.0	348	83.7	6.9	9.4	0.0	100.0	348	(2.5)	33
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	99.7	1,129	55.8	2.5	41.7	0.0	100.0	1,125	24.0	469
Richest 40 per cent	100.0	726	76.2	6.5	17.1	0.2	100.0	726	5.4	124

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S6a — Partial heating coverage
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S6b — Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap
[A] See Table EQ.2.17 for details on energy efficiency measures implemented.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.14R: Partial cooling coverage

Percentage of households using space cooling, per cent distribution of households using space cooling by extent of cooling in the dwelling, and percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the last 15 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households that reported the use of space cooling	Number of households	Per cent distribution of households using space cooling by extent of cooling in the dwelling				Total	Number of households using space cooling	Percentage of households reporting no known energy efficiency measures implemented in the dwelling in the last 15 years[2,A]	Number of households that would like to cool all rooms but cannot afford to
			Cool all rooms in the dwelling	Choose not to cool all rooms	Would like to cool all rooms but cannot afford to[1]	Other reason				
Total	38.4	1,855	41.9	19.3	38.4	0.5	100.0	713	16.7	274
Area										
Urban	40.5	1,379	43.0	18.6	37.8	0.6	100.0	558	15.7	211
Other	32.5	476	37.6	21.6	40.8	0.0	100.0	155	19.7	63
Region										
Belgrade	61.0	375	60.6	9.0	29.8	0.6	100.0	228	7.9	68
Vojvodina	55.5	286	48.0	14.1	37.9	0.0	100.0	159	10.8	60
Sumadija and Western Serbia	30.4	217	43.7	20.4	34.2	1.8	100.0	66	(20.3)	23
Southern and Eastern Serbia	26.6	977	21.1	31.2	47.4	0.2	100.0	260	21.0	123
Education of household head										
Pre-primary or none	18.7	182	(35.5)	(22.0)	(42.5)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(*)	14
Primary	35.8	1,273	40.9	16.8	41.6	0.7	100.0	455	16.3	189
Secondary or higher	55.9	396	44.2	24.2	31.6	0.0	100.0	221	10.8	70
Missing/DK	(*)	4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2	-	0
Energy vulnerability status										
Energy vulnerable	31.4	205	27.0	20.0	52.1	1.0	100.0	64	(19.3)	33
Not energy vulnerable	39.3	1,650	43.3	19.2	37.1	0.4	100.0	649	16.4	240
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	7.1	373	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27	(*)	14
Second	15.8	397	36.6	8.5	53.0	1.9	100.0	63	(19.6)	33
Middle	33.0	360	41.3	10.4	47.7	0.5	100.0	119	11.0	57
Fourth	52.1	378	40.8	15.8	43.4	0.0	100.0	197	8.1	86
Richest	88.4	348	43.4	28.7	27.4	0.5	100.0	308	2.5	84
Wealth index										
Poorest 60 per cent	18.4	1,129	40.6	8.5	50.0	0.9	100.0	208	24.0	104
Richest 40 per cent	69.5	726	42.4	23.7	33.6	0.3	100.0	505	5.4	170

[1] MICS indicator EQ.S7a — Partial cooling coverage
[2] MICS indicator EQ.S7b — Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap
[A] See Table EQ.2.17 for details on energy efficiency measures implemented.
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Table EQ.2.15R: Household expenditure for electricity

Average monthly electricity expenditure in the previous 12 months, in RSD and kWh, per m² of living space, and by tariff and zone, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Average monthly household electricity expenditure (RSD)[A]		Average monthly household electricity expenditure (kWh)[A]		Distribution of electricity consumption by tariff			Total	Distribution of electricity consumption by zone[B]			Total	Number of households[B]
	Total	Per m²	Total	Per m²	High	Low	Single		Green	Blue	Red		
Total	6,830	106	475	7	63	20	17	100.0	71	28	1	100.0	208
Area													
Urban	6,676	106	460	7	65	21	13	100.0	72	27	1	100.0	147
Other	7,200	107	512	8	58	17	25	100.0	70	29	1	100.0	61
Region													
Belgrade	(5,822)	(92)	(423)	(7)	(72)	(28)	(0)	100.0	(63)	(35)	(2)	100.0	31
Vojvodina	(7,803)	(100)	(582)	(8)	(68)	(21)	(11)	100.0	(64)	(35)	(1)	100.0	33
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6,934	113	467	8	61	18	21	100.0	74	25	1	100.0	132
Education of household head													
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Primary	7,015	115	489	8	62	20	18	100.0	70	29	1	100.0	138
Secondary or higher	6,556	96	462	7	72	19	9	100.0	73	26	1	100.0	51
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Number of children age 0–17 years in household													
No children age 0–17 years	5,337	70	359	5	63	20	17	100.0	82	17	1	100.0	88
One child age 0–17 years	(6,956)	(114)	(473)	(7)	(59)	(19)	(22)	100.0	(72)	(28)	(0)	100.0	36
Two children age 0–17 years	(7,140)	(108)	(542)	(8)	(63)	(21)	(16)	100.0	(65)	(35)	(0)	100.0	27
Three or more children age 0–17 years	8,908	157	625	11	66	21	12	100.0	57	41	2	100.0	57
Energy vulnerability status													
Energy vulnerable	(5,761)	(80)	(517)	(7)	(59)	(20)	(22)	100.0	(70)	(29)	(1)	100.0	39
Not energy vulnerable	7,074	112	466	7	64	20	16	100.0	71	28	1	100.0	169
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(6,498)	(132)	(432)	(9)	(46)	(17)	(37)	100.0	(74)	(26)	(1)	100.0	30
Second	(7,551)	(121)	(470)	(8)	(65)	(20)	(15)	100.0	(73)	(26)	(1)	100.0	43
Middle	(6,242)	(101)	(453)	(7)	(63)	(18)	(20)	100.0	(74)	(26)	(0)	100.0	39
Fourth	(6,637)	(97)	(497)	(7)	(67)	(20)	(13)	100.0	(71)	(28)	(2)	100.0	50
Richest	(7,083)	(90)	(503)	(6)	(69)	(24)	(7)	100.0	(65)	(34)	(1)	100.0	46
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 per cent	6,813	117	454	8	59	19	22	100.0	74	26	1	100.0	111
Richest 40 per cent	6,850	94	500	7	68	22	10	100.0	68	31	1	100.0	96

[A] Average monthly household electricity expenditure is calculated by dividing total electricity expenditure over the last 12 months by 12.
[B] Green zone: up to 350 kWh/month; blue zone: >350–1,200 kWh/month; red zone: >1,200 kWh/month.
[C] Households whose monthly electricity expenses are not shared with other households
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.16R: Household expenditure for heating (RSD)

Annual household expenditure on heating, in RSD and per m^2 of living space, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Annual household expenditure on heating (RSD)[A]		Number of households[B]
	Total	Per m^2	
Total	91,833	1,435	214
Area			
Urban	89,444	1,418	152
Other	97,730	1,477	62
Region			
Belgrade	(107,846)	(1,673)	32
Vojvodina	(106,813)	(1,515)	36
Sumadija and Western Serbia	(*)	(*)	9
Southern and Eastern Serbia	84,055	1,357	137
Education of household head			
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	18
Primary	88,058	1,418	141
Secondary or higher	110,178	1,612	53
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	2
Energy vulnerability status			
Energy vulnerable	(102,239)	(1,400)	42
Not energy vulnerable	89,294	1,443	172
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	(78,165)	(1,620)	35
Second	87,555	1,363	46
Middle	(87,673)	(1,381)	41
Fourth	(79,277)	(1,247)	53
Richest	(129,929)	(1,664)	39
Wealth index			
Poorest 60 per cent	84,928	1,442	122
Richest 40 per cent	100,930	1,425	92

[A] Households that heat their dwelling but do not rely on electricity as the primary heating source
[B] Households that heat their dwelling but do not rely on electricity as the primary heating source and have energy-vulnerable customer status
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.17R: Measures to improve energy efficiency

Percentage of households that implemented energy efficiency measures in the past 15 years, by measure, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households that have implemented any energy efficiency measures in the last 15 years	Percentage of households where the following energy efficiency measures have been implemented[A]:										Number of households
		Thermal insulation of external walls	Roof insulation or replacement	Thermal insulation of floor	Installation of PVC or energy-efficient windows	Replacement of exterior doors with insulated doors	Installation of heat pump	Installation of solar panels or solar water heaters	Use of programmable thermostats or heating controls	Sealing of windows and doors to reduce drafts	Switching to energy-efficient lighting, such as LED lighting	
Total	83.3	23.2	12.7	2.7	57.3	52.1	1.2	0.5	4.9	5.7	67.4	1,855
Area												
Urban	84.3	24.5	13.5	2.8	58.0	53.5	1.4	0.6	4.7	5.6	68.3	1,379
Other	80.3	19.3	10.3	2.2	55.0	48.2	0.8	0.2	5.4	6.0	64.8	476
Region												
Belgrade	92.1	32.6	13.9	4.3	66.3	63.8	0.0	0.0	6.5	5.1	82.7	375
Vojvodina	89.2	16.9	16.6	3.1	56.3	51.4	0.8	0.3	6.2	8.2	76.0	286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	79.7	24.4	11.3	1.9	48.6	41.0	1.6	0.5	4.6	5.8	60.0	217
Southern and Eastern Serbia	79.0	21.1	11.3	2.1	56.0	50.3	1.7	0.7	3.9	5.2	60.6	977
Education of household head												
Pre-primary or none	67.4	11.4	6.3	0.0	42.2	36.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	2.6	50.9	182
Primary	83.7	20.0	12.0	2.0	56.8	52.1	1.1	0.6	3.5	6.4	66.1	1,273
Secondary or higher	89.2	38.9	17.9	5.9	65.5	59.2	2.1	0.1	11.4	4.9	78.8	396
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Energy vulnerability status												
Energy vulnerable	80.7	23.1	14.6	1.1	62.2	56.6	1.7	0.2	5.4	3.4	71.4	205
Not energy vulnerable	83.6	23.2	12.4	2.8	56.6	51.6	1.2	0.5	4.8	6.0	66.9	1,650
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	58.8	3.2	3.3	0.0	30.4	28.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	7.6	38.7	373
Second	80.4	11.0	6.7	0.8	46.0	42.0	0.0	0.2	0.8	5.4	65.5	397
Middle	89.0	18.5	13.4	1.8	57.8	54.4	0.3	0.3	0.8	6.4	69.8	360
Fourth	91.9	27.5	13.6	1.9	70.9	64.7	3.0	1.3	5.6	5.1	76.3	378
Richest	97.5	58.5	27.7	9.2	83.4	72.9	2.9	0.2	18.2	4.0	88.0	348
Wealth index												
Poorest 60 per cent	76.0	10.8	7.7	0.9	44.6	41.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	6.4	58.0	1,129
Richest 40 per cent	94.6	42.4	20.4	5.4	76.9	68.7	3.0	0.8	11.6	4.6	81.9	726

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Any other energy efficiency measures".
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.2.18R: Government assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers

Percentage of households aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers; among these, percentage by source of information and percentage that applied and among those that applied, percentage by outcome of application, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households that are aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers	Number of households	Sources of information about the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers[A]:						
			TV or radio	Newspapers or magazines	Social media (e.g., Facebook, X, Instagram)	Internet/online news portals	Government website or official communication	Local government or municipality office	Neighbours, friends, or family
Total	38.7	1,855	63.6	2.9	3.0	7.1	0.1	6.3	34.4
Area									
Urban	37.3	1,379	62.2	3.3	3.4	8.3	0.2	6.0	33.7
Other	42.5	476	66.9	2.0	1.8	4.0	0.0	7.3	36.1
Region									
Belgrade	35.5	375	74.4	1.6	4.8	11.2	0.0	0.0	33.8
Vojvodina	41.4	286	54.8	1.3	2.3	3.6	0.0	6.9	46.3
Sumadija and Western Serbia	41.1	217	85.8	7.6	2.9	13.8	0.0	1.1	21.5
Southern and Eastern Serbia	38.5	977	57.2	2.7	2.6	5.2	0.2	9.7	33.9
Education of household head									
Pre-primary or none	28.4	182	66.0	0.0	3.6	7.5	0.0	6.0	31.6
Primary	37.5	1,273	61.2	2.2	2.2	4.1	0.2	8.0	35.9
Secondary or higher	47.4	396	68.9	5.4	4.7	14.8	0.0	2.1	31.4
Missing/DK	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Energy vulnerability status									
Energy vulnerable	100.0	205	46.1	2.1	1.0	2.3	0.4	14.3	39.1
Not energy vulnerable	31.0	1,650	70.5	3.2	3.8	9.0	0.0	3.1	32.5
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	28.0	373	55.6	2.0	0.7	1.0	0.0	8.1	44.0
Second	36.5	397	52.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	0.0	11.0	37.9
Middle	44.5	360	67.4	0.0	2.9	3.5	0.0	3.9	33.8
Fourth	41.2	378	63.9	5.5	2.6	9.2	0.5	8.0	33.2
Richest	43.7	348	75.1	5.1	6.1	17.8	0.0	1.7	26.2
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	36.2	1,129	59.1	1.1	2.0	2.3	0.0	7.5	37.8
Richest 40 per cent	42.4	726	69.5	5.3	4.3	13.5	0.3	4.8	29.7

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Social workers or community", "Support services", and "Other".
( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.
"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator.

Percentage of households that applied for the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers	Number of households that are aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers	Outcomes of applications for the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers					Number of households aware of the assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers that applied for the programme
		Application accepted	Currently waiting for a response	Application denied	Missing/DK	Total	
34.4	717	83.2	7.3	9.4	0.1	100.0	247
31.3	515	82.1	9.1	8.6	0.2	100.0	161
42.3	202	85.3	3.9	10.8	0.0	100.0	86
10.3	133	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
43.9	118	(82.4)	(5.5)	(12.1)	(0.0)	100.0	52
32.3	89	(93.4)	(3.3)	(3.3)	(0.0)	100.0	29
40.4	376	82.9	9.3	7.5	0.2	100.0	152
42.8	52	(71.0)	(21.2)	(7.7)	(0.0)	100.0	22
38.7	477	83.1	6.4	10.4	0.2	100.0	185
21.1	188	(90.5)	(3.9)	(5.5)	(0.0)	100.0	40
-	0	-	-	-	-	-	0
100.0	205	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
8.1	512	(0.0)	(43.5)	(55.7)	(0.9)	100.0	41
48.1	104	88.2	3.9	7.9	0.0	100.0	50
42.4	145	77.4	10.8	11.8	0.0	100.0	61
33.4	160	79.7	11.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	53
36.5	156	86.7	6.1	6.6	0.6	100.0	57
16.3	152	(86.8)	(0.0)	(13.2)	(0.0)	100.0	25
40.3	409	81.4	8.8	9.7	0.0	100.0	165
26.5	308	86.7	4.2	8.6	0.4	100.0	82

11.3 DISCRIMINATION AND HARASSMENT

Discrimination can impede individuals from accessing opportunities and services in a fair and equal manner. These questions are designed to measure the experiences of discrimination and harassment of respondents in the 12 months before the survey. The questions include specific grounds of discrimination and harassment which can increase the respondents' recall of events. The current questions are based on a recommended set of questions available at the start of MICS6. The questions may change given that methodological development is currently underway to move the indicator from a Tier III SDG indicator classification to Tier II. Tables EQ.3.1 and EQ.3.1R show the percentage of the population age 15–24 years who felt discriminated against based on a number of grounds. Tables EQ.3.1W and EQ.3.1WR show the same information for women age 15–49 years, while Tables EQ.3.1M and EQ.3.1MR show the information for men age 15–24 years.

Table EQ.3.1: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of population age 15–24 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of people
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	2.4	4.5	0.9	1.9	0.6	1.2	1.2	0.4	0.5	0.0	9.2	0.2	15.3	84.7	1,894
Sex															
Male	0.4	3.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	8.5	0.3	13.0	87.0	953
Female	4.4	5.9	1.0	1.8	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.1	9.8	0.1	17.5	82.5	941
Area															
Urban	3.3	6.1	0.5	1.5	0.3	1.3	1.2	0.6	0.4	0.0	12.1	0.4	17.9	82.1	1,170
Other	1.0	2.1	1.6	2.6	1.0	1.0	1.3	0.2	0.5	0.1	4.4	0.0	11.0	89.0	724
Region															
Belgrade	4.3	7.6	0.9	0.9	0.3	0.6	2.0	0.6	0.8	0.0	16.1	1.1	24.7	75.3	393
Vojvodina	3.9	7.5	2.0	5.8	0.9	3.2	1.2	0.9	0.5	0.0	10.6	0.0	19.7	80.3	390
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	4.4	0.0	8.2	91.8	818
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.2	5.0	0.0	1.8	0.8	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.4	0.3	11.2	0.1	16.7	83.3	293
Age															
15–19	2.3	3.2	0.5	2.3	0.7	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	5.9	0.2	11.3	88.7	881
15–17	0.9	1.6	0.5	2.1	0.2	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.3	7.4	92.6	574
18–19	4.8	6.3	0.5	2.8	1.7	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	11.5	0.0	18.6	81.4	307
20–24	2.5	5.7	1.3	1.5	0.5	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.0	12.0	0.3	18.7	81.3	1,013
Education															
Primary, pre-primary or none	2.2	1.2	6.0	12.4	2.1	4.9	1.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	2.0	0.3	16.7	83.3	85
Secondary	1.2	2.9	0.8	1.5	0.6	0.8	1.2	0.1	0.5	0.1	5.2	0.3	10.6	89.4	1,158
Higher	4.6	7.8	0.4	1.3	0.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.0	17.1	0.2	23.5	76.5	651
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	2.6	5.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.9	1.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	10.0	0.2	15.8	84.2	1,646
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Bosnian	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	3.6	96.4	40
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	34
Roma	2.0	1.1	1.2	15.7	4.4	6.9	2.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	1.9	0.3	20.8	79.2	93
Other	(0.0)	(3.2)	(2.2)	(4.2)	(2.5)	(1.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.1)	(2.0)	(11.4)	(88.6)	59
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	1.6	2.4	2.8	6.5	1.8	3.9	0.9	0.4	1.6	0.3	2.4	0.5	15.7	84.3	286
Second	0.8	2.8	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	8.4	91.6	433
Middle	3.4	3.6	0.3	2.0	0.8	0.0	0.8	0.4	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	11.7	88.3	325
Fourth	2.8	7.1	0.3	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.7	0.3	0.4	0.0	11.9	0.3	17.7	82.3	402
Richest	3.4	6.0	0.9	1.3	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.0	16.8	0.4	22.0	78.0	448

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 — Discrimination: SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1
() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.3.1W: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:													Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Sexual orientation or gender identity	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	4.8	4.0	1.4	1.6	0.9	1.3	1.1	0.8	2.4	0.2	9.7	0.4	17.7	82.3	4,701
Area															
Urban	6.4	5.4	1.5	1.4	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	2.7	0.2	12.3	0.4	21.4	78.6	2,988
Other	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.9	0.1	5.0	0.2	11.2	88.8	1,713
Region															
Belgrade	8.4	7.8	1.6	1.4	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.7	4.5	0.5	13.7	0.6	26.1	73.9	1,084
Vojvodina	6.4	5.3	2.4	3.7	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.0	3.5	0.1	11.0	0.8	22.3	77.7	996
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.6	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.0	7.4	0.0	11.0	89.0	1,874
Southern and Eastern Serbia	5.2	3.6	1.6	1.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	2.4	0.1	7.7	0.3	16.3	83.7	748
Age															
15–19	4.4	4.1	0.7	3.3	1.1	1.0	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	4.7	0.0	12.4	87.6	591
15–17	1.8	2.8	0.9	2.8	0.4	1.0	1.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.0	8.0	92.0	396
18–19	9.7	6.7	0.2	4.3	2.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.5	10.2	0.0	21.3	78.7	195
20–24	4.4	7.4	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.0	14.5	0.3	22.0	78.0	656
25–29	6.1	4.3	2.1	2.3	1.2	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.9	0.1	11.1	0.4	21.4	78.6	635
30–34	6.0	4.8	1.9	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.3	0.9	4.0	0.6	10.6	0.3	20.6	79.4	528
35–39	4.0	2.6	1.1	1.7	0.7	1.4	1.0	0.0	2.9	0.1	9.0	0.1	15.9	84.1	589
40–44	5.2	3.7	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.8	1.0	0.4	3.4	0.0	8.9	0.8	18.7	81.3	739
45–49	3.8	2.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.9	0.7	2.6	0.3	8.9	0.5	14.2	85.8	962
Education															
Primary, pre-primary or none	4.2	1.3	3.6	7.8	2.2	4.6	2.9	1.0	3.3	0.1	1.5	0.1	15.1	84.9	305
Secondary	2.4	2.2	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.3	1.3	0.0	2.3	0.1	4.0	0.3	10.8	89.2	2,230
Higher	7.2	6.2	1.2	0.9	1.1	0.8	0.7	1.5	2.4	0.3	16.6	0.5	25.1	74.9	2,164
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Ethnicity of household head															
Serbian	4.8	4.2	1.4	0.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.6	2.5	0.2	10.5	0.4	18.1	81.9	4,111
Albanian	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	4.1	95.9	54
Bosnian	4.5	1.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	2.0	0.0	7.4	92.6	105
Hungarian	3.6	2.9	1.2	5.0	5.5	2.2	0.0	2.6	1.6	0.0	5.2	1.6	9.9	90.1	89
Roma	5.7	1.9	2.3	17.7	6.0	8.3	4.5	2.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	23.3	76.7	156
Other	4.0	4.9	1.4	5.1	3.7	0.8	0.7	0.9	1.9	0.9	7.8	0.0	16.4	83.6	160
Does not want to declare	(8.7)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.8)	(0.0)	(22.3)	(77.7)	25
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	3.2	2.4	3.2	4.4	1.4	3.0	2.0	0.8	2.6	0.1	2.6	0.6	15.4	84.6	623
Second	3.2	2.2	0.6	1.2	0.6	1.6	0.8	0.5	2.4	0.0	4.8	0.1	10.5	89.5	979
Middle	3.9	2.9	1.2	2.1	1.1	0.9	1.0	0.2	2.3	0.2	7.8	0.3	14.4	85.6	935
Fourth	4.2	5.2	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.6	1.1	0.3	1.6	0.3	11.9	0.4	19.0	81.0	1,002
Richest	8.1	6.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.7	3.2	0.2	17.1	0.5	26.5	73.5	1,162

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 — Discrimination; SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.3.1M: Discrimination and harassment (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of[A]:												Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	0.4	3.2	0.7	2.0	0.5	1.4	1.3	0.2	0.2	8.5	0.3	13.0	87.0	1,612
Area														
Urban	0.6	4.3	0.2	1.5	0.2	1.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	10.7	0.5	14.0	86.0	999
Other	0.0	1.5	1.6	2.8	0.9	1.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	11.4	88.6	613
Region														
Belgrade	1.6	5.5	0.5	1.2	0.5	0.5	2.5	1.1	0.7	14.9	1.4	20.8	79.2	369
Vojvodina	0.0	5.8	3.0	7.2	0.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	8.3	0.0	16.2	83.8	299
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.9	0.1	0.6	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	4.0	0.0	7.1	92.9	694
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	11.7	0.0	14.3	85.7	250
Age														
15–19	0.0	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.2	1.3	0.9	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.4	10.0	90.0	739
15–17	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.7	6.7	93.3	470
18–19	0.0	5.7	0.7	1.4	0.7	1.5	1.4	0.0	0.0	12.7	0.0	15.7	84.3	269
20–24	0.7	4.0	1.1	2.6	0.6	1.4	1.6	0.5	0.4	9.6	0.2	15.7	84.3	873
Education														
Primary, pre-primary or none	0.0	0.0	9.9	18.2	1.6	11.6	3.3	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0	24.7	75.3	60
Secondary	0.1	2.4	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.2	7.2	0.3	10.8	89.2	1,079
Higher	1.0	5.5	0.0	1.9	0.4	1.2	1.9	0.4	0.3	11.9	0.4	16.7	83.3	472
Ethnicity of household head														
Serbian	0.4	3.6	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.9	1.3	0.3	0.3	9.1	0.2	12.9	87.1	1,407
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
Bosnian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(91.9)	27
Hungarian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Roma	0.0	0.0	1.2	15.1	1.2	10.6	2.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	22.1	77.9	84
Other	(0.0)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.7)	(3.9)	(15.5)	(84.5)	51
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	0.0	1.4	2.4	7.9	1.2	5.5	1.8	0.7	0.4	3.7	0.0	16.1	83.9	247
Second	0.0	2.5	1.0	1.2	0.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	8.1	91.9	391
Middle	1.8	3.9	0.0	1.2	0.8	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	7.4	0.0	13.3	86.7	234
Fourth	0.5	5.7	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.7	8.6	0.6	11.7	88.3	334
Richest	0.0	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	0.1	15.9	0.8	16.9	83.1	406

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 — Discrimination; SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[A] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Sexual orientation or gender identity".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.3.1R: Discrimination and harassment

Percentage of population age 15–24 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of population who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of[A]:												Percentage of population who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of people
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	2.1	1.7	1.1	8.9	2.8	2.3	2.0	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.1	14.2	85.8	1,275
Sex														
Male	1.5	1.4	1.0	10.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	15.1	84.9	630
Female	2.7	2.0	1.2	7.4	3.1	1.9	1.3	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.2	13.3	86.7	645
Area														
Urban	1.8	1.7	0.9	7.7	2.7	2.4	2.1	0.8	0.4	1.2	0.1	12.8	87.2	960
Other	2.9	1.8	1.7	12.5	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	18.3	81.7	315
Region														
Belgrade	1.8	3.2	1.0	8.9	2.5	1.2	2.3	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.0	13.6	86.4	284
Vojvodina	2.4	1.9	2.7	5.6	1.3	3.4	2.6	1.2	0.5	2.3	0.0	12.3	87.7	176
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.1	1.0	1.0	11.4	1.7	2.5	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	13.7	86.3	131
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.3	1.2	0.8	9.3	3.4	2.5	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.8	0.2	15.0	85.0	685
Age														
15–19	2.1	1.7	1.1	9.7	3.1	2.6	2.5	1.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	15.2	84.8	651
15–17	2.2	1.8	0.9	9.6	3.3	2.7	2.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	15.6	84.4	415
18–19	1.9	1.5	1.4	9.8	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.5	0.6	1.1	0.3	14.5	85.5	236
20–24	2.0	1.7	1.1	8.1	2.4	2.1	1.6	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.1	13.1	86.9	624
Education														
Pre-primary or none	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(91.3)	39
Primary	1.9	1.7	1.0	9.0	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.0	0.5	0.8	0.1	12.7	87.3	739
Secondary or higher	2.4	1.9	1.2	9.0	3.5	2.8	2.4	0.7	0.6	1.4	0.1	16.8	83.2	497
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	2.6	3.7	2.9	13.4	6.8	6.9	7.5	0.8	0.4	1.1	0.0	21.4	78.6	236
Second	1.3	1.4	1.6	7.5	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	12.9	87.1	205
Middle	3.8	0.8	0.3	10.4	2.9	3.0	0.7	2.4	0.5	0.5	0.0	14.2	85.8	290
Fourth	2.2	2.3	0.7	5.6	0.7	0.4	1.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	9.1	90.9	267
Richest	0.3	0.7	0.4	7.7	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.2	0.0	13.8	86.2	277
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	2.7	1.9	1.5	10.6	4.0	3.5	2.9	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2	16.2	83.8	732
Richest 40 per cent	1.2	1.5	0.6	6.7	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.5	1.6	0.0	11.5	88.5	543

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 — Discrimination; SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Sexual orientation or gender identity".

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.3.1WR: Discrimination and harassment (women)

Percentage of women age 15–49 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of:												Percentage of women who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of women
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	2.8	1.6	1.7	7.4	3.4	2.6	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.2	13.3	86.7	2,153
Area														
Urban	3.0	1.6	1.6	7.5	3.5	2.5	1.3	0.7	1.1	0.7	0.2	13.1	86.9	1,652
Other	2.3	1.7	1.8	7.1	3.3	3.1	1.3	0.3	1.1	0.9	0.2	14.1	85.9	501
Region														
Belgrade	3.8	2.9	1.0	6.3	3.6	1.7	0.3	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.2	12.9	87.1	486
Vojvodina	2.0	2.2	3.4	6.7	3.9	2.8	1.7	0.9	0.4	2.4	0.0	13.8	86.2	283
Sumadija and Western Serbia	2.2	1.2	1.6	9.8	1.5	2.9	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	13.9	86.1	246
Southern and Eastern Serbia	2.7	1.1	1.5	7.6	3.6	2.9	1.7	0.9	1.4	0.3	0.3	13.3	86.7	1,138
Age														
15–19	3.2	1.4	1.4	7.6	3.5	2.4	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	14.0	86.0	434
15–17	3.0	1.1	1.6	6.8	3.9	2.8	1.8	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	13.8	86.2	272
18–19	3.6	1.9	1.2	9.0	2.9	1.9	1.6	0.6	1.1	0.9	0.6	14.3	85.7	162
20–24	2.1	2.6	0.9	7.2	2.7	1.3	0.9	0.3	1.1	0.3	0.2	12.5	87.5	392
25–29	1.4	1.4	1.2	5.5	4.4	2.8	1.8	0.0	1.9	0.8	0.0	11.0	89.0	295
30–34	4.0	1.7	1.2	11.1	3.0	2.7	1.4	1.1	1.5	0.6	0.0	16.0	84.0	261
35–39	3.2	1.0	1.5	5.1	3.5	3.7	1.5	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	12.7	87.3	254
40–44	4.0	2.5	2.9	10.2	4.4	3.8	1.4	0.6	1.8	0.7	0.4	16.1	83.9	233
45–49	2.1	0.6	3.0	5.8	2.7	2.6	0.5	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.0	11.8	88.2	284
Education														
Pre-primary or none	3.0	2.5	2.6	4.0	1.9	2.7	0.3	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	8.7	91.3	204
Primary	2.5	1.4	1.6	7.9	3.5	2.3	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.5	0.1	13.4	86.6	1,396
Secondary or higher	3.6	1.8	1.4	7.4	3.9	3.6	2.3	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.3	14.9	85.1	552
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	4.4	3.5	3.4	10.9	4.8	6.2	4.5	0.4	1.4	1.3	0.0	19.3	80.7	393
Second	3.5	1.8	2.1	8.9	5.5	2.9	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.8	17.6	82.4	381
Middle	2.4	0.7	1.7	7.8	4.5	2.2	0.2	1.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	14.5	85.5	441
Fourth	2.4	1.6	1.0	5.9	1.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	8.9	91.1	479
Richest	1.6	0.9	0.5	4.4	1.1	1.6	0.4	0.4	0.9	1.0	0.2	8.3	91.7	458
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	3.4	1.9	2.4	9.2	4.9	3.7	2.0	0.9	1.3	0.8	0.2	17.0	83.0	1,215
Richest 40 per cent	2.1	1.3	0.7	5.2	1.5	1.2	0.4	0.3	0.8	0.6	0.2	8.6	91.4	938

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 — Discrimination: SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1

[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Sexual orientation or gender identity".

[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.3.1MR: Discrimination and harassment (men 15–24)

Percentage of men age 15–24 years who in the past 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed, by grounds, and percentage who have not felt discriminated against or harassed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of men who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of[A]:												Percentage of men who have not felt discriminated against or harassed in the last 12 months	Number of men
	Sex	Age	Disability or health status	Ethnicity, colour, or language	Migration status	Socio-economic status	Geographic location or place of residence	Religion	Marital and family status	Political opinion	Other grounds	Any reason[1]		
Total	1.5	1.4	1.0	10.5	2.4	2.8	2.7	1.3	0.2	1.7	0.0	15.1	84.9	870
Area														
Urban	1.0	1.5	0.8	9.1	2.6	2.8	2.8	1.2	0.0	2.0	0.0	13.3	86.7	640
Other	2.8	1.2	1.7	14.4	1.9	2.8	2.5	1.7	0.9	1.0	0.0	20.1	79.9	230
Region														
Belgrade	0.0	3.2	1.8	9.7	1.2	1.8	4.5	1.2	0.0	1.6	0.0	13.9	86.1	186
Vojvodina	3.4	1.6	1.6	6.7	0.0	5.0	2.4	1.5	0.0	3.1	0.0	12.2	87.8	124
Sumadija and Western Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	1.5	2.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	87.4	85
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.8	0.9	0.8	11.3	3.6	2.7	2.2	1.5	0.4	1.7	0.0	16.8	83.2	475
Age														
15–19	1.0	2.0	0.8	11.9	2.6	2.7	3.3	1.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	16.6	83.4	430
15–17	1.5	2.5	0.2	12.5	2.6	2.6	3.7	0.9	0.0	2.1	0.0	17.6	82.4	279
18–19	0.0	1.1	1.7	10.7	2.5	3.0	2.5	2.7	0.0	1.3	0.0	14.7	85.3	151
20–24	1.9	0.8	1.3	9.1	2.2	2.8	2.2	1.1	0.5	1.6	0.0	13.6	86.4	440
Education														
Pre-primary or none	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Primary	1.2	1.2	1.1	11.2	2.1	3.6	3.1	1.6	0.4	1.4	0.0	14.3	85.7	504
Secondary or higher	1.9	1.7	0.9	9.8	2.8	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.0	2.3	0.0	17.0	83.0	351
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	1.2	3.8	1.7	17.1	7.7	9.8	8.6	1.7	0.0	1.2	0.0	22.7	77.3	155
Second	1.5	0.0	3.5	7.0	0.7	0.0	1.3	1.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	12.7	87.3	134
Middle	3.9	0.9	0.0	11.9	2.4	3.7	1.0	2.5	0.0	0.9	0.0	14.6	85.4	224
Fourth	0.0	1.7	0.0	6.2	0.0	0.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.9	92.1	163
Richest	0.0	0.8	0.8	9.5	1.2	0.0	1.4	0.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	17.3	82.7	194
Wealth index														
Poorest 60 per cent	2.5	1.5	1.4	12.2	3.6	4.6	3.3	1.9	0.4	0.8	0.0	16.5	83.5	513
Richest 40 per cent	0.0	1.2	0.4	8.0	0.7	0.2	1.9	0.4	0.0	3.1	0.0	13.0	87.0	357

[1] MICS indicator EQ.7 — Discrimination: SDG indicators 10.3.1 & 16.b.1
[B] The following categories are not shown because no cases were found: "Sexual orientation or gender identity".
(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

11.4 REPRODUCTIVE AGENCY

Tables EQ.5.1 and EQ.5.1R present the percentage of women aged 15–49 years (married or in union) who make their own decision on all three selected areas i.e. decide on their own health care; decide on use of contraception; and can say no to sexual intercourse with their husband or partner if they do not want it. Only women who provide a "yes" answer to all three components are considered as women who make their own decisions regarding sexual and reproductive health.

Table EQ.5.1: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who				
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care[A]	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	99.3	79.2	96.8	76.3	2,442
Area					
Urban	99.2	80.1	97.4	77.9	1,500
Other	99.5	77.7	95.8	73.7	943
Region					
Belgrade	99.3	77.9	98.6	76.7	557
Vojvodina	98.7	80.5	98.7	78.6	530
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.7	81.3	94.0	76.2	923
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.4	74.9	97.8	73.2	432
Age					
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
15–17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0
18–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
20–24	98.6	68.7	93.6	62.3	96
25–29	98.7	86.3	96.8	81.8	254
30–34	99.4	84.0	97.6	81.9	377
35–39	99.6	88.5	98.2	86.5	438
40–44	99.5	82.2	97.1	79.7	556
45–49	99.3	67.5	95.6	64.3	712
Education					
Primary, pre-primary or none	97.7	71.5	90.5	63.3	184
Secondary	99.2	78.9	96.2	75.4	1,178
Higher	99.7	80.8	98.5	79.4	1,078
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Number of living children					
0	98.9	70.4	98.9	68.3	296
1	99.5	73.8	98.3	72.3	573
2	99.5	83.8	96.9	80.9	1,118
3	99.6	81.6	94.1	76.8	357
4+	97.2	75.9	90.1	69.5	99
Ethnicity of household head					
Serbian	99.5	79.6	97.0	76.9	2,122
Albanian	(100.0)	(89.3)	(100.0)	(89.3)	27
Bosnian	98.2	76.3	98.2	72.7	55
Hungarian	(97.5)	(76.8)	(98.5)	(75.3)	41
Roma	96.6	72.0	86.4	62.4	88
Other	99.8	77.9	97.7	75.4	96
Does not want to declare	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	97.9	73.7	91.2	66.0	293
Second	99.1	80.4	96.4	76.0	471
Middle	99.7	75.2	98.3	73.5	459
Fourth	99.3	78.9	97.4	77.0	498
Richest	99.8	83.4	97.9	81.9	722

[1] MICS indicator EQ.704 — Decision-making on reproductive health; SDG indicator 5.6.1

[A] This column is based on question DM3 in the Questionnaire for Women: Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself? Women who respond that they themselves make decisions or that decisions are made jointly with their husband/partner are in the numerator. The survey asked a second question (DM4): Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care: for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? This question is not tabulated but is available in the data and can be analysed further.

( ) A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EQ.5.1R: Informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use, and reproductive health care

Percentage of currently married/in union women age 15–49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and health care, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women currently married or in union who				
	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband about her health care[A]	Usually make specific decisions either alone or jointly with their husband to use or not use family planning	Can say no to their husband if they do not want to have sexual intercourse	Make all three listed decisions[1]	Number of women currently married or in union
Total	96.9	77.5	88.1	68.4	1,372
Area					
Urban	97.5	78.3	88.5	69.3	1,016
Other	95.1	75.0	86.8	66.1	357
Region					
Belgrade	97.9	80.5	96.3	77.6	299
Vojvodina	98.0	76.8	94.4	72.1	181
Sumadija and Western Serbia	98.6	77.4	88.9	70.1	142
Southern and Eastern Serbia	95.9	76.4	83.1	63.6	750
Age					
15–19	98.5	68.4	88.4	63.3	83
15–17	(98.2)	(70.6)	(88.8)	(62.1)	29
18–19	98.6	67.2	88.2	63.9	54
20–24	97.5	75.7	86.2	64.5	236
25–29	94.6	83.6	85.9	71.7	215
30–34	96.3	87.4	89.1	78.1	200
35–39	96.7	89.7	91.3	79.5	208
40–44	96.6	79.9	90.3	73.7	194
45–49	98.7	55.6	86.4	49.0	236
Education					
Pre-primary or none	96.9	67.7	78.1	54.8	157
Primary	96.3	78.6	87.8	68.8	960
Secondary or higher	99.0	79.4	95.3	75.8	254
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Number of living children					
0	97.1	59.2	89.3	52.0	105
1	98.1	73.8	91.5	67.7	163
2	97.2	77.2	89.7	68.9	340
3	97.5	82.9	90.5	75.8	318
4+	95.7	79.4	83.6	67.0	445
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	94.8	68.8	82.1	57.4	222
Second	97.3	80.5	88.5	72.1	258
Middle	94.4	80.4	88.1	69.3	284
Fourth	98.3	80.4	88.2	71.5	310
Richest	98.8	75.4	92.1	69.5	298
Wealth index					
Poorest 60 per cent	95.5	77.1	86.5	66.8	764
Richest 40 per cent	98.5	77.9	90.1	70.6	608

[1] MICS indicator EQ.704 — Decision-making on reproductive health; SDG indicator 5.6.1

[A] This column is based on question DM3 in the Questionnaire for Women: Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself? Women who respond that they themselves make decisions or that decisions are made jointly with their husband/partner are in the numerator. The survey asked a second question (DM4): Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? This question is not tabulated but is available in the data and can be analysed further.

() A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

(*) An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

APPENDIX A SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of the sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include defining the sampling frame, target sample size, sample allocation, listing in sample clusters, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

A.1 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE SERBIA MICS 2025 SAMPLE

The primary objective of the sample design for the Serbia MICS 2025 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and other areas, and for the four regions of the country: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. Urban and other[158] areas in each of the four regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Serbia MICS 2025, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2019, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

Given the relatively small average household size and the low fertility rate in Serbia, there was concern that the number of children under five years of age in the sample would be too small to yield estimates with sufficient precision. Alternatively, achieving the desired level of precision would require a substantial increase in the overall sample size. Therefore, at the second stage of sampling, households within each sampled enumeration area (EA) were stratified into two groups — those with children under five years of age and those without — and a higher sampling rate was applied to households with under-five children.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2022 Serbia Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) defined for the census enumeration. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of households was selected, after the further stratification (2nd stage stratification), which was done into two sub-strata: households with children under five years of age and households without children under five. This is a type of probability sample, in which each household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, further stratified, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

A.1.1 Sample size and sample allocation

Since the overall sample size for the Serbia MICS 2025 partly depends on the geographic domains of analysis that are defined for the survey tables, the distribution of EAs and households in Serbia from the 2022 Census sampling frame was first examined by region, urban and other strata, shown in Table SD.1.

Table SD.1: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and other strata, Census 2022

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2022 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	40,141	20,372	19,769	2,589,344	1,675,091	914,253
Region						
Belgrade	7,663	6,133	1,530	694,818	587,784	107,034
Vojvodina	11,266	6,232	5,034	698,452	445,962	252,490
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11,572	4,288	7,284	671,500	349,310	322,190
Southern and Eastern Serbia	9,640	3,719	5,921	524,574	292,035	232,539

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

The overall sample size for the Serbia MICS 2025 was calculated as 8,442[159] households and 402 enumeration areas. The sample size was determined based on a review of the 2019 Serbia MICS results, sample size calculation trials as described below along with a discussion of budget constraints. The tentatively planned sample size was further assessed by supplementary calculations using the MICS Sample Size Calculation Template[160]. The following formula was used for the calculation:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2 (pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence

r the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME the relative margin of error of *r* to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 per cent) for national-level estimates

pb the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR the predicted response rate

Some of the key MICS indicators are for children under the age of 5 years. Given the relatively low fertility rate and smaller average household size in Serbia, it was important to ensure that the number of children under 5 years in the sample is sufficient to provide reliable results. In order to avoid a large increase in the number of sample households to provide a sufficient number of sample children under 5, it was more cost-effective to increase the sampling rate for households found to have at least one child under 5 during the listing. Based on this sampling strategy described below, it is estimated that 0.11 of the sample population will be under the age of 5 years. By comparison, the *pb* value for children under 5 from the 2022 Census was 0.047 and a sample size of over 20,000 households is needed to provide a sufficient number of children under five by applying regular sampling strategy. In using the formula above for calculating the sample size, the adjusted *pb* value of 0.11 instead of 0.047, was used for *pb* to account for the oversampling of households with children under 5, and this will reduce the required number of sample households.

For the calculation, *r* (overweight prevalence) was assumed to be 10.9 per cent based on the national estimate from the MICS 2019. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on the estimate from the MICS 2019, *pb* (expected percentage of children age 0–4 years in the total sample population) was taken as 11 per cent (as described above), *AveSize* (mean household size) was taken as 2.55 persons per household, and the response rate was assumed to be 78.3 per cent, based on experience from the MICS 2019. *RME* of 15% is needed for the estimates of indicators for children under 5, at the national-level. The resulting number of sample households from this exercise was 8,465. By comparison, the pb value for children under 5 from the 2022 Census was 0.047, and using the same 2019 Serbia MICS estimates for the 'Overweight prevalence' indicator for children under five, the calculated sample size was 21,600 households.

Multiple exercises were carried out to determine the sample size using estimates from the 2019 Serbia MICS, including the following: 'Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception' for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2019 MICS estimate of 30 per cent and 7.5 per cent RME for the country, the calculated sample size was 8,438 households. For the indicator 'Contraceptive prevalence rate' for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2019 Serbia MICS estimate of 62 per cent and 4 per cent RME per region, the calculated sample size was 7,491 households.

Regional level sample size estimates were also calculated for regions of Serbia using the indicators: 'Overweight prevalence' with calculated overall sample size of 37,817 households for Serbia and 15 per cent RME per region; 'Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception' with calculated overall sample size of 8,401 households for Serbia and 12 per cent to 18 per cent RME per region.

Based on the review of the MICS6 results, the calculation of the required sample size for various indicators, determining the required number of observations for the basic sub-populations, and considering aspects related to quality control and availability of resources, it was calculated to have regional level sample sizes ranging from a minimum sample size of 1,806 households for Vojvodina region, to a maximum sample size of 2,520 households for the Belgrade region. The total sample size at the national level is 8,442 households.

The final number of households with and without children under five in the overall sample and per cluster was determined based on the number of households with children under five found in the listing for each enumeration area. The number of households selected per cluster for the Serbia MICS 2025 was determined as 21 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster.

[159] Planned sample.

[160] https://mics.unicef.org/sites/mics/files/MICS_Sample_Size_Calculation_Template_7.1.xlsx

Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 402 sample clusters needed to be selected. Within each region, the sample EAs were allocated proportionately to the urban and other strata based on the number of households in each stratum. Table SD.2 shows the allocation of clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Serbia MICS, 2025

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	402	262	140	8,442	5,502	2,940
Region						
Belgrade	120	102	18	2,520	2,142	378
Vojvodina	86	54	32	1,806	1,134	672
Sumadija and Western Serbia	96	50	46	2,016	1,050	966
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100	56	44	2,100	1,176	924

A.1.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2022 Census frame. Prior to the first stage sample selection, the Census EAs in the sampling frame for each stratum were ordered geographically by administrative area in order to provide additional implicit stratification. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and other strata.

A.1.3 Listing activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2022 Census, as well as the need for more recent information to accurately classify households with children under five years of age, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area. The listing included a question on whether the household has a child under the age of 5 years. This was used to stratify the listing for each enumeration area into households with and without a child under 5, as described below.

Training for the household mapping and listing operation was conducted for 4 days in April of 2025. Training included lectures and field practice in the premises of the National Statistical Office and in selected urban and other enumeration areas. The training agenda and content was based on the template MICS Manual for Mapping and Household Listing[161].

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia was responsible for the listing operations. Regional Offices formed 19 teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. The teams consisted of 3 members each: lister, mapper and supervisor. Data collection was done using pen and paper. Each team was provided with base maps containing ortho-photo imagery, as well as a GIS application designed to facilitate field operations. Prior to field deployment, a dedicated web mapping application was developed and hosted within the ArcGIS Enterprise environment. The application provided field teams with an online map containing the boundaries of Enumeration Areas (EAs), street networks, and assigned building addresses, enabling efficient navigation during field operations. The mapping component was implemented using large-format printed maps displaying building outlines derived from ortho-photo imagery, enabling teams to more easily identify and verify residential structures in the field. Specialized pencils were used for annotations to ensure clarity and durability of markings. Using the base maps and the application, the task of the listers was to mark each structure within the EA using appropriate symbols and sequential numbering. In addition, they were required to complete listing forms by recording all objects, dwellings, and households, including full addresses and the names of household heads, as well as noting the presence of children under five living in the household. In 7 EAs fewer than 21 households were listed. The listing process was performed during May and June 2025.

After detailed tracking and reviewing of the listing results, a discrepancy was identified between the listing data and the census results in terms of the expected proportion of households with children under five years of age. To address this gap, a linkage procedure was applied between the listing records and birth registration data using address matching. This process resulted in a significant increase in the identified number of households with children under five prior to the selection of households for data collection, bringing the proportion much closer to the figures reported in the census.

[161] https://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

A.1.4 Selection of households

Based on the mapping and listing operation, lists of households were prepared for each enumeration area. The households listed in each sample cluster were divided into two strata for the second stage selection: households with children under age 5 and households without children under 5. A separate sample of households was selected from each group, using a higher sampling rate for households with children under 5. This sampling strategy increased the number of children under 5 in the sample to improve the precision of the indicators based on under-5 children.

Of the 21 households selected in each cluster, the target number of sample households with children under age 5 years was 10. Therefore, in sample clusters where more than 10 households with children under age 5 were listed, 10 of these households were selected using random systematic sampling; and 11 households without children under age 5 were selected from the other stratum. In sample clusters where 10 or less households with children under 5 were listed, all of these households were selected for the survey. In these clusters, the number of households without children under 5 to be selected was equal to 21 minus the number of households with children under 5. Within each stratum the sample households were selected using random systematic sampling. The Systematic Random Selection of Households was performed using SAS software. During the data collection, an additional 107 households (51 with children under five and 56 households without children under five) were included in the sample, where interviewers identified that two or more households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households, using random systematic sampling with the SAS software. All men age 15 to 24 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Serbia MICS 2025 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the 21 selected households were selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing at the source.

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.1.5 Calculation of sample weights

The Serbia MICS 2025 sample is not self-weighting, due to the disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata, the oversampling strategy of households with children under five and different response patterns among strata and individual data. Within each sample cluster, different sampling rates were used for selecting the households with and without children under 5. For these reasons, sample weights were calculated separately for the households with and without children under 5 in each sample cluster and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the households in the i-th sample PSU in the h-th stratum, is the product of the probability of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage s for the i-th sample PSU in the h-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} $\quad \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$

n_h number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} number of households in the 2022 Census frame for the i-th sample PSU in stratum h

M_h total number of households in the 2022 Census frame for stratum h

p_{2hi} proportion of the PSU listed in the i-th sample PSU in stratum h (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

Within each sample PSU the last stage probability p_{3hi} will vary for the households with and without children under 5 years, given that a separate sample was selected for each group. For this reason, separate weights were calculated for each group of households in the sample PSU.

Based on the stratified two-stage sample design, the probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 within a sample EA was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(wc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(wc)}}{M'_{hi(wc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(wc)}$ probability of selection for the sample households with children under 5 in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

n_h, M_{hi}, M_h and p_{2hi} are identical to the definition above

$m_{hi(wc)}$ number of sample households with children under 5 selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

$M'_{hi(wc)}$ total number of households with children under 5 listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

The corresponding overall probability of selection for the households without children was calculated as follows:

$$f_{hi(woc)} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h} \times p_{2hi} \times \frac{m_{hi(woc)}}{M'_{hi(woc)}}$$

where:

$f_{hi(woc)}$ probability of selection for the sample households without children under 5 in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

$m_{hi(woc)}$ number of sample households without children under 5 selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

$M'_{hi(woc)}$ total number of households without children under 5 listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*. The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum *h*, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum *h*. This additional adjustment factor is needed in case some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level of women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, and under-5 children, for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Serbia MICS 2025 are shown in Table SR.1.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women age 15–49, women age 15–24, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women age 15–49, women age 15–24, and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men age 15–24 were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men age 15–24 in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men age 15–24 in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for non-response to the individual questionnaire for men age 15–24.

In the case of the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the

children age 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5–17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing at source a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 21 MICS sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{5}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h*

m'_{hi} total number of households selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

The basic weight for the water quality testing at the source was adjusted for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing at the source in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h*

m_{wqh} number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum *h*

m'_{wqh} number of sample households with completed water quality testing at the source in stratum *h*

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Serbia MICS 2025 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing at source. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.09299 and 5.18032 in the 402 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

In addition to having individual weights for obtaining the indicators for women and men age 15–24, it is also in demand to tabulate corresponding indicators for the combined population age 15–24 years. In this case it is not possible to use the normalised individual weights for women and men age 15–24, because the sample women and men age 15–24 were selected with different probabilities of selection. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate different normalised weights for the combined population age 15–24 years. The adjusted full (raw) weights for the women and men age 15–24 reflect the corresponding probabilities of these individuals in relation to the sampling frame. Consequently, it is necessary to calculate population weights by normalising the combined women and men age 15–24 adjusted raw weights at the national level. This is accomplished by calculating the average adjusted raw weight from the sum of the combined women and men age 15–24 weights, and dividing all the individual adjusted raw weights for women and men age 15–24 by this combined average. In this case the population weights are normalised by multiplying the individual women and men adjusted raw weights by a factor equal to the sum of the total (unweighted) number of sample women and men age 15–24 years interviewed at the national level divided by the sum of the weighted total number of women and men using the corresponding adjusted raw weights. The MICS template for the calculation of weights has separate columns for the standardised population weights for women and men, and these standardised weights are merged with the corresponding data for women and men that are used for tabulating the combined population indicators.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, women and men age 15–24 combined, under-5s, children and adolescents age 5–17 years, and water quality testing at source with these sample weights. For women and men age 15–24 combined population estimates, the respective datasets were appended and temporarily combined, with the appropriate weights applied during analysis.

A.2 SAMPLE DESIGN FOR THE SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025 SAMPLE

The primary objective of the sample design for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators for the Roma households and population, at the national level, for urban and other areas, and for the four regions of the country: Belgrade, Vojvodina, Sumadija and Western Serbia, and Southern and Eastern Serbia. Urban and other areas in each of the four regions were defined as the sampling strata. In designing the sample for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025, it was useful to review the sample design and results of the MICS conducted in 2019, documented in the Final Report of that survey.

A two-stage, stratified cluster sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample. The sampling frame was based on the 2022 Country Census of Population and Housing. The primary sampling units (PSUs) selected at the first stage were the enumeration areas (EAs) with a minimum of 20 Roma households. A listing of households was conducted in each sample EA, and a sample of Roma households was selected at the second stage. This is a type of probability sample, in which each Roma household and household member has a positive and known probability of selection, once the listing of households in the sample PSUs is complete, and the list of household members in each interviewed sample household is complete. With probability sampling, it is possible to make valid inferences to the Roma population or any subgroup of the population, through weighting the data by the inverse of the overall probabilities of selection.

The frame for Roma living in Roma settlements is built up on the basis of the Population Census conducted in 2022. All enumeration areas with more than 20 households, where the head of household was declared as Roma to the question about nationality, were extracted from the Census 2022 database. The distribution of EAs and Roma households living in the 2022 Census enumeration areas which had at least 20 Roma households at the time of the 2022 Census was first examined by region, urban and other strata, shown in Table SD.1R. The sampling frame is divided into strata corresponding to the geographic domains of analysis which are the four regions. Each region is further divided into urban and other strata.

Table SD.1R: Distribution of Enumeration Areas and households in sampling frame

Distribution of EAs and households, by region, urban and other strata, Census 2022

	Number of EAs			Number of Households (2022 Census)		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	330	214	116	13,122	9,424	3,698
Region						
Belgrade	60	49	11	2,207	1,902	305
Vojvodina	58	25	33	2,166	1,154	1012
Sumadija and Western Serbia	51	23	28	1,672	815	857
Southern and Eastern Serbia	161	117	44	7,077	5,553	1,524

A.2.1 Sample size and sample allocation

The overall sample size for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 was calculated as 2,000[162] households and 100 EAs. The sample size was determined based on a review of the 2019 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS results along with a discussion of budget constraints. The tentatively planned sample size was further assessed by supplementary calculations using the MICS Sample Size Calculation Template. The following formula was used for the calculation:

$$n = \frac{[4(r)(1-r)(deff)]}{[(RME \times r)^2\,(pb)(AveSize)(RR)]}$$

where:

n the required sample size, expressed as number of households

4 a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence

r the predicted or anticipated value of the indicator, expressed in the form of a proportion

deff the design effect for the indicator, estimated from a previous survey or using a default value of 1.5

RME the relative margin of error of r to be tolerated at the 95 per cent level of confidence; it is generally not more that 0.12 (12 per cent) for national-level estimates

pb the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, *r*, is based

AveSize the average household size (mean number of persons per household)

RR the predicted response rate

[162] Planed sample.

Multiple exercises were carried out to determine sample size using the estimates from 2019 MICS, including the following: 'Stunting prevalence' for children under five, with a 2019 MICS estimate of 16.9 per cent and 22 per cent RME for the Roma settlements in Serbia, the calculated sample size was 2,102 households; 'Underweight prevalence' for children under five, with a 2019 MICS estimate of 6.5 per cent and 22 per cent RME for the Roma settlements in Serbia, the calculated sample size was 3,717 households; 'Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception' for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2019 MICS estimate of 9.1 per cent and 17 per cent RME for Roma settlements, the calculated sample size was 2,032 households; and 'Contraceptive prevalence rate' for women aged 15–49 years, with a 2019 MICS estimate of 59.8 per cent and 5 per cent RME, the calculated sample size was 1,760 households.

Sample size estimates were also calculated for urban and other domains of Serbia Roma Settlements using the various indicators, as follows: 'Stunting prevalence' with a calculated overall sample size of 3,830 households for the total level and 20 per cent RME per domain; 'Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception' with calculated overall sample size of 2,551 households for the total level and 22 per cent RME per domain.

Based on the review of MICS6 results, the calculation of the required sample size for various indicators, the required number of observations for the basic sub-populations, and considering also aspects related to quality control and availability of resources, it was calculated to have a minimum sample size of 1,480 households for the urban domain and 520 households for the other domain. Therefore, the total sample size for the Serbia Roma Settlements at the national level was 2,000 households.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 was determined as 20 households, based on several considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 100 sample clusters needed to be selected. Table SD.2R shows the allocation of sample clusters and households to the sampling strata.

Table SD.2R: Sample allocation

Allocation of sample clusters (EAs) and sample households to sampling strata, Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025

	Sample Clusters			Sample Households		
	Total	Urban	Other	Total	Urban	Other
Total	100	74	26	2,000	1,480	520
Region						
Belgrade	19	17	2	380	340	40
Vojvodina	15	9	6	300	180	120
Sumadija and Western Serbia	12	6	6	240	120	120
Southern and Eastern Serbia	54	42	12	1,080	840	240

A.2.2 Selection of enumeration areas (clusters)

Census enumeration areas were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic probability proportional to size (pps) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2022 Census frame. Prior to the first stage sample selection, the Census EAs in the sampling frame for each stratum were ordered geographically by administrative area in order to provide additional implicit stratification. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of sample EAs (specified in Table SD.2R) from each of the four regions, separately for the urban and other strata. The EA with a larger size than pps selection interval was further divided into segments so there are no self-selected EAs for Roma sample.

A.2.3 Listing activities

Given that there had been many changes in the households enumerated in the 2022 Census, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were trained to visit all the selected enumeration areas and list all households in each enumeration area.

Training for the household mapping and listing operation was conducted for four days in April 2025. Training included lectures and field practice in Belgrade. Field practise was conducted in both urban and other enumeration areas. The training agenda and content was based on the template MICS Manual for Mapping and Household Listing. An additional question was added to the listing form to identify Roma households.

The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia was responsible for the listing operations. Regional Offices formed the teams responsible for listing and fieldwork. Each team was provided with base maps containing ortho-photo imagery, as well as a GIS application designed to facilitate field operations. Prior to field deployment, a dedicated listing application integrated with GIS maps was developed using ArcGIS software. The application included clearly defined boundaries of EAs and addresses of buildings assigned to each team. The mapping component was implemented using large-format printed maps displaying building outlines derived from ortho-photo imagery enabling teams to more easily identify and verify residential structures in the field. Specialized pencils were used for annotations to ensure clarity and durability of markings. Using the base maps and the application, the task of the listers was to mark each structure within the EA using appropriate symbols and sequential numbering. In addition, they were required to complete listing forms by recording all

objects, dwellings, and households, including the full address and the name of household head, and to identify the current Roma households, together with the presence of children under five living in the household. In 10 EAs fewer than 20 Roma households were listed. The listing process was performed during May and June 2025.

A.2.4 Selection of households

Based on the mapping and listing operation, lists of households were prepared for each enumeration area. The Roma households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to M_{hi} (the total number of Roma households in each enumeration area) at the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia, where the selection of 20 Roma households in all EA with more than 20 Roma households listed, was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. In EAs with 20 and fewer Roma households, all of these households were included in the sample. The Systematic Random Selection of Households was performed in SAS software. During the data collection, another 90 households were included in the sample, in the case where interviewers identified that two or more households were living in the dwelling, instead of only the one listed. The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in half of the sample of households, selected using random systematic sampling with the SAS software. All men age 15 to 24 years in the selected households were eligible for interview.

The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 also included water quality testing for a subsample of households within each sample cluster. A subsample of 5 of the number of selected households in the cluster, was selected in each sample cluster using random systematic sampling for conducting water quality testing at the source.

A standard quality control measure was implemented through blank testing (a test of uncontaminated water) to assess whether teams were correctly performing the water testing procedure. One blank test was assigned to each cluster, but for practical purposes relating to data capture, this was assigned to the first household number selected for water quality testing.

A.2.5 Calculation of sample weights

The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 sample is not self-weighting, due to a disproportional allocation of the sample to the strata and different response patterns among strata and individual data. In order to obtain representative results for the Serbia Roma Settlements, sample weights were calculated and used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (*h*) and PSU (*i*):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling probability for the households in the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th stratum, is the product of the probability of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi} \times p_{3hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i*-th sample PSU in the *h*-th sampling stratum. Based on the sample design, these probabilities were calculated as follows:

p_{1hi} $\frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$

n_h number of sample PSUs selected in stratum *h*

M_{hi} number of Roma households in the 2022 Census frame for the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

M_h total number of Roma households in the 2022 Census frame for stratum *h*

p_{2hi} proportion of the PSU listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h* (in the case of PSUs that were segmented); for non-segmented PSUs, $p_{2hi} = 1$

p_{3hi} $\frac{20}{M'_{hi}}$

p_{3hi} $\frac{m'_{hi}}{M'_{hi}}$

m'_{hi} number of Roma households selected in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

M'_{hi} number of Roma households listed in the *i*-th sample PSU in stratum *h*

Since the number of Roma households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2022 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of Roma households in the EA from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for Roma households in each sample EA (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the Roma households and individual interviews by stratum, as well as the sample cluster completion rate for each stratum. The adjustment for the cluster and Roma household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample Roma households in stratum h, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed Roma households in stratum h out of the number of selected Roma households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum h. The term n'_h is the number of sample clusters with complete enumeration in stratum h, so the first adjustment factor corresponds to the inverse of the sample cluster completion rate for stratum h. This additional adjustment factor is needed in the case where some sample clusters cannot be enumerated in some strata due to security or accessibility problems. In the case where all the sample clusters in each stratum are enumerated, this cluster adjustment factor is equal to 1 for all strata, so it does not affect the weight. This adjustment of the household weight based on the cluster completion rate is included in the corresponding formulas in the MICS template for calculating the weights.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level of women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, and under-5 children for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_{qh}}$$

where RR_{qh} is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum h, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, and under-5 children) in the sample Roma households in stratum h who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 are shown in Table SR.1.1R in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women age 15–49, women age 15–24, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women age 15–49, women age 15–24, and under-5 children were obtained from the list of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The weights for the questionnaire for individual men age 15–24, were calculated in a similar way. In this case the number of eligible men age 15–24, in the list of household members in all the MICS sample households in the stratum was used as the numerator of the non-response adjustment factor, while the number of completed questionnaires for men age 15–24, in the stratum was obtained from the 50% subsample of households. Therefore, this adjustment factor includes an implicit subsampling weighting factor of 2 in addition to the adjustment for the non-response to the individual questionnaire for men age 15–24.

In the case of the Questionnaire for Children and Adolescents Age 5–17, in each sample household, one child was randomly selected from all the children in this age group recorded in the list of household members, in effect a tertiary sampling unit. The household weight for the children age 5–17 years is first adjusted based on the response rate for this questionnaire at the stratum level. Once this adjusted household weight is normalised as described below, it is multiplied by the number of children age 5–17 years recorded in the list of household members. Therefore, the weights for the individual children age 5–17 years will vary by sample household. This weighting of the data for the children age 5–17 years old is implemented in the tabulation programs for the corresponding tables.

For the water quality testing at source, a subsample of 5 households was selected from the 20 MICS Roma sample households in each sample cluster. Therefore, the basic (unadjusted) household weight would be multiplied by the inverse of this subsampling rate as follows:

$$W_{wqhi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}} \times \frac{m'_{hi}}{5}$$

where:

W_{wqhi} basic weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

m'_{hi} number of Roma households selected in the i-th sample EA in stratum h

The basic weight for the water quality testing at the source was adjusted for non-response at the stratum level as follows:

$$W'_{wqhi} = W_{wqhi} \times \frac{n_h}{n'_h} \times \frac{m_{wqh}}{m'_{wqh}}$$

where:

W'_{wqhi} adjusted weight for the subsample of households selected for the water quality testing at the source in the *i*-th sample EA in stratum *h*

m_{wqh} number of valid (occupied) sample households selected for water quality testing in stratum *h*

m'_{wqh} number of sample households with completed water quality testing at the source in stratum *h*

As in the case of the adjustment of the raw household weights, an adjustment factor equal to the inverse of the cluster completion rate (n_h/n'_h) for the stratum is necessary to account for any sample clusters that could not be enumerated within a stratum. As mentioned above, this factor is equal to 1 for any stratum for which all the sample clusters were enumerated.

The Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 full (raw) weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each stratum. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for nonresponse) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the individual women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, under-5 questionnaires and water quality testing at source. Adjusted (normalised) household weights varied between 0.35939 and 2.95770 in the 100 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

In addition to having individual weights for obtaining the indicators for women and men age 15–24 years, it is also in demand to tabulate corresponding indicators for the combined population age 15–24 years. In this case it is not possible to use the normalised individual weights for women and men age 15–24, because the sample women and men age 15–24 years were selected with different probabilities of selection. Therefore, it is necessary to calculate different normalised weights for the combined population age 15–24 years. The adjusted full (raw) weights for the women and men age 15–24 reflect the corresponding probabilities of these individuals in relation to the sampling frame. Consequently, it is necessary to calculate population weights by normalising the combined women and men adjusted raw weights at the national level. This is accomplished by calculating the average adjusted raw weight from the sum of the combined women and men weights, and dividing all the individual adjusted raw weights for women and men by this combined average. In this case the population weights are normalised by multiplying the individual women and men adjusted raw weights by a factor equal to the sum of the total (unweighted) number of sample women and men age 15–24 years interviewed at the national level divided by the sum of the weighted total number of women and men using the corresponding adjusted raw weights. The MICS template for the calculation of weights has separate columns for the standardised population weights for women and men, and these standardised weights are merged with the corresponding data for women and men that are used for tabulating the combined population indicators.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting the data for households, women age 15–49, women age 15–24, men age 15–24, women and men age 15–24 combined, under-5s, children and adolescents age 5–17 years, and water quality testing with these sample weights. For women and men age 15–24 combined population estimates, the respective datasets were appended and temporarily combined, with the appropriate weights applied during analysis.

APPENDIX B LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Survey Management Team

Branko Josipovic	Project Director, Director a.i. SORS
Nevena Mitrovic	Assistant Project Director, Assistant Director SORS
Snezana Lakcevic	Assistant Project Director, Assistant Director SORS
Nemanja Trbojevic	Survey Coordinator, Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Nadezda Bogdanovic	Assistant Survey Coordinator, Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Dragana Djokovic-Papic	Fieldwork Coordinator, SORS
Biljana Ilic	Assistant Fieldwork Coordinator and Listing Trainer, SORS
Ana Prodanovic	MICS Focal point, UNICEF Serbia
Slaven Bogdanovic	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Serbia

UNICEF Serbia

Deyana Kostadinova / Christina de Bruin	Representative, UNICEF Serbia
Carole Vignaud	Deputy Representative, UNICEF Serbia
Ana Prodanovic	Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Serbia
Slaven Bogdanovic	National MICS Consultant, UNICEF Serbia
Jadranka Milanovic / Ana Susa	Communication Officer, UNICEF Serbia
Milan Cvijic	Digital Communication Associate, UNICEF Serbia
Tijana Marinovic	Programme Associate, UNICEF Serbia

UNICEF Headquarters and Europe and Central Asia Regional Office

Andrea Rossi	Chief Data Collection & Global MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Headquarters
Bo Robert Beshanski-Pedersen	Household Survey Consultant, UNICEF Headquarters
Turgay Ünalan	Statistics & Monitoring Manager, UNICEF Headquarters
Eva Quintana	Statistics & Monitoring Manager, UNICEF Headquarters
Tatjana Karaulac	Statistics & Monitoring Manager, UNICEF Headquarters
Ivana Bjelic	Statistics & Monitoring Manager (Data Processing), UNICEF Headquarters
Yadigar Coskun	Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Data Processing), UNICEF Headquarters
Munkhzul Zookhuu	MICS Plus Data Processing Consultant, UNICEF Headquarters
Mohamed Abouelela	Data Processing Consultant, UNICEF Headquarters
Nazim Gashi	GIS Consultant, UNICEF Headquarters
Loay Hidmi	Water Quality Testing Consultant (Water and Environmental Specialist), UNICEF Headquarters
Siraj Mahmudlu	Planning & Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Regional Office
Deepak Kumar Dey	Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist and Regional MICS Coordinator, UNICEF Regional Office
Ahmet Sinan Türkyılmaz	Sampling Consultant, UNICEF Regional Office
Ana Abdelbasit	Household Survey Consultant, UNICEF Regional Office

Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology

Aleksa Stevanovic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, GIS Specialist and Listing Trainer, SORS
Sandra Gagic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Vesna Zajc	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Sava Boskocevic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Kristina Vojinovic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Jelena Petrovic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Marija Hinda	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Dusan Radovanovic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Mirjana Novakovic	Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS

Sample design

Mirjana Ogrizovic-Brasanac	Sample Design Specialist
Marija Karasicevic	Assistant Sample Design Specialist

Data Processing and GIS

Nedjeljko Calasan	Data Processing and CAPI Training Support, SORS
Dusica Zecevic	Data Processing, Questionnaire Design and Survey Methodology, SORS
Ivana Trajkovic	Data Processing and CAPI Training Support, SORS
Tanja Lukovic	Data Processing and CAPI Training Support, SORS
Milutin Radenkovic	GIS Specialist, SORS

Trainers and Coordinators

Jelena Denic	Listing Trainer, SORS
Jelena Koricanac	Listing Trainer, SORS
Petar Djoric	Team Coordinator and Listing Trainer, SORS
Danica Abraham	Team Coordinator, SORS
Jasmina Savic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Dragana Cincovic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Branko Dragisic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Dragan Kuzmic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Zvezdana Dimitrijevic Jenovai	Team Coordinator, SORS
Dragan Spasojevic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Slavisa Ciric	Team Coordinator, SORS
Sladjana Bandovic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Zaklina Glisic-Stosic	Team Coordinator, SORS
Milan Milivojevic	Team Coordinator, SORS

Support functions

Jelena Savkovic	PR Specialist, SORS
Gojka Zivkovic	Financial Specialist, SORS
Nela Marjanovic	Legal Specialist, SORS

Steering Committee Members

Milica Radovanovic Dumonjic	Ministry of European Integration
Jasmina Grubin	Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation
Snezana Trkulja	Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue
Snezana Vukovic, Nermin Balija	Ministry of Education
Slavica Jevtic, Miljan Peric	Ministry of Health
Danijela Cukic Vlahovic	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
Dragomir Knezevic	Ministry of Family Welfare and Demography
Biljana Ramic	Ministry of Mining and Energy
Milorad Bogojevic	Ministry of Environmental Protection
Ivana Antonijevic	Ministry of Tourism and Youth
Miodrag Pantovic	Cabinet of Minister without Portfolio for Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Economic and Political Empowerment of Women
Marina Simovic	Republic Institute for Social Protection
Biljana Kilibarda, Katarina Boricic	Institute for Public Health of Serbia
Borka Jeremic	UNFPA
Branko Josipovic (Co-Chair)	SORS
Snezana Lakcevic	SORS
Deyana Kostadinova (Co-Chair)	UNICEF Serbia

Technical Committee Members

Maja Majic	Ministry of European Integration
Jelena Mandic	Ministry of Science, Technological Development and Innovation
Svetlana Djordjevic	Ministry of Human and Minority Rights and Social Dialogue
Ljiljana Simic, Vesna Ackovic	Ministry of Education
Filip Lukinovic	Ministry of Health
Danijela Cukic Vlahovic	Ministry of Labour, Employment, Veteran and Social Affairs
Danijela Bjelja	Ministry of Family Welfare and Demography
Stevan Veljovic	Ministry of Mining and Energy
Suzana Stankovski	Ministry of Environmental Protection
Vedrana Perovic	Ministry of Tourism and Youth
Aleksandra Krstic Jovic	Cabinet of Minister without Portfolio for Gender Equality, Violence against Women and Economic and Political Empowerment of Women
Mirjana Ognjanovic	Republic Institute for Social Protection

Biljana Kilibarda, Katarina Boricic	Institute for Public Health of Serbia
Nevena Sovic	UNFPA
Ozren Runic	UN Resident Coordinator's office (observer)
Nevena Mitrovic	SORS
Nemanja Trbojevic	SORS
Carole Vignaud	UNICEF Serbia
Ana Prodanovic	UNICEF Serbia
Slaven Bogdanovic	UNICEF Serbia

External Consultants

Dragana Jovic	Ilija Bozic	Vitaliy Klymchuk
Marko Veljkovic	Jelena Vasic	Sara Viviani
Snezana Plavsic	Brandon Kohrt	Sara Zakaryan
Dragana Jovanovic	Loay Hidmi	

Listing and Mapping Team

Supervisors	Listers	Mappers
Irena Januzovic	Milica Popovic	Andrej Andric
Mihajlo Trmcic	Zoran Cankovic	Danilo Alimpijevic
Marko Rapajic	Andjela Dragovic	Nevena Grbovic
Sofija Cica	Marina Sretenovic	Vladimir Mladenovic
Luka Djurkovic	Igor Antic	Maša Atanaskovic
Dragana Tanusevic	Milos Skoko	Ines Kothai
Marija Antunovic	Darko Kojic	Luka Kojic
Nataša Vudrag	Dejan Orozovic	Danijela Djurdjevic
Ivanka Selakovic	Jovana Vudrag	Stanika Milinkovic
Milan Mladenovic	Dobrila Nikolic	Momcilo Markovic
Milica Mitrovic	Danijela Simic	Tijana Trifunovic
Milena Stojiljkovic	Toplica Djordjevic	Andjela Ristic
Maja Stojanovic	Tijana Pavkovic	Gordana Cvetanovic
Biljana Sekulovic	Milica Djokic	Iva Stojiljkovic
	Vuk Sparavalo	Vladimir Nikolic
	Andrija Stosic	Nemanja Stojiljkovic
	Dragana Ilic	
	Andjela Nikolic	

Fieldwork teams

Team 1	
Irena Januzovic	Supervisor
Darinka Saranovic	Interviewer
Sandra Djordjevic	Interviewer
Aleksandra Filipovic	Interviewer
Tatjana Vuckovic	Interviewer
Marina Simeunovic	Interviewer
Miodrag Jorgic	Measurer

Team 2	
Zoran Poznanovic	Supervisor
Nedeljka Bakal	Interviewer
Katarina Diklic	Interviewer
Milana Grbo	Interviewer
Jelena Stojanovic	Interviewer
Dusanka Armacki	Interviewer
Luka Dalmacija	Measurer

Team 3	
Svetlana Causevic	Supervisor
Snezana Emrekovic	Interviewer
Mirjana Bosnjak	Interviewer
Aleksandra Rajcic	Interviewer
Jasmina Burcar	Interviewer
Milan Maravic	Measurer

Team 4	
Zlatko Kadar	Supervisor
Andjela Kovacevic	Interviewer
Tamara Sojic	Interviewer
Vesna Vejnovic	Interviewer
Jasmina Ilcesin	Interviewer
Mladen Baranjek	Measurer

Team 5	
Jelena Ilic	Supervisor
Snezana Petronijevic	Interviewer
Suzana Milicevic	Interviewer
Ana Lojanica	Interviewer
Marko Nesevic	Measurer

Team 6	
Ljubinka Tufegdzic	Supervisor
Natasa Stelc	Interviewer
Katarina Prvulovic	Interviewer
Olja Urosevic	Interviewer
Zoran Radivojevic	Measurer

Team 7	
Biljana Sekulovic	Supervisor
Violeta Mirkovic	Interviewer
Snezana Bojkovic	Interviewer
Andjela Cakic	Interviewer
Darjana Lazarevic Djordjevic	Interviewer
Darko Ciric	Measurer

Team 8	
Dragana Panic	Supervisor
Milena Petkovic	Interviewer
Olivera Stankovic	Interviewer
Zorica Trajkovic	Interviewer
Marina Milutinovic	Interviewer
Miladin Krstic	Measurer

Team 9	
Dragan Radanic	Supervisor
Olivera Zivkovic	Interviewer
Melita Ruskai	Interviewer
Vladana Pavic	Interviewer
Andrea Ruskai	Interviewer
Branislava Stankov	Interviewer
Dragan Radanic	Measurer

Team 10	
Sanja Kovacevic	Supervisor
Marijana Susic	Interviewer
Ana Marija Avramovic	Interviewer
Anastasija Aleksic	Interviewer
Snezana Kosovac	Interviewer
Jasna Rankovic	Interviewer
Pavle Krcakovic	Measurer

Team 11	
Suzana Velickovic	Supervisor
Brankica Filipovic	Interviewer
Aleksandra Jovanovic	Interviewer
Nadja Cvetkovic	Interviewer
Sladjana Andrejevic	Interviewer
Tanja Boskovic	Interviewer
Bojan Petkovic	Measurer

APPENDIX C ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Serbia MICS 2025 and the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 is only one of the samples that could have been selected from the same population, using the same design and size. Each of these samples would yield results that differ somewhat from the results based on the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- *Standard error* (*se*): Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.
- *Coefficient of variation* (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value (*r*) of the indicator and is a measure of the relative sampling error.
- *Design effect* (*deff*) is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect* (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a complex sample design. If a *deft* (or *deff*) value is less than 1.0 and the corresponding number of observations is relatively small, the values of the standard error and confidence limits should be used with caution. These situations might stem from the small number of observations and the distribution of the indicator values within and between the sample clusters in such estimation domains.
- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval which contains the true value of the indicator for the population, with a specified level of confidence. For MICS results 95% confidence intervals are used, which is the standard for this type of survey. The concept of the 95% confidence interval can be understood in this way: if many repeated samples of identical size and design were taken and the confidence interval computed for each sample, then 95% of these intervals would contain the true value of the indicator.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, programs developed in SPSS Version 24, using the Complex Samples module, have been used. The Taylor linearization method has been applied for variance estimation of survey estimates such as means or proportions, while the Jackknife repeated replication method has been used for more complex statistics, including fertility and mortality rates.

The results are shown in the tables that follow. Sampling errors are calculated for SDG indicators for which SEs can be calculated, and several other MICS indicators. Definitions, numerators, and denominators of each of these indicators are provided in Chapter 3. Results for the Serbia MICS 2025 are presented for the national level (Table SE.1), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2 and SE.3), and for all regions (Tables SE.4 to SE.7). Results for the Serbia Roma Settlements MICS 2025 are presented for the national level (Table SE.1R), for urban and rural areas (Tables SE.2R and SE.3R), and for all regions (Tables SE.4R to SE.7R).

In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator. Given the use of normalised weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the domain had been over-sampled.

For the following indicators, however, the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the weighted total population living in these households.

- Access to consistent sources of electricity
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking
- Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking
- Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking
- Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating
- Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting
- Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use

- Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use
- Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling
- Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling
- Use of at least basic drinking water services
- Use of improved drinking water sources on premises
- Use of improved water source with water available when needed
- Availability of drinking water in the last month
- Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination
- Use of safely managed drinking water services
- Handwashing facility with water and soap at home
- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Use of at least basic sanitation services
- Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities
- Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site
- Safely managed on-site sanitation
- Population covered by social transfers
- Children in the households that received any type of social transfers

C.1 ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE SERBIA MICS 2025

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.995	0.002	0.002	3.487	1.867	19,277	6,798	0.992	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.912	0.008	0.009	5.184	2.277	19,264	6,788	0.897	0.928
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.511	0.018	0.035	2.119	1.456	5,324	1,707	0.475	0.546
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.088	0.008	0.089	5.187	2.278	19,277	6,798	0.072	0.103
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.489	0.018	0.036	2.119	1.456	5,324	1,707	0.454	0.525
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.752	0.010	0.013	3.330	1.825	19,275	6,796	0.733	0.772
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.809	0.017	0.021	1.544	1.243	2,780	842	0.775	0.842
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.311	1.145	19,272	6,795	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.731	0.010	0.014	3.673	1.917	19,277	6,798	0.711	0.752
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.971	0.005	0.005	5.480	2.341	19,260	6,788	0.961	0.980
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.646	0.033	0.051	0.782	0.884	593	165	0.580	0.712
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.888	0.943	13,063	4,483	0.999	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.426	0.012	0.029	1.710	1.308	2,442	2,799	0.402	0.450
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.449	0.012	0.028	1.516	1.231	2,319	2,453	0.424	0.473
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.891	0.014	0.016	1.146	1.070	310	581	0.864	0.919
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	310	581	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.061	0.008	0.123	1.891	1.375	1,894	1,894	0.046	0.077
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.916	0.009	0.010	2.051	1.432	1,894	1,894	0.898	0.934
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	0.074	0.017	0.234	0.505	0.711	116	116	0.040	0.109
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.077	0.005	0.068	3.153	1.776	19,264	21,231	0.066	0.087
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.983	0.005	0.005	0.472	0.687	220	274	0.973	0.994
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.937	0.014	0.015	0.936	0.967	220	274	0.908	0.965
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.937	0.014	0.015	0.936	0.967	220	274	0.908	0.965
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.921	0.014	0.015	0.743	0.862	220	274	0.893	0.949
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.937	0.014	0.015	0.936	0.967	220	274	0.908	0.965
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.901	0.015	0.017	0.696	0.834	220	274	0.870	0.931
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.835	0.022	0.026	0.826	0.909	205	239	0.791	0.879
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.835	0.022	0.026	0.826	0.909	205	239	0.791	0.879
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.792	0.024	0.030	0.823	0.907	205	239	0.744	0.839
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.632	0.034	0.053	1.159	1.077	205	239	0.565	0.700
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.743	0.022	0.030	0.606	0.779	205	239	0.699	0.787
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.150	0.014	0.092	0.864	0.930	310	581	0.122	0.178
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.276	0.023	0.084	0.371	0.609	171	139	0.229	0.322
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.082	0.010	0.122	1.290	1.136	1,047	983	0.062	0.101
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.043	0.008	0.178	1.367	1.169	1,030	960	0.028	0.058
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.063	0.011	0.169	1.780	1.334	990	932	0.042	0.084
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.069	0.011	0.162	1.809	1.345	990	932	0.047	0.092
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.021	0.013	0.614	3.863	1.966	627	470	0.000	0.048
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.015	0.004	0.243	0.411	0.641	623	467	0.008	0.022
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.027	0.004	0.146	0.268	0.518	617	458	0.019	0.034
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.242	0.024	0.100	1.464	1.210	617	458	0.193	0.290
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.905	0.013	0.014	2.276	1.509	1,170	1,144	0.878	0.931
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.763	0.018	0.024	1.611	1.269	914	860	0.726	0.800
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.965	0.007	0.007	0.403	0.634	191	280	0.951	0.979

Table SE.1: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
School readiness	LN.3	0.964	0.009	0.009	0.525	0.724	180	249	0.947	0.981
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.947	0.010	0.011	0.470	0.686	170	239	0.927	0.967
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.634	1.278	1,390	1,649	0.976	0.992
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.009	0.003	0.348	1.867	1.366	1,390	1,649	0.003	0.016
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.989	0.003	0.003	0.478	0.691	686	655	0.983	0.995
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.981	0.006	0.006	1.538	1.240	751	936	0.970	0.992
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.010	0.004	0.397	1.427	1.195	753	940	0.002	0.017
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.979	0.006	0.006	1.416	1.190	753	940	0.967	0.990
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.980	0.006	0.006	1.162	1.078	637	709	0.969	0.992
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.009	0.005	0.558	1.979	1.407	637	709	0.000	0.019
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.989	0.003	0.003	0.478	0.691	686	655	0.983	0.995
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.920	0.014	0.015	2.672	1.635	1,016	1,007	0.892	0.948
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.071	0.012	0.171	2.240	1.497	1,016	1,007	0.047	0.095
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.985	0.004	0.004	0.647	0.804	757	691	0.977	0.992
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.991	0.004	0.004	3.007	1.734	1,894	1,894	0.984	0.999
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.985	0.005	0.005	3.580	1.892	1,894	1,894	0.974	0.996
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.487	0.016	0.033	2.852	1.689	3,343	2,785	0.455	0.519
Child labour	PR.3	0.084	0.009	0.111	2.083	1.443	2,842	1,831	0.066	0.103
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.010	0.004	0.371	0.753	0.868	656	546	0.003	0.017
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.031	0.007	0.231	0.930	0.964	656	546	0.017	0.045
Safety	PR.14	0.926	0.007	0.008	1.510	1.229	1,894	1,894	0.911	0.941
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.002	0.002	2.435	1.560	19,277	6,798	0.990	0.996
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.976	0.004	0.004	4.370	2.091	19,277	6,798	0.969	0.984
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.916	0.008	0.009	5.484	2.342	19,277	6,798	0.900	0.932
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.917	0.008	0.009	5.528	2.351	19,277	6,798	0.902	0.933
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.984	0.004	0.004	1.327	1.152	3,213	1,130	0.975	0.992
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.887	0.013	0.014	1.851	1.360	3,214	1,131	0.861	0.912
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.993	0.002	0.002	4.085	2.021	19,106	6,733	0.989	0.997
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.987	0.003	0.003	3.774	1.943	19,277	6,798	0.982	0.993
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.981	0.003	0.003	3.417	1.849	19,277	6,798	0.975	0.987
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.285	0.015	0.054	2.597	1.612	6,475	2,235	0.254	0.316
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.126	0.008	0.061	3.590	1.895	19,277	6,798	0.110	0.141
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.080	0.006	0.079	3.657	1.912	19,277	6,798	0.067	0.093
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.634	0.009	0.014	2.193	1.481	19,277	6,798	0.616	0.651
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.628	0.015	0.024	4.677	2.163	3,504	4,818	0.598	0.658
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.153	0.013	0.082	2.297	1.516	1,894	1,894	0.128	0.178
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.081	0.004	0.052	1.637	1.280	6,796	6,796	0.073	0.090
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.093	0.006	0.061	1.703	1.305	4,540	4,481	0.082	0.105
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.095	0.005	0.049	1.731	1.316	6,798	6,798	0.085	0.104
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.095	0.005	0.049	1.731	1.316	6,798	6,798	0.085	0.104
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.763	0.011	0.015	1.916	1.384	2,442	2,799	0.741	0.785

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.332	1.154	11,932	4,325	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.984	0.004	0.004	3.548	1.884	11,928	4,321	0.976	0.991
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.619	0.030	0.048	2.344	1.531	1,908	619	0.559	0.679
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.016	0.004	0.223	3.550	1.884	11,932	4,325	0.009	0.024
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.381	0.030	0.079	2.344	1.531	1,908	619	0.321	0.441
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.865	0.011	0.013	4.430	2.105	11,930	4,323	0.843	0.887
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.858	0.016	0.018	1.194	1.093	1,836	587	0.826	0.889
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.526	1.235	11,931	4,324	0.998	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.863	0.011	0.013	4.367	2.090	11,932	4,325	0.841	0.885
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.971	0.007	0.007	7.065	2.658	11,929	4,323	0.957	0.984
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.805	0.031	0.039	0.486	0.697	296	79	0.743	0.868
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.999	0.000	0.000	0.910	0.954	9,334	3,286	0.998	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.453	0.017	0.037	1.910	1.382	1,500	1,694	0.419	0.486
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.479	0.016	0.034	1.653	1.286	1,524	1,560	0.447	0.512
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.903	0.017	0.019	1.294	1.138	199	376	0.868	0.937
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	199	376	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.072	0.011	0.150	1.913	1.383	1,170	1,101	0.051	0.094
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.930	0.011	0.012	1.996	1.413	1,170	1,101	0.908	0.951
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	0.077	0.005	0.060	0.023	0.153	84	78	0.068	0.086
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.065	0.005	0.074	1.949	1.396	11,923	12,540	0.055	0.074
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.985	0.005	0.005	0.280	0.529	127	168	0.975	0.995
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.949	0.005	0.006	0.098	0.313	127	168	0.939	0.960
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.949	0.005	0.006	0.098	0.313	127	168	0.939	0.960
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.940	0.007	0.007	0.138	0.371	127	168	0.926	0.954
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.949	0.005	0.006	0.098	0.313	127	168	0.939	0.960
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.914	0.012	0.013	0.311	0.557	127	168	0.890	0.938
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.872	0.019	0.022	0.458	0.677	108	138	0.833	0.910
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.872	0.019	0.022	0.458	0.677	108	138	0.833	0.910
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.808	0.032	0.040	0.928	0.963	108	138	0.743	0.873
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.667	0.029	0.044	0.531	0.729	108	138	0.608	0.726
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.748	0.025	0.034	0.461	0.679	108	138	0.697	0.798
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.146	0.017	0.115	0.848	0.921	199	376	0.112	0.179
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.272	0.031	0.115	0.430	0.656	115	88	0.209	0.334
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.060	0.015	0.250	2.178	1.476	517	543	0.030	0.091
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.042	0.009	0.206	0.980	0.990	510	534	0.024	0.059
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.058	0.016	0.272	2.365	1.538	497	523	0.026	0.089
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.090	0.020	0.218	2.449	1.565	497	523	0.051	0.129
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.030	0.020	0.676	4.030	2.008	391	284	0.000	0.071
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.015	0.003	0.233	0.231	0.480	387	282	0.008	0.022
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.028	0.005	0.177	0.253	0.503	382	276	0.018	0.038
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.223	0.025	0.113	1.004	1.002	382	276	0.173	0.274
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.925	0.014	0.015	1.940	1.393	651	698	0.898	0.953
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.861	0.019	0.022	1.621	1.273	513	530	0.822	0.899
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.986	0.007	0.007	0.678	0.824	118	172	0.971	1.000
School readiness	LN.3	0.986	0.001	0.001	0.008	0.089	114	149	0.984	0.988
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.948	0.004	0.004	0.037	0.193	107	147	0.941	0.955

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.985	0.005	0.005	1.606	1.267	897	989	0.975	0.995
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.009	0.004	0.493	2.088	1.445	897	989	0.000	0.017
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.996	0.003	0.003	0.714	0.845	436	384	0.991	1.000
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.982	0.006	0.006	1.157	1.076	485	570	0.970	0.994
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.006	0.004	0.605	1.335	1.155	485	570	0.000	0.014
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.997	0.003	0.003	0.982	0.991	332	326	0.991	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.976	0.009	0.009	1.312	1.145	411	419	0.959	0.993
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.011	0.007	0.664	2.095	1.447	411	419	0.000	0.026
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.996	0.003	0.003	0.714	0.845	436	384	0.991	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.939	0.010	0.011	1.097	1.047	611	574	0.918	0.960
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.055	0.012	0.226	1.707	1.306	611	574	0.030	0.080
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.990	0.004	0.004	0.691	0.831	479	411	0.982	0.998
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.893	0.945	1,170	1,101	0.996	1.000
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.989	0.006	0.006	4.061	2.015	1,170	1,101	0.977	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.480	0.020	0.041	2.697	1.642	2,021	1,716	0.441	0.520
Child labour	PR.3	0.057	0.010	0.181	2.255	1.502	1,781	1,128	0.037	0.078
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.003	0.003	0.716	0.586	0.765	423	327	0.000	0.008
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.018	0.008	0.420	1.080	1.039	423	327	0.003	0.034
Safety	PR.14	0.918	0.010	0.011	1.442	1.201	1,170	1,101	0.898	0.938
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.997	0.001	0.001	1.537	1.240	11,932	4,325	0.995	0.999
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.989	0.002	0.002	2.204	1.485	11,932	4,325	0.984	0.994
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.939	0.010	0.010	6.905	2.628	11,932	4,325	0.920	0.959
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.940	0.010	0.010	6.951	2.637	11,932	4,325	0.921	0.959
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.996	0.003	0.003	1.803	1.343	2,029	702	0.990	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.923	0.014	0.015	1.898	1.378	2,030	703	0.895	0.951
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.998	0.001	0.001	2.080	1.442	11,814	4,278	0.996	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.654	1.286	11,932	4,325	0.997	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.994	0.002	0.002	1.699	1.304	11,932	4,325	0.991	0.997
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.369	0.028	0.076	1.177	1.085	999	350	0.313	0.426
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.025	0.005	0.199	4.459	2.112	11,932	4,325	0.015	0.036
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.028	0.005	0.184	4.191	2.047	11,932	4,325	0.018	0.038
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.604	0.011	0.018	2.193	1.481	11,932	4,325	0.582	0.626
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.602	0.019	0.032	4.517	2.125	2,152	2,907	0.563	0.640
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.179	0.018	0.099	2.337	1.529	1,170	1,101	0.144	0.215
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.060	0.004	0.068	1.285	1.134	4,547	4,323	0.052	0.068
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.078	0.006	0.073	1.493	1.222	3,479	3,284	0.067	0.090
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.080	0.006	0.071	1.883	1.372	4,549	4,325	0.069	0.091
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.080	0.006	0.071	1.883	1.372	4,549	4,325	0.069	0.091
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.779	0.014	0.018	1.900	1.378	1,500	1,694	0.751	0.807

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.989	0.004	0.004	3.862	1.965	7,345	2,473	0.981	0.997
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.796	0.017	0.022	4.647	2.156	7,335	2,467	0.761	0.831
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.450	0.023	0.051	2.283	1.511	3,416	1,088	0.404	0.496
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.204	0.017	0.086	4.651	2.157	7,345	2,473	0.169	0.239
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.550	0.023	0.041	2.283	1.511	3,416	1,088	0.504	0.596
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.569	0.016	0.027	2.450	1.565	7,345	2,473	0.538	0.600
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.714	0.035	0.049	1.539	1.240	943	255	0.643	0.784
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.998	0.001	0.001	1.130	1.063	7,341	2,471	0.996	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.517	0.017	0.033	2.801	1.674	7,345	2,473	0.484	0.551
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.970	0.006	0.006	3.115	1.765	7,330	2,465	0.958	0.982
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.486	0.049	0.100	0.813	0.901	297	86	0.389	0.584
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	3,729	1,197	1.000	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.384	0.018	0.046	1.471	1.213	943	1,105	0.348	0.419
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.389	0.018	0.046	1.192	1.092	795	893	0.354	0.425
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.871	0.024	0.027	1.012	1.006	112	205	0.824	0.919
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	112	205	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.044	0.009	0.213	1.670	1.292	724	793	0.025	0.063
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.895	0.016	0.018	2.175	1.475	724	793	0.862	0.927
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(0.067)	(0.063)	(0.930)	(2.307)	(1.519)	32	38	(0.000)	(0.192)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.096	0.011	0.117	4.263	2.065	7,341	8,691	0.073	0.118
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.982	0.010	0.011	0.644	0.803	93	106	0.961	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.920	0.032	0.035	1.497	1.224	93	106	0.855	0.985
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.920	0.032	0.035	1.497	1.224	93	106	0.855	0.985
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.895	0.031	0.035	1.087	1.043	93	106	0.832	0.957
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.920	0.032	0.035	1.497	1.224	93	106	0.855	0.985
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.882	0.031	0.036	0.994	0.997	93	106	0.820	0.945
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.794	0.041	0.052	1.024	1.012	97	101	0.712	0.875
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.794	0.041	0.052	1.024	1.012	97	101	0.712	0.875
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.773	0.036	0.046	0.730	0.855	97	101	0.701	0.845
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.594	0.064	0.109	1.723	1.312	97	101	0.465	0.723
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.737	0.037	0.051	0.723	0.850	97	101	0.662	0.812
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.157	0.024	0.152	0.876	0.936	112	205	0.109	0.205
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.284	0.029	0.101	0.202	0.450	56	51	0.227	0.341
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.102	0.013	0.125	0.782	0.884	531	440	0.077	0.128
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.044	0.013	0.283	1.584	1.258	521	426	0.019	0.070
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.069	0.014	0.210	1.329	1.153	493	409	0.040	0.097
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.049	0.009	0.184	0.710	0.843	493	409	0.031	0.067
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.007	0.007	1.032	1.339	1.157	237	186	0.000	0.021
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.014	0.007	0.523	0.731	0.855	236	185	0.000	0.029
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.024	0.006	0.264	0.309	0.556	235	182	0.011	0.037
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.272	0.049	0.179	2.173	1.474	235	182	0.174	0.369
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.878	0.025	0.028	2.527	1.590	519	446	0.829	0.928
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.638	0.033	0.051	1.522	1.234	400	330	0.573	0.704
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.931	0.014	0.015	0.311	0.558	73	108	0.904	0.958
School readiness	LN.3	0.925	0.023	0.025	0.743	0.862	65	100	0.880	0.971
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.944	0.027	0.028	1.216	1.103	62	92	0.891	0.997

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.983	0.006	0.007	1.663	1.290	493	660	0.970	0.996
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.010	0.005	0.458	1.456	1.207	493	660	0.001	0.020
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.977	0.006	0.006	0.451	0.672	250	271	0.964	0.989
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.973	0.011	0.012	1.806	1.344	268	370	0.950	0.996
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.015	0.008	0.523	1.573	1.254	268	370	0.000	0.031
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.996	0.003	0.003	0.623	0.789	234	273	0.989	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.989	0.002	0.002	0.142	0.377	226	290	0.984	0.993
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.005	0.003	0.716	0.678	0.824	226	290	0.000	0.011
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.977	0.006	0.006	0.451	0.672	250	271	0.964	0.989
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.891	0.031	0.035	4.229	2.057	406	433	0.829	0.953
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.094	0.023	0.248	2.768	1.664	406	433	0.048	0.141
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.976	0.008	0.008	0.672	0.820	278	280	0.961	0.991
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.980	0.010	0.010	3.670	1.916	724	793	0.961	0.999
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.978	0.010	0.010	3.380	1.838	724	793	0.958	0.997
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.497	0.027	0.054	3.101	1.761	1,322	1,069	0.444	0.551
Child labour	PR.3	0.130	0.018	0.138	1.977	1.406	1,061	703	0.094	0.165
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.022	0.010	0.441	0.940	0.969	234	219	0.003	0.041
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.053	0.014	0.269	0.887	0.942	234	219	0.025	0.082
Safety	PR.14	0.939	0.011	0.011	1.557	1.248	724	793	0.918	0.961
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.987	0.004	0.004	2.736	1.654	7,345	2,473	0.980	0.995
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.955	0.009	0.010	5.120	2.263	7,345	2,473	0.937	0.974
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.878	0.014	0.016	4.591	2.143	7,345	2,473	0.849	0.906
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.881	0.014	0.016	4.598	2.144	7,345	2,473	0.853	0.909
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.963	0.010	0.011	1.306	1.143	1,184	428	0.942	0.984
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.825	0.025	0.031	1.883	1.372	1,184	428	0.774	0.875
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.984	0.005	0.005	4.320	2.078	7,292	2,455	0.973	0.995
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.969	0.007	0.007	3.629	1.905	7,345	2,473	0.956	0.983
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.960	0.007	0.008	3.528	1.878	7,345	2,473	0.945	0.975
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.270	0.017	0.065	2.913	1.707	5,476	1,885	0.235	0.305
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.288	0.016	0.056	3.163	1.778	7,345	2,473	0.256	0.321
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.165	0.013	0.079	3.076	1.754	7,345	2,473	0.138	0.191
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.681	0.014	0.020	2.104	1.450	7,345	2,473	0.654	0.709
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.669	0.024	0.036	5.046	2.246	1,353	1,911	0.621	0.718
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.110	0.015	0.138	1.867	1.367	724	793	0.079	0.140
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.124	0.009	0.076	2.015	1.420	2,249	2,473	0.105	0.143
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.143	0.015	0.104	2.153	1.467	1,061	1,197	0.113	0.172
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.125	0.008	0.067	1.592	1.262	2,249	2,473	0.108	0.142
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.125	0.008	0.067	1.592	1.262	2,249	2,473	0.108	0.142
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.737	0.019	0.025	1.993	1.412	943	1,105	0.700	0.775

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.859	0.927	4,580	2,013	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.981	0.004	0.004	1.648	1.284	4,579	2,012	0.974	0.989
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.599	0.038	0.063	1.101	1.049	468	186	0.523	0.674
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.019	0.004	0.208	1.649	1.284	4,580	2,013	0.011	0.026
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.401	0.038	0.094	1.101	1.049	468	186	0.326	0.477
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.919	0.010	0.011	2.706	1.645	4,580	2,013	0.899	0.939
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.932	0.021	0.023	2.101	1.449	751	295	0.889	0.974
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.497	1.224	4,580	2,013	0.998	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.911	0.011	0.012	2.942	1.715	4,580	2,013	0.889	0.933
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.948	0.016	0.016	9.884	3.144	4,580	2,013	0.917	0.979
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	62	18	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	4,048	1,746	1.000	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.504	0.027	0.054	2.193	1.481	557	729	0.449	0.559
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.535	0.023	0.043	1.499	1.225	617	714	0.490	0.581
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.910	0.035	0.038	2.406	1.551	77	167	0.841	0.979
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	77	167	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.072	0.019	0.263	1.979	1.407	393	373	0.034	0.109
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.939	0.014	0.015	1.289	1.135	393	373	0.911	0.967
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(0.088)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	28	25	(0.088)	(0.088)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.065	0.007	0.115	2.293	1.514	4,577	5,461	0.050	0.080
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.530	0.728	45	78	0.979	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.930	0.005	0.006	0.032	0.178	45	78	0.920	0.941
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.930	0.005	0.006	0.032	0.178	45	78	0.920	0.941
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.920	0.011	0.012	0.137	0.370	45	78	0.897	0.943
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.930	0.005	0.006	0.032	0.178	45	78	0.920	0.941
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.892	0.023	0.026	0.436	0.661	45	78	0.845	0.938
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.752	0.039	0.052	0.603	0.777	47	75	0.674	0.830
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.752	0.039	0.052	0.603	0.777	47	75	0.674	0.830
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.722	0.042	0.058	0.646	0.804	47	75	0.638	0.805
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.573	0.056	0.097	0.937	0.968	47	75	0.462	0.684
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.699	0.044	0.063	0.675	0.822	47	75	0.612	0.787
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.169	0.029	0.170	0.970	0.985	77	167	0.112	0.226
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.313)	(0.047)	(0.151)	(0.417)	(0.646)	48	41	(0.219)	(0.408)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.035	0.007	0.200	0.252	0.502	125	176	0.021	0.048
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.051	0.008	0.163	0.245	0.495	122	172	0.034	0.068
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.009	0.007	0.737	0.847	0.921	122	172	0.000	0.022
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.017	0.008	0.454	0.603	0.777	122	172	0.002	0.032
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	95	99	0.000	0.000
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.014	0.013	0.990	1.325	1.151	95	99	0.000	0.041
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	95	99	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.132	0.036	0.271	1.092	1.045	95	99	0.060	0.203
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.935	0.010	0.011	0.548	0.740	225	317	0.914	0.956
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.885	0.029	0.033	1.816	1.348	163	223	0.827	0.942
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.959	0.009	0.009	0.139	0.373	35	71	0.941	0.977
School readiness	LN.3	0.970	0.003	0.003	0.018	0.135	47	77	0.965	0.975
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.953	0.004	0.004	0.022	0.149	45	74	0.945	0.960

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.985	0.007	0.008	1.607	1.268	342	434	0.970	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.009	0.006	0.648	1.646	1.283	342	434	0.000	0.021
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	129	120	1.000	1.000
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.978	0.013	0.013	1.824	1.351	186	255	0.952	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.011	0.009	0.827	1.936	1.391	186	255	0.000	0.029
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.991	0.009	0.009	1.049	1.024	109	119	0.973	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.980	0.007	0.007	0.399	0.632	156	179	0.966	0.993
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.007	0.006	0.986	1.141	1.068	156	179	0.000	0.019
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	129	120	1.000	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.912	0.025	0.027	1.317	1.147	176	177	0.862	0.961
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.086	0.025	0.291	1.407	1.186	176	177	0.036	0.136
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	198	180	1.000	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.996	0.004	0.004	1.643	1.282	393	373	0.987	1.000
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.996	0.004	0.004	1.643	1.282	393	373	0.987	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.458	0.026	0.058	2.194	1.481	750	780	0.405	0.511
Child labour	PR.3	0.062	0.016	0.259	2.068	1.438	623	465	0.030	0.094
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	133	111	0.000	0.000
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.004	0.004	1.012	0.404	0.636	133	111	0.000	0.011
Safety	PR.14	0.886	0.021	0.023	1.548	1.244	393	373	0.845	0.927
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.868	0.932	4,580	2,013	0.995	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.996	0.001	0.001	0.923	0.961	4,580	2,013	0.993	0.999
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.954	0.012	0.012	6.301	2.510	4,580	2,013	0.931	0.977
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.954	0.012	0.012	6.301	2.510	4,580	2,013	0.931	0.977
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.987	0.008	0.008	1.438	1.199	801	298	0.972	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.931	0.022	0.023	2.161	1.470	801	298	0.887	0.974
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.664	1.290	4,553	1,996	0.994	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.996	0.003	0.003	3.118	1.766	4,580	2,013	0.990	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.992	0.004	0.004	3.602	1.898	4,580	2,013	0.984	0.999
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.353	0.036	0.103	2.465	1.570	943	429	0.281	0.426
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.069	0.011	0.154	3.536	1.880	4,580	2,013	0.048	0.091
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.061	0.010	0.167	3.625	1.904	4,580	2,013	0.041	0.081
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.665	0.015	0.022	2.021	1.422	4,580	2,013	0.635	0.695
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.766	0.022	0.029	3.481	1.866	759	1,234	0.721	0.811
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.247	0.029	0.118	1.712	1.309	393	373	0.188	0.305
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.041	0.006	0.152	1.975	1.405	1,912	2,013	0.028	0.053
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.053	0.006	0.122	1.461	1.209	1,641	1,746	0.040	0.066
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.062	0.007	0.116	1.786	1.336	1,912	2,013	0.048	0.077
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.062	0.007	0.116	1.786	1.336	1,912	2,013	0.048	0.077
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.767	0.021	0.027	1.754	1.324	557	729	0.726	0.809

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.003	0.004	2.377	1.542	4,805	1,299	0.986	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.944	0.016	0.017	6.142	2.478	4,803	1,297	0.913	0.976
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.771	0.031	0.040	2.171	1.473	1,505	402	0.709	0.833
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.056	0.016	0.284	6.150	2.480	4,805	1,299	0.024	0.087
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.229	0.031	0.135	2.171	1.473	1,505	402	0.167	0.291
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.774	0.026	0.033	4.833	2.198	4,805	1,299	0.723	0.825
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.725	0.033	0.046	1.191	1.092	917	218	0.659	0.792
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.234	1.111	4,805	1,299	0.993	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.768	0.026	0.034	4.948	2.224	4,805	1,299	0.716	0.820
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.968	0.009	0.010	3.657	1.912	4,802	1,297	0.950	0.987
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.820	0.035	0.043	0.520	0.721	262	64	0.750	0.890
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.101	0.318	3,730	980	1.000	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.399	0.031	0.077	1.780	1.334	530	453	0.338	0.461
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.397	0.028	0.070	1.259	1.122	485	386	0.341	0.453
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.927	0.022	0.024	0.892	0.945	84	127	0.883	0.971
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	84	127	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.083	0.021	0.249	1.396	1.182	390	248	0.042	0.125
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.907	0.021	0.023	1.243	1.115	390	248	0.866	0.948
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	22	(*)	(*)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.098	0.013	0.131	2.780	1.667	4,799	3,802	0.073	0.124
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.970	0.014	0.015	0.406	0.637	68	60	0.942	0.998
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.973	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.068	68	60	0.971	0.976
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.973	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.068	68	60	0.971	0.976
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.961	0.002	0.002	0.007	0.083	68	60	0.957	0.965
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.973	0.001	0.001	0.005	0.068	68	60	0.971	0.976
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.935	0.004	0.004	0.012	0.110	68	60	0.928	0.942
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.851	0.044	0.052	0.747	0.865	55	50	0.763	0.939
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.851	0.044	0.052	0.747	0.865	55	50	0.763	0.939
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.761	0.066	0.087	1.188	1.090	55	50	0.628	0.894
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.599	0.086	0.143	1.497	1.224	55	50	0.428	0.770
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.703	0.052	0.074	0.631	0.794	55	50	0.599	0.807
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.163	0.024	0.144	0.510	0.714	84	127	0.116	0.210
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.171)	(0.045)	(0.263)	(0.413)	(0.643)	43	30	(0.081)	(0.261)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.028	0.009	0.328	0.768	0.877	315	249	0.010	0.046
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.031	0.011	0.355	0.973	0.987	304	238	0.009	0.054
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.038	0.015	0.403	1.496	1.223	300	233	0.007	0.069
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.067	0.015	0.228	0.869	0.932	300	233	0.037	0.098
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.015	0.008	0.584	0.589	0.768	202	118	0.000	0.032
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.010	0.009	0.877	0.870	0.933	199	115	0.000	0.027
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.005	0.002	0.388	0.093	0.306	200	115	0.001	0.010
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.269	0.053	0.196	1.605	1.267	200	115	0.164	0.374
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.908	0.023	0.026	1.396	1.182	285	215	0.862	0.955
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.741	0.045	0.060	1.617	1.272	212	157	0.652	0.831
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(0.942)	(0.010)	(0.010)	(0.074)	(0.272)	40	45	(0.923)	(0.961)
School readiness	LN.3	(1.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	46	48	(1.000)	(1.000)
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	(0.935)	(0.034)	(0.037)	(0.928)	(0.963)	49	49	(0.867)	(1.000)

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.984	0.009	0.009	1.864	1.365	381	331	0.966	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.007	0.007	1.002	2.454	1.567	381	331	0.000	0.022
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.955	0.012	0.012	0.299	0.547	150	95	0.932	0.979
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.983	0.012	0.012	1.484	1.218	190	181	0.960	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	190	181	0.000	0.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	126	101	1.000	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.972	0.017	0.018	1.615	1.271	191	150	0.937	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.015	0.015	0.991	2.177	1.476	191	150	0.000	0.044
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.955	0.012	0.012	0.299	0.547	150	95	0.932	0.979
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.917	0.025	0.027	1.100	1.049	189	136	0.868	0.967
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.108	0.033	0.309	1.560	1.249	189	136	0.041	0.175
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.983	0.008	0.008	0.419	0.648	182	112	0.967	0.999
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.966	0.017	0.018	2.320	1.523	390	248	0.931	1.000
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.939	0.024	0.026	2.478	1.574	390	248	0.890	0.987
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.490	0.038	0.077	3.016	1.737	855	532	0.415	0.566
Child labour	PR.3	0.118	0.024	0.207	1.765	1.329	672	311	0.069	0.166
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.027	0.013	0.467	0.561	0.749	171	92	0.002	0.053
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.044	0.016	0.360	0.546	0.739	171	92	0.012	0.076
Safety	PR.14	0.866	0.023	0.026	1.124	1.060	390	248	0.820	0.912
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.996	0.002	0.002	1.404	1.185	4,805	1,299	0.991	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.967	0.008	0.009	2.802	1.674	4,805	1,299	0.951	0.984
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.951	0.009	0.009	2.044	1.430	4,805	1,299	0.934	0.968
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.951	0.009	0.009	2.044	1.430	4,805	1,299	0.934	0.968
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.994	0.003	0.003	0.431	0.656	805	271	0.988	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.922	0.019	0.020	1.299	1.140	805	271	0.885	0.959
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.992	0.005	0.005	4.805	2.192	4,787	1,292	0.981	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.992	0.007	0.007	6.811	2.610	4,805	1,299	0.979	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.988	0.007	0.007	5.116	2.262	4,805	1,299	0.975	1.000
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.325	0.037	0.114	3.411	1.847	1,913	549	0.251	0.399
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.149	0.019	0.125	3.561	1.887	4,805	1,299	0.112	0.187
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.115	0.017	0.145	3.571	1.890	4,805	1,299	0.082	0.149
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.646	0.021	0.032	2.455	1.567	4,805	1,299	0.604	0.687
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.653	0.037	0.057	5.518	2.349	840	899	0.578	0.728
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.197	0.038	0.191	2.207	1.486	390	248	0.121	0.272
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.133	0.011	0.085	1.451	1.204	1,849	1,299	0.110	0.156
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.126	0.014	0.108	1.630	1.277	1,386	979	0.099	0.153
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.059	0.008	0.143	1.664	1.290	1,849	1,299	0.042	0.076
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.059	0.008	0.143	1.664	1.290	1,849	1,299	0.042	0.076
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.786	0.025	0.032	1.722	1.312	530	453	0.735	0.836

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.993	0.004	0.004	3.629	1.905	6,135	1,728	0.985	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.863	0.019	0.022	5.117	2.262	6,127	1,723	0.825	0.900
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.423	0.033	0.079	2.625	1.620	2,163	575	0.356	0.490
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.137	0.019	0.137	5.122	2.263	6,135	1,728	0.100	0.175
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.577	0.033	0.058	2.625	1.620	2,163	575	0.510	0.644
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.697	0.017	0.024	2.240	1.497	6,133	1,727	0.664	0.730
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.782	0.035	0.045	1.335	1.155	784	184	0.711	0.853
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.999	0.001	0.001	1.101	1.049	6,133	1,727	0.998	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.655	0.019	0.029	2.759	1.661	6,135	1,728	0.617	0.693
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.987	0.004	0.004	1.907	1.381	6,130	1,726	0.980	0.995
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.434	0.070	0.162	0.601	0.776	134	31	0.293	0.574
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	1.000	0.000	0.000	0.306	0.553	3,413	940	0.999	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.433	0.018	0.041	1.235	1.111	923	953	0.397	0.468
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.463	0.020	0.043	1.440	1.200	916	904	0.423	0.503
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.884	0.026	0.029	0.802	0.896	80	123	0.832	0.936
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	80	123	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.054	0.011	0.196	2.074	1.440	818	956	0.033	0.075
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.932	0.011	0.012	1.916	1.384	818	956	0.909	0.954
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	0.055	0.047	0.847	2.175	1.475	44	53	0.000	0.148
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.056	0.009	0.163	3.404	1.845	6,132	6,505	0.038	0.075
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	(0.984)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.035)	44	45	(0.983)	(0.986)
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	(0.983)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.036)	44	45	(0.982)	(0.985)
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.983)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.036)	44	45	(0.982)	(0.985)
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	(0.975)	(0.006)	(0.006)	(0.067)	(0.259)	44	45	(0.963)	(0.987)
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	(0.983)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.001)	(0.036)	44	45	(0.982)	(0.985)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	(0.959)	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.074)	(0.272)	44	45	(0.942)	(0.975)
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	(0.899)	(0.054)	(0.060)	(1.455)	(1.206)	61	46	(0.791)	(1.000)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	(0.899)	(0.054)	(0.060)	(1.455)	(1.206)	61	46	(0.791)	(1.000)
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	(0.858)	(0.042)	(0.049)	(0.653)	(0.808)	61	46	(0.774)	(0.942)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	(0.759)	(0.056)	(0.074)	(0.773)	(0.879)	61	46	(0.646)	(0.871)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	(0.820)	(0.043)	(0.052)	(0.560)	(0.748)	61	46	(0.734)	(0.906)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.094	0.025	0.266	0.900	0.949	80	123	0.044	0.145
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.352)	(0.028)	(0.079)	(0.091)	(0.301)	45	28	(0.296)	(0.407)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.155	0.021	0.132	1.046	1.023	444	327	0.114	0.196
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.041	0.014	0.350	1.708	1.307	444	326	0.012	0.070
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.109	0.021	0.194	1.381	1.175	408	303	0.067	0.151
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.048	0.019	0.401	2.440	1.562	408	303	0.010	0.086
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.038	0.035	0.913	5.016	2.240	223	154	0.000	0.107
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.003	0.001	0.382	0.072	0.269	221	154	0.001	0.006
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.068	0.010	0.143	0.215	0.464	215	146	0.048	0.087
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.264	0.043	0.164	1.409	1.187	215	146	0.178	0.351
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.889	0.026	0.029	2.460	1.568	504	374	0.838	0.940
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.783	0.025	0.033	1.218	1.104	434	320	0.732	0.834
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.979	0.013	0.014	0.753	0.867	72	90	0.952	1.000
School readiness	LN.3	0.939	0.019	0.021	0.459	0.677	58	72	0.900	0.977
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.964	0.002	0.002	0.010	0.099	48	63	0.960	0.969

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.981	0.007	0.007	1.194	1.093	388	454	0.967	0.995
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.011	0.006	0.558	1.518	1.232	388	454	0.000	0.023
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	294	304	1.000	1.000
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.975	0.010	0.011	1.224	1.106	243	275	0.954	0.996
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.013	0.009	0.679	1.637	1.279	243	275	0.000	0.030
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.561	0.749	225	235	0.989	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.982	0.004	0.004	0.127	0.356	146	179	0.975	0.989
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.007	0.005	0.714	0.646	0.804	146	179	0.000	0.017
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	294	304	1.000	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.911	0.024	0.027	3.695	1.922	501	500	0.862	0.960
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.049	0.016	0.334	2.885	1.699	501	500	0.016	0.082
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.984	0.008	0.008	1.136	1.066	265	258	0.968	1.000
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.356	0.596	818	956	0.998	1.000
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.999	0.001	0.001	0.287	0.535	818	956	0.998	1.000
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.482	0.031	0.064	2.997	1.731	1,114	797	0.420	0.543
Child labour	PR.3	0.074	0.016	0.211	2.210	1.487	1,024	627	0.043	0.105
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.002	0.002	1.018	0.483	0.695	252	225	0.000	0.006
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.029	0.013	0.463	1.434	1.197	252	225	0.002	0.056
Safety	PR.14	0.970	0.007	0.007	1.494	1.222	818	956	0.957	0.984
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.995	0.002	0.002	1.167	1.080	6,135	1,728	0.991	0.998
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.984	0.006	0.007	4.425	2.104	6,135	1,728	0.971	0.997
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.901	0.018	0.020	6.377	2.525	6,135	1,728	0.865	0.937
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.902	0.018	0.020	6.484	2.546	6,135	1,728	0.865	0.938
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.977	0.010	0.011	1.325	1.151	980	278	0.957	0.998
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.874	0.026	0.030	1.686	1.299	980	278	0.822	0.926
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.989	0.005	0.005	3.467	1.862	6,012	1,690	0.980	0.999
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.977	0.006	0.006	2.606	1.614	6,135	1,728	0.966	0.989
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.968	0.007	0.007	2.636	1.623	6,135	1,728	0.954	0.982
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.242	0.021	0.089	1.537	1.240	2,300	612	0.199	0.285
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.152	0.015	0.098	2.974	1.725	6,135	1,728	0.122	0.182
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.073	0.011	0.156	3.299	1.816	6,135	1,728	0.050	0.095
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.578	0.017	0.029	2.043	1.429	6,135	1,728	0.544	0.612
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.545	0.029	0.053	5.153	2.270	1,281	1,544	0.487	0.602
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.082	0.015	0.178	2.696	1.642	818	956	0.052	0.111
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.067	0.007	0.106	1.390	1.179	1,720	1,727	0.053	0.081
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.135	0.014	0.105	1.606	1.267	922	939	0.107	0.164
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.101	0.009	0.087	1.452	1.205	1,722	1,728	0.083	0.118
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.101	0.009	0.087	1.452	1.205	1,722	1,728	0.083	0.118
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.762	0.019	0.025	1.906	1.380	923	953	0.723	0.800

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.996	0.003	0.003	3.031	1.741	3,757	1,758	0.991	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.868	0.013	0.015	2.501	1.582	3,755	1,756	0.842	0.893
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.305	0.022	0.073	1.287	1.135	1,188	544	0.260	0.350
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.132	0.013	0.097	2.501	1.581	3,757	1,758	0.107	0.158
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.695	0.022	0.032	1.287	1.135	1,188	544	0.650	0.740
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.611	0.020	0.032	2.852	1.689	3,757	1,757	0.572	0.651
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.824	0.033	0.040	1.055	1.027	328	145	0.759	0.889
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.998	0.001	0.001	0.797	0.893	3,753	1,756	0.997	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.590	0.020	0.035	3.030	1.741	3,757	1,758	0.549	0.630
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.974	0.008	0.008	4.512	2.124	3,748	1,752	0.958	0.990
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.460	0.101	0.219	2.083	1.443	135	52	0.258	0.661
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.997	0.002	0.002	1.307	1.143	1,871	817	0.992	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.344	0.024	0.071	1.731	1.316	432	664	0.296	0.393
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.308	0.029	0.095	1.790	1.338	300	449	0.250	0.366
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.837	0.030	0.035	1.048	1.024	69	164	0.778	0.896
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	69	164	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.040	0.012	0.289	1.111	1.054	293	317	0.017	0.064
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.854	0.034	0.040	2.887	1.699	293	317	0.787	0.922
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	16	(*)	(*)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.096	0.010	0.107	2.625	1.620	3,756	5,463	0.076	0.117
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.991	0.009	0.009	0.794	0.891	63	91	0.972	1.000
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.870	0.047	0.054	1.727	1.314	63	91	0.777	0.963
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.870	0.047	0.054	1.727	1.314	63	91	0.777	0.963
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.841	0.046	0.054	1.399	1.183	63	91	0.749	0.932
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.870	0.047	0.054	1.727	1.314	63	91	0.777	0.963
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.829	0.046	0.056	1.350	1.162	63	91	0.737	0.921
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.812	0.020	0.025	0.181	0.426	42	68	0.772	0.853
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.812	0.020	0.025	0.181	0.426	42	68	0.772	0.853
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.812	0.020	0.025	0.181	0.426	42	68	0.772	0.853
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.557	0.050	0.090	0.676	0.822	42	68	0.457	0.656
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.730	0.028	0.038	0.258	0.508	42	68	0.675	0.785
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.177	0.036	0.203	1.439	1.199	69	164	0.105	0.248
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.254)	(0.050)	(0.197)	(0.516)	(0.718)	35	40	(0.154)	(0.354)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.020	0.010	0.511	1.202	1.096	163	231	0.000	0.040
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.064	0.019	0.304	1.408	1.187	160	224	0.025	0.103
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.035	0.013	0.363	1.052	1.026	161	224	0.010	0.060
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.167	0.037	0.220	2.171	1.474	161	224	0.093	0.241
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.019	0.019	0.981	1.817	1.348	107	99	0.000	0.056
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.048	0.005	0.096	0.046	0.214	107	99	0.039	0.057
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.008	0.001	0.096	0.007	0.084	107	98	0.006	0.009
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.243	0.038	0.155	0.751	0.866	107	98	0.167	0.318
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.905	0.031	0.034	2.637	1.624	156	238	0.843	0.967
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.536	0.055	0.102	1.924	1.387	105	160	0.426	0.645
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.969	0.019	0.020	0.860	0.927	44	74	0.931	1.000
School readiness	LN.3	0.948	0.034	0.036	1.216	1.103	29	52	0.879	1.000
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.927	0.008	0.008	0.046	0.214	28	53	0.912	0.943

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.988	0.006	0.006	1.402	1.184	279	430	0.975	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.010	0.006	0.596	1.572	1.254	279	430	0.000	0.022
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.923	0.961	113	136	0.979	1.000
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.981	0.007	0.007	0.650	0.806	135	229	0.966	0.995
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.015	0.007	0.443	0.689	0.830	135	229	0.002	0.029
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	106	144	1.000	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.991	0.004	0.004	0.426	0.653	145	201	0.983	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.006	0.006	1.017	1.163	1.078	145	201	0.000	0.017
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.993	0.007	0.007	0.923	0.961	113	136	0.979	1.000
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.960	0.022	0.023	2.511	1.585	150	194	0.915	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.078	0.033	0.422	2.903	1.704	150	194	0.012	0.143
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.961	0.010	0.010	0.375	0.613	111	141	0.941	0.981
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.995	0.003	0.003	0.559	0.748	293	317	0.990	1.000
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.994	0.003	0.003	0.403	0.635	293	317	0.988	0.999
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.527	0.026	0.049	1.791	1.338	624	676	0.476	0.579
Child labour	PR.3	0.089	0.016	0.181	1.371	1.171	523	428	0.057	0.122
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.013	0.010	0.715	0.805	0.897	100	118	0.000	0.032
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.049	0.017	0.343	0.715	0.845	100	118	0.015	0.083
Safety	PR.14	0.935	0.015	0.016	1.155	1.075	293	317	0.905	0.965
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.982	0.007	0.007	4.570	2.138	3,757	1,758	0.969	0.996
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.952	0.013	0.014	6.329	2.516	3,757	1,758	0.926	0.977
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.849	0.020	0.024	5.694	2.386	3,757	1,758	0.808	0.890
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.855	0.020	0.023	5.585	2.363	3,757	1,758	0.815	0.895
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.977	0.011	0.011	1.439	1.199	628	283	0.955	0.998
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.805	0.034	0.042	2.058	1.434	629	284	0.737	0.873
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.994	0.003	0.003	1.913	1.383	3,755	1,755	0.989	0.999
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.989	0.003	0.003	1.475	1.214	3,757	1,758	0.983	0.995
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.981	0.004	0.004	1.805	1.344	3,757	1,758	0.972	0.990
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.253	0.030	0.117	2.992	1.730	1,319	645	0.194	0.313
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.120	0.012	0.103	2.568	1.602	3,757	1,758	0.096	0.145
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.070	0.009	0.134	2.386	1.545	3,757	1,758	0.051	0.089
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.672	0.014	0.021	1.583	1.258	3,757	1,758	0.644	0.700
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.598	0.025	0.042	2.953	1.718	624	1,141	0.548	0.648
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.167	0.024	0.147	1.363	1.167	293	317	0.118	0.216
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.087	0.008	0.094	1.479	1.216	1,315	1,757	0.071	0.103
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.062	0.009	0.139	1.040	1.020	591	817	0.045	0.079
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.184	0.013	0.070	1.968	1.403	1,315	1,758	0.158	0.210
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.184	0.013	0.070	1.968	1.403	1,315	1,758	0.158	0.210
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.732	0.024	0.033	1.982	1.408	432	664	0.683	0.780

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

C.2 ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS FOR THE SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.903	0.015	0.017	4.812	2.194	8,695	1,855	0.872	0.933
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.685	0.027	0.039	6.043	2.458	8,670	1,844	0.631	0.738
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.228	0.022	0.095	2.327	1.526	4,046	882	0.185	0.271
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.315	0.027	0.084	6.065	2.463	8,695	1,855	0.261	0.368
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.772	0.022	0.028	2.327	1.526	4,046	882	0.729	0.815
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.263	0.029	0.109	7.869	2.805	8,686	1,852	0.205	0.320
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.750	0.039	0.052	1.291	1.136	772	158	0.672	0.829
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.990	0.003	0.003	1.508	1.228	8,664	1,849	0.984	0.996
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.253	0.027	0.105	6.954	2.637	8,695	1,855	0.200	0.307
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.848	0.022	0.026	6.832	2.614	8,659	1,846	0.804	0.892
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.158	0.028	0.179	0.916	0.957	735	153	0.102	0.215
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.994	0.003	0.003	0.998	0.999	3,505	730	0.988	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.472	0.016	0.035	1.462	1.209	1,372	1,368	0.439	0.504
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.208	0.019	0.090	2.141	1.463	1,019	1,010	0.170	0.245
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.903	0.013	0.015	0.768	0.877	391	388	0.877	0.930
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.997	0.003	0.003	1.036	1.018	391	388	0.992	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.140	0.010	0.070	1.016	1.008	1,275	1,275	0.120	0.160
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.819	0.015	0.018	1.948	1.396	1,275	1,275	0.789	0.849
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	0.019	0.007	0.373	0.499	0.706	178	189	0.005	0.033
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.516	0.019	0.036	3.044	1.745	8,670	8,768	0.478	0.554
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.878	0.029	0.033	1.427	1.195	186	183	0.820	0.936
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.658	0.039	0.060	1.260	1.123	186	183	0.579	0.737
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.662	0.039	0.060	1.269	1.127	186	183	0.583	0.741
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.621	0.039	0.062	1.160	1.077	186	183	0.543	0.698
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.662	0.039	0.060	1.269	1.127	186	183	0.583	0.741
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.652	0.042	0.065	1.422	1.192	186	183	0.568	0.736
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.699	0.031	0.044	0.840	0.917	182	186	0.637	0.761
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.699	0.031	0.044	0.840	0.917	182	186	0.637	0.761
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.563	0.041	0.073	1.263	1.124	182	186	0.481	0.645
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.299	0.034	0.114	1.017	1.009	182	186	0.231	0.367
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.477	0.042	0.089	1.331	1.154	182	186	0.392	0.562
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.247	0.024	0.097	1.206	1.098	391	388	0.199	0.296
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.064	0.014	0.227	0.404	0.635	120	116	0.035	0.093
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.101	0.013	0.127	1.498	1.224	831	835	0.075	0.126
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.167	0.014	0.085	1.143	1.069	793	798	0.139	0.195
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.065	0.010	0.156	1.315	1.147	783	783	0.045	0.085
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.057	0.011	0.196	1.820	1.349	783	783	0.035	0.079
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.070	0.020	0.290	2.076	1.441	712	330	0.029	0.110
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.080	0.018	0.224	1.454	1.206	730	335	0.044	0.116
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.068	0.016	0.230	1.268	1.126	712	328	0.037	0.100
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.185	0.024	0.132	1.291	1.136	712	328	0.136	0.234
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.763	0.018	0.023	1.169	1.081	657	661	0.728	0.799
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.096	0.014	0.150	1.077	1.038	452	451	0.067	0.125
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.674	0.047	0.070	2.039	1.428	203	204	0.580	0.768

Table SE.1R: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
School readiness	LN.3	0.829	0.025	0.031	0.907	0.952	206	199	0.778	0.880
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.886	0.021	0.024	0.849	0.921	196	193	0.844	0.929
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.943	0.009	0.009	1.923	1.387	1,335	1,374	0.926	0.961
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.054	0.008	0.158	1.948	1.396	1,335	1,374	0.037	0.071
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.823	0.022	0.027	1.726	1.314	499	510	0.779	0.868
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.940	0.009	0.010	1.103	1.050	752	767	0.922	0.958
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.052	0.009	0.171	1.225	1.107	752	767	0.034	0.070
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.950	0.014	0.015	1.919	1.385	447	449	0.921	0.978
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.878	0.021	0.023	2.374	1.541	583	607	0.837	0.919
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.056	0.013	0.242	2.090	1.446	583	607	0.029	0.083
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.823	0.022	0.027	1.726	1.314	499	510	0.779	0.868
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.382	0.032	0.084	3.055	1.748	685	696	0.317	0.446
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.521	0.033	0.064	3.055	1.748	685	696	0.455	0.587
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.729	0.030	0.041	0.841	0.917	190	191	0.670	0.788
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.921	0.012	0.013	2.345	1.531	1,275	1,275	0.898	0.944
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.916	0.012	0.014	2.550	1.597	1,275	1,275	0.891	0.941
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.654	0.015	0.023	1.514	1.230	2,487	1,575	0.625	0.684
Child labour	PR.3	0.041	0.010	0.238	2.427	1.558	2,221	1,001	0.022	0.061
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.109	0.018	0.166	1.328	1.152	392	395	0.073	0.145
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.448	0.031	0.069	1.538	1.240	392	395	0.386	0.511
Safety	PR.14	0.851	0.011	0.013	1.221	1.105	1,275	1,275	0.828	0.873
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.988	0.003	0.003	1.878	1.370	8,695	1,855	0.981	0.995
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.943	0.014	0.015	6.675	2.584	8,695	1,855	0.915	0.971
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.847	0.016	0.019	3.781	1.944	8,695	1,855	0.815	0.880
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.852	0.016	0.019	3.825	1.956	8,695	1,855	0.819	0.884
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.980	0.006	0.006	0.845	0.919	2,146	456	0.969	0.992
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.808	0.023	0.028	1.541	1.242	2,148	457	0.762	0.854
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.957	0.010	0.011	4.724	2.173	8,618	1,845	0.936	0.977
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.934	0.011	0.011	3.461	1.860	8,695	1,855	0.912	0.955
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.894	0.015	0.017	4.595	2.144	8,695	1,855	0.864	0.925
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.304	0.023	0.074	1.573	1.254	3,153	656	0.259	0.349
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.113	0.015	0.135	4.321	2.079	8,695	1,855	0.082	0.143
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.032	0.007	0.229	3.214	1.793	8,695	1,855	0.017	0.047
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.802	0.012	0.015	1.749	1.322	8,695	1,855	0.777	0.826
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.862	0.012	0.014	4.353	2.086	3,285	3,349	0.837	0.886
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.142	0.012	0.085	1.524	1.234	1,275	1,275	0.118	0.166
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.321	0.014	0.043	1.644	1.282	1,851	1,852	0.293	0.348
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.384	0.020	0.052	1.233	1.110	713	730	0.344	0.424
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.167	0.015	0.090	2.998	1.731	1,855	1,855	0.137	0.197
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.167	0.015	0.090	2.998	1.731	1,855	1,855	0.137	0.197
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.684	0.014	0.020	1.183	1.088	1,372	1,368	0.657	0.712

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.917	0.014	0.015	3.633	1.906	6,504	1,389	0.889	0.945
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.744	0.028	0.037	5.600	2.366	6,484	1,382	0.688	0.799
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.201	0.024	0.119	2.439	1.562	3,142	691	0.153	0.248
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.255	0.028	0.109	5.621	2.371	6,504	1,389	0.200	0.311
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.799	0.024	0.030	2.439	1.562	3,142	691	0.752	0.847
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.283	0.029	0.102	5.743	2.397	6,496	1,386	0.225	0.341
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.782	0.040	0.051	1.189	1.091	615	130	0.703	0.862
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.991	0.003	0.003	1.800	1.342	6,487	1,386	0.985	0.998
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.279	0.028	0.100	5.314	2.305	6,504	1,389	0.223	0.334
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.884	0.017	0.020	4.040	2.010	6,479	1,383	0.850	0.919
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.133	0.032	0.243	0.993	0.997	516	111	0.068	0.197
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.997	0.003	0.003	1.128	1.062	2,724	582	0.992	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.478	0.019	0.039	1.418	1.191	1,016	1,014	0.441	0.516
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.220	0.023	0.103	2.285	1.512	768	759	0.175	0.266
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.896	0.017	0.019	0.843	0.918	280	279	0.863	0.930
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	280	279	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.136	0.010	0.072	0.813	0.902	960	988	0.117	0.156
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.815	0.017	0.021	1.984	1.408	960	988	0.780	0.849
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	0.026	0.009	0.368	0.504	0.710	131	143	0.007	0.044
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.497	0.020	0.040	2.433	1.560	6,482	6,612	0.457	0.536
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.909	0.021	0.023	0.654	0.808	129	127	0.867	0.950
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.658	0.036	0.055	0.745	0.863	129	127	0.585	0.731
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.665	0.036	0.055	0.749	0.865	129	127	0.592	0.737
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.604	0.036	0.059	0.675	0.821	129	127	0.533	0.676
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.665	0.036	0.055	0.749	0.865	129	127	0.592	0.737
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.658	0.040	0.061	0.893	0.945	129	127	0.578	0.738
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.717	0.040	0.056	1.102	1.050	134	139	0.636	0.797
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.717	0.040	0.056	1.102	1.050	134	139	0.636	0.797
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.555	0.054	0.098	1.639	1.280	134	139	0.446	0.663
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.286	0.045	0.156	1.340	1.158	134	139	0.197	0.375
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.475	0.055	0.117	1.698	1.303	134	139	0.365	0.586
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.227	0.028	0.122	1.221	1.105	280	279	0.172	0.283
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.069	0.017	0.246	0.358	0.598	82	81	0.035	0.103
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.108	0.017	0.154	1.763	1.328	607	614	0.075	0.142
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.168	0.018	0.109	1.402	1.184	578	587	0.131	0.204
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.057	0.011	0.195	1.328	1.152	572	576	0.035	0.080
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.052	0.012	0.226	1.597	1.264	572	576	0.028	0.075
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.075	0.025	0.336	2.093	1.447	494	231	0.024	0.125
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.080	0.022	0.272	1.517	1.231	513	237	0.037	0.124
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.062	0.021	0.341	1.774	1.332	495	230	0.020	0.105
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.189	0.031	0.165	1.461	1.209	495	230	0.127	0.252
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.768	0.022	0.029	1.414	1.189	496	500	0.723	0.813
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.095	0.016	0.170	1.049	1.024	344	343	0.063	0.128
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.633	0.055	0.088	1.906	1.381	142	145	0.522	0.744
School readiness	LN.3	0.809	0.029	0.035	0.789	0.888	155	150	0.752	0.866
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.898	0.024	0.027	0.917	0.958	146	146	0.850	0.946

Table SE.2R: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.942	0.011	0.011	2.156	1.468	979	1,023	0.920	0.963
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.058	0.011	0.184	2.128	1.459	979	1,023	0.036	0.079
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.822	0.026	0.031	1.863	1.365	395	411	0.770	0.873
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.938	0.012	0.012	1.305	1.143	551	569	0.915	0.961
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.059	0.012	0.197	1.374	1.172	551	569	0.036	0.082
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.950	0.017	0.017	1.980	1.407	339	343	0.917	0.983
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.875	0.022	0.025	1.953	1.397	428	454	0.832	0.919
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.056	0.014	0.253	1.727	1.314	428	454	0.028	0.085
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.822	0.026	0.031	1.863	1.365	395	411	0.770	0.873
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.395	0.038	0.097	3.417	1.848	538	552	0.318	0.472
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.514	0.040	0.078	3.571	1.890	538	552	0.433	0.594
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.734	0.034	0.046	0.854	0.924	146	146	0.667	0.802
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.926	0.013	0.014	2.509	1.584	960	988	0.900	0.953
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.923	0.014	0.015	2.671	1.634	960	988	0.895	0.950
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.661	0.017	0.025	1.425	1.194	1,841	1,173	0.628	0.694
Child labour	PR.3	0.030	0.010	0.342	2.743	1.656	1,654	751	0.010	0.051
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.104	0.020	0.192	1.227	1.108	284	288	0.064	0.144
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.426	0.037	0.087	1.615	1.271	284	288	0.351	0.500
Safety	PR.14	0.835	0.015	0.018	1.536	1.239	960	988	0.806	0.865
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.002	0.002	0.724	0.851	6,504	1,389	0.989	0.997
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.962	0.008	0.009	2.593	1.610	6,504	1,389	0.946	0.979
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.864	0.017	0.019	3.226	1.796	6,504	1,389	0.831	0.897
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.866	0.017	0.019	3.312	1.820	6,504	1,389	0.832	0.899
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.996	0.002	0.002	0.417	0.646	1,593	336	0.991	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.843	0.025	0.030	1.606	1.267	1,593	336	0.793	0.893
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.963	0.010	0.010	3.657	1.912	6,465	1,384	0.944	0.982
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.964	0.007	0.008	2.140	1.463	6,504	1,389	0.949	0.978
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.931	0.008	0.009	1.419	1.191	6,504	1,389	0.915	0.947
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.287	0.032	0.113	1.786	1.337	1,699	349	0.223	0.352
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.090	0.018	0.197	5.357	2.314	6,504	1,389	0.055	0.126
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.026	0.009	0.330	4.081	2.020	6,504	1,389	0.009	0.044
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.790	0.015	0.019	1.861	1.364	6,504	1,389	0.760	0.820
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.851	0.015	0.018	4.725	2.174	2,437	2,513	0.820	0.882
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.128	0.014	0.106	1.623	1.274	960	988	0.101	0.155
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.305	0.016	0.053	1.714	1.309	1,375	1,386	0.273	0.338
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.378	0.021	0.056	1.107	1.052	558	582	0.335	0.420
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.157	0.013	0.081	1.681	1.297	1,379	1,389	0.132	0.182
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.157	0.013	0.081	1.681	1.297	1,379	1,389	0.132	0.182
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.693	0.013	0.019	0.833	0.913	1,016	1,014	0.666	0.719

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.859	0.043	0.050	7.140	2.672	2,191	466	0.773	0.945
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.509	0.063	0.123	7.287	2.699	2,186	462	0.383	0.635
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.323	0.047	0.145	1.911	1.382	904	191	0.229	0.417
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.490	0.063	0.128	7.317	2.705	2,191	466	0.365	0.615
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.677	0.047	0.069	1.911	1.382	904	191	0.583	0.771
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.202	0.075	0.370	16.081	4.010	2,191	466	0.053	0.351
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	(0.624)	(0.099)	(0.159)	(1.134)	(1.065)	157	28	(0.425)	(0.822)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.985	0.006	0.006	1.001	1.001	2,177	463	0.974	0.996
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.177	0.066	0.372	13.901	3.728	2,191	466	0.045	0.309
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.740	0.068	0.092	11.168	3.342	2,180	463	0.603	0.876
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	(0.218)	(0.055)	(0.252)	(0.728)	(0.853)	219	42	(0.108)	(0.328)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.983	0.010	0.011	0.942	0.971	782	148	0.962	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.453	0.033	0.074	1.597	1.264	357	354	0.386	0.520
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.169	0.029	0.171	1.497	1.223	251	251	0.111	0.228
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.921	0.019	0.021	0.550	0.741	112	109	0.882	0.959
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.991	0.009	0.009	0.989	0.994	112	109	0.972	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.150	0.026	0.174	1.533	1.238	315	287	0.098	0.203
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.832	0.030	0.036	1.883	1.372	315	287	0.771	0.893
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	47	46	(0.000)	(0.000)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.574	0.045	0.078	4.464	2.113	2,188	2,156	0.484	0.663
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.810	0.080	0.099	2.282	1.511	58	56	0.651	0.970
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.657	0.098	0.149	2.349	1.533	58	56	0.460	0.853
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.657	0.098	0.149	2.349	1.533	58	56	0.460	0.853
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.657	0.098	0.149	2.349	1.533	58	56	0.460	0.853
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.657	0.098	0.149	2.349	1.533	58	56	0.460	0.853
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.638	0.102	0.159	2.455	1.567	58	56	0.434	0.841
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	(0.650)	(0.034)	(0.053)	(0.238)	(0.487)	47	47	(0.581)	(0.718)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	(0.650)	(0.034)	(0.053)	(0.238)	(0.487)	47	47	(0.581)	(0.718)
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	(0.585)	(0.031)	(0.053)	(0.185)	(0.430)	47	47	(0.523)	(0.647)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	(0.337)	(0.032)	(0.095)	(0.213)	(0.461)	47	47	(0.273)	(0.401)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	(0.482)	(0.040)	(0.084)	(0.302)	(0.549)	47	47	(0.401)	(0.563)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.298	0.050	0.167	1.272	1.128	112	109	0.198	0.397
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.053)	(0.028)	(0.522)	(0.517)	(0.719)	37	35	(0.000)	(0.108)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.079	0.014	0.181	0.620	0.788	224	221	0.051	0.108
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.165	0.017	0.105	0.460	0.679	215	211	0.130	0.200
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.085	0.021	0.251	1.211	1.100	211	207	0.043	0.128
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.071	0.026	0.369	2.152	1.467	211	207	0.019	0.124
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.059	0.034	0.570	1.990	1.411	218	99	0.000	0.126
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.079	0.031	0.394	1.297	1.139	217	98	0.017	0.142
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.082	0.017	0.212	0.388	0.623	217	98	0.047	0.116
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.175	0.036	0.208	0.892	0.944	217	98	0.102	0.248
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.750	0.023	0.031	0.458	0.677	161	161	0.704	0.796
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.097	0.031	0.318	1.160	1.077	107	108	0.035	0.159
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.772	0.086	0.111	2.423	1.557	60	59	0.601	0.944
School readiness	LN.3	(0.891)	(0.057)	(0.063)	(1.578)	(1.256)	51	49	(0.778)	(1.000)
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	(0.851)	(0.044)	(0.051)	(0.687)	(0.829)	49	47	(0.764)	(0.938)

Table SE.3R: Sampling errors: Other

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.948	0.013	0.014	1.211	1.100	356	351	0.922	0.974
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.042	0.012	0.285	1.247	1.117	356	351	0.018	0.066
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.831	0.041	0.050	1.199	1.095	103	99	0.748	0.914
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.945	0.012	0.012	0.507	0.712	200	198	0.922	0.968
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.033	0.010	0.306	0.634	0.796	200	198	0.013	0.054
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.948	0.028	0.030	1.704	1.305	108	106	0.892	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.884	0.048	0.055	3.459	1.860	155	153	0.787	0.981
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.054	0.032	0.594	3.030	1.741	155	153	0.000	0.117
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.831	0.041	0.050	1.199	1.095	103	99	0.748	0.914
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.333	0.048	0.144	1.472	1.213	147	144	0.237	0.429
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.547	0.044	0.081	1.129	1.062	147	144	0.459	0.636
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	(0.712)	(0.060)	(0.084)	(0.768)	(0.877)	44	45	(0.593)	(0.832)
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.905	0.023	0.026	1.820	1.349	315	287	0.858	0.952
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.896	0.026	0.029	2.119	1.456	315	287	0.844	0.949
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.636	0.031	0.049	1.679	1.296	646	402	0.574	0.698
Child labour	PR.3	0.072	0.024	0.334	2.166	1.472	567	250	0.024	0.121
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.121	0.039	0.320	1.490	1.221	108	107	0.043	0.198
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.508	0.053	0.105	1.196	1.094	108	107	0.402	0.614
Safety	PR.14	0.897	0.012	0.013	0.424	0.651	315	287	0.873	0.920
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.974	0.012	0.013	2.765	1.663	2,191	466	0.950	0.999
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.886	0.048	0.054	10.721	3.274	2,191	466	0.790	0.983
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.797	0.040	0.051	4.697	2.167	2,191	466	0.716	0.878
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.810	0.039	0.049	4.697	2.167	2,191	466	0.731	0.889
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.937	0.023	0.024	1.050	1.025	553	120	0.891	0.983
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.707	0.043	0.061	1.079	1.039	555	121	0.620	0.793
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.938	0.029	0.031	6.743	2.597	2,153	461	0.879	0.996
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.846	0.039	0.046	5.486	2.342	2,191	466	0.768	0.924
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.787	0.058	0.073	9.224	3.037	2,191	466	0.671	0.902
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.324	0.030	0.093	1.262	1.123	1,454	307	0.264	0.384
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.180	0.026	0.147	2.214	1.488	2,191	466	0.127	0.233
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.049	0.012	0.253	1.533	1.238	2,191	466	0.024	0.074
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.836	0.021	0.025	1.455	1.206	2,191	466	0.795	0.877
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.891	0.020	0.022	3.392	1.842	847	836	0.852	0.931
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.183	0.025	0.138	1.220	1.105	315	287	0.133	0.234
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.365	0.027	0.074	1.445	1.202	476	466	0.311	0.419
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.408	0.054	0.131	1.744	1.321	155	148	0.301	0.516
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.197	0.046	0.233	6.201	2.490	476	466	0.105	0.288
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.197	0.046	0.233	6.201	2.490	476	466	0.105	0.288
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.661	0.036	0.055	2.085	1.444	357	354	0.589	0.734

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.4R: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.919	0.021	0.023	2.226	1.492	1,897	368	0.876	0.961
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.755	0.047	0.062	4.245	2.060	1,885	364	0.662	0.848
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.262	0.048	0.184	1.822	1.350	797	152	0.166	0.359
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.244	0.046	0.190	4.287	2.070	1,897	368	0.151	0.336
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.738	0.048	0.066	1.822	1.350	797	152	0.641	0.834
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.341	0.043	0.125	2.983	1.727	1,897	368	0.256	0.427
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.734	0.083	0.113	2.105	1.451	342	61	0.569	0.900
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.998	0.002	0.002	0.827	0.909	1,889	367	0.993	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.337	0.045	0.134	3.365	1.834	1,897	368	0.247	0.428
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.883	0.059	0.067	12.242	3.499	1,886	365	0.765	1.000
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	123	22	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.994	0.006	0.006	1.521	1.233	1,194	232	0.981	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.532	0.032	0.061	1.188	1.090	299	286	0.468	0.597
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.273	0.029	0.108	1.060	1.030	257	243	0.214	0.332
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.932	0.016	0.017	0.351	0.593	93	88	0.901	0.964
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	93	88	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.114	0.024	0.212	1.644	1.282	284	284	0.066	0.163
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.875	0.015	0.018	0.616	0.785	284	284	0.844	0.906
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	32	35	(0.000)	(0.000)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.458	0.046	0.101	3.798	1.949	1,883	1,850	0.365	0.550
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.941	0.029	0.031	0.737	0.858	52	50	0.883	0.999
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.724	0.072	0.099	1.260	1.123	52	50	0.581	0.868
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.741	0.071	0.096	1.302	1.141	52	50	0.598	0.884
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.707	0.068	0.096	1.103	1.050	52	50	0.571	0.844
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.741	0.071	0.096	1.302	1.141	52	50	0.598	0.884
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.718	0.070	0.097	1.183	1.088	52	50	0.578	0.858
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	(0.629)	(0.083)	(0.133)	(1.130)	(1.063)	40	39	(0.462)	(0.795)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	(0.629)	(0.083)	(0.133)	(1.130)	(1.063)	40	39	(0.462)	(0.795)
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	(0.505)	(0.117)	(0.232)	(2.084)	(1.444)	40	39	(0.271)	(0.740)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	(0.223)	(0.050)	(0.223)	(0.542)	(0.736)	40	39	(0.124)	(0.322)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	(0.467)	(0.105)	(0.224)	(1.675)	(1.294)	40	39	(0.258)	(0.677)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.209	0.034	0.164	0.616	0.785	93	88	0.141	0.277
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(0.039)	(0.017)	(0.440)	(0.204)	(0.452)	28	27	(0.005)	(0.073)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.083	0.021	0.255	1.062	1.031	192	182	0.041	0.125
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.229	0.034	0.149	1.125	1.061	182	172	0.161	0.297
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.043	0.020	0.459	1.631	1.277	181	171	0.004	0.083
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.136	0.034	0.249	1.664	1.290	181	171	0.068	0.204
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.035	0.031	0.875	1.546	1.243	138	56	0.000	0.097
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.112	0.057	0.506	1.772	1.331	138	56	0.000	0.225
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	141	56	0.000	0.000
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.167	0.080	0.475	2.501	1.582	141	56	0.008	0.327
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.847	0.040	0.048	1.708	1.307	139	138	0.766	0.927
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.153	0.036	0.236	0.979	0.989	98	99	0.081	0.224
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(0.463)	(0.170)	(0.368)	(4.204)	(2.050)	38	37	(0.122)	(0.804)
School readiness	LN.3	(0.743)	(0.074)	(0.100)	(1.293)	(1.137)	47	46	(0.595)	(0.891)
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	(0.920)	(0.044)	(0.048)	(1.195)	(1.093)	46	46	(0.832)	(1.000)

Table SE.4R: Sampling errors: Belgrade

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.963	0.012	0.012	1.267	1.126	335	331	0.939	0.986
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.040	0.011	0.282	1.096	1.047	335	331	0.018	0.063
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.813	0.036	0.044	0.960	0.980	110	113	0.741	0.885
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.965	0.013	0.013	0.828	0.910	175	173	0.940	0.991
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.035	0.013	0.366	0.828	0.910	175	173	0.009	0.060
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.968	0.025	0.026	2.198	1.483	114	109	0.917	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.880	0.038	0.043	2.169	1.473	159	158	0.804	0.956
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.046	0.023	0.504	1.929	1.389	159	158	0.000	0.093
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.813	0.036	0.044	0.960	0.980	110	113	0.741	0.885
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.294	0.043	0.145	1.443	1.201	167	165	0.208	0.379
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.639	0.042	0.066	1.262	1.123	167	165	0.555	0.724
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	(0.782)	(0.070)	(0.090)	(1.191)	(1.091)	43	42	(0.641)	(0.923)
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.922	0.013	0.014	0.698	0.835	284	284	0.896	0.949
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.922	0.013	0.014	0.698	0.835	284	284	0.896	0.949
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.688	0.029	0.041	1.304	1.142	598	344	0.631	0.745
Child labour	PR.3	0.012	0.009	0.759	1.499	1.224	527	216	0.000	0.030
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.063	0.016	0.263	0.434	0.659	98	95	0.030	0.096
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.398	0.066	0.166	1.709	1.307	98	95	0.266	0.530
Safety	PR.14	0.748	0.020	0.026	0.574	0.758	284	284	0.709	0.787
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.989	0.008	0.008	2.032	1.426	1,897	368	0.974	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.935	0.045	0.048	12.004	3.465	1,897	368	0.846	1.000
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.790	0.050	0.063	5.536	2.353	1,897	368	0.690	0.890
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.794	0.051	0.064	5.763	2.401	1,897	368	0.692	0.895
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	498	88	1.000	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.762	0.077	0.101	2.829	1.682	498	88	0.608	0.915
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.941	0.026	0.027	4.291	2.072	1,854	363	0.890	0.992
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.980	0.010	0.011	2.062	1.436	1,897	368	0.959	1.000
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.946	0.021	0.022	3.213	1.793	1,897	368	0.903	0.988
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.186	0.043	0.229	2.362	1.537	1,035	198	0.100	0.271
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.239	0.064	0.268	8.278	2.877	1,897	368	0.111	0.367
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.034	0.019	0.548	3.909	1.977	1,897	368	0.000	0.072
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.760	0.029	0.038	1.656	1.287	1,897	368	0.702	0.817
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.859	0.025	0.030	3.979	1.995	762	751	0.808	0.910
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.136	0.026	0.190	1.617	1.271	284	284	0.085	0.188
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.227	0.026	0.113	1.368	1.170	375	368	0.176	0.278
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.298	0.040	0.133	1.727	1.314	228	232	0.219	0.377
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.079	0.021	0.263	2.184	1.478	375	368	0.037	0.121
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.079	0.021	0.263	2.184	1.478	375	368	0.037	0.121
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.776	0.018	0.024	0.548	0.740	299	286	0.739	0.812

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.5R: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.931	0.030	0.032	3.779	1.944	1,164	272	0.871	0.991
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.552	0.043	0.077	2.000	1.414	1,162	271	0.467	0.638
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.447	0.044	0.099	0.964	0.982	550	122	0.359	0.536
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.447	0.043	0.095	1.988	1.410	1,164	272	0.362	0.532
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.553	0.044	0.080	0.964	0.982	550	122	0.464	0.641
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.119	0.017	0.143	0.748	0.865	1,164	272	0.085	0.153
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	98	19	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.990	0.006	0.006	0.956	0.977	1,164	272	0.978	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.114	0.019	0.163	0.931	0.965	1,164	272	0.077	0.151
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.792	0.051	0.064	4.198	2.049	1,153	269	0.690	0.894
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	(0.301)	(0.073)	(0.242)	(0.628)	(0.793)	139	26	(0.155)	(0.446)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	705	160	1.000	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.487	0.062	0.127	2.712	1.647	181	178	0.363	0.611
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.244	0.065	0.267	2.971	1.724	133	130	0.113	0.374
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.927	0.022	0.024	0.458	0.677	66	65	0.883	0.971
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	66	65	1.000	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.155	0.034	0.219	1.428	1.195	176	163	0.087	0.223
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.887	0.027	0.031	1.190	1.091	176	163	0.833	0.941
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(0.047)	(0.007)	(0.156)	(0.035)	(0.186)	27	30	(0.032)	(0.061)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.532	0.027	0.051	0.770	0.878	1,164	1,149	0.478	0.587
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	(0.941)	(0.041)	(0.044)	(0.857)	(0.926)	30	29	(0.858)	(1.000)
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	(0.774)	(0.084)	(0.108)	(1.118)	(1.057)	30	29	(0.607)	(0.941)
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(0.774)	(0.084)	(0.108)	(1.118)	(1.057)	30	29	(0.607)	(0.941)
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	(0.740)	(0.081)	(0.110)	(0.959)	(0.979)	30	29	(0.578)	(0.903)
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	(0.774)	(0.084)	(0.108)	(1.118)	(1.057)	30	29	(0.607)	(0.941)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	(0.806)	(0.082)	(0.101)	(1.198)	(1.095)	30	29	(0.643)	(0.970)
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	22	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	22	(*)	(*)
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	22	(*)	(*)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	22	(*)	(*)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	22	(*)	(*)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.205	0.069	0.336	1.856	1.362	66	65	0.067	0.342
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	19	(*)	(*)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.070	0.015	0.216	0.425	0.652	126	122	0.040	0.100
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.120	0.013	0.107	0.183	0.427	123	118	0.094	0.146
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.045	0.016	0.347	0.649	0.805	120	115	0.014	0.076
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.027	0.017	0.625	1.253	1.119	120	115	0.000	0.062
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	(0.167)	(0.115)	(0.690)	(4.108)	(2.027)	97	44	(0.000)	(0.398)
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	(0.173)	(0.087)	(0.505)	(2.400)	(1.549)	103	46	(0.000)	(0.348)
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	(0.072)	(0.055)	(0.756)	(1.911)	(1.382)	97	44	(0.000)	(0.181)
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	(0.141)	(0.046)	(0.328)	(0.763)	(0.873)	97	44	(0.048)	(0.234)
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.884	0.019	0.021	0.257	0.507	80	76	0.847	0.922
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.157	0.055	0.353	1.160	1.077	53	51	0.046	0.268
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	17	(*)	(*)
School readiness	LN.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	21	(*)	(*)
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	21	(*)	(*)

Table SE.5R: Sampling errors: Vojvodina

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.896	0.022	0.024	0.837	0.915	163	164	0.852	0.940
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.083	0.028	0.330	1.618	1.272	163	164	0.028	0.139
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.872	0.020	0.022	0.254	0.504	75	75	0.833	0.911
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.883	0.024	0.028	0.527	0.726	93	92	0.834	0.932
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.081	0.027	0.333	0.896	0.946	93	92	0.027	0.136
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.921	0.023	0.025	0.375	0.612	52	53	0.875	0.967
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.827	0.042	0.051	0.872	0.934	70	72	0.743	0.911
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.086	0.034	0.396	1.050	1.025	70	72	0.018	0.154
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.872	0.020	0.022	0.254	0.504	75	75	0.833	0.911
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.322	0.057	0.178	1.285	1.134	84	86	0.207	0.437
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.623	0.055	0.089	1.114	1.056	84	86	0.512	0.734
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	23	(*)	(*)
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.894	0.032	0.036	1.772	1.331	176	163	0.830	0.958
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.886	0.036	0.041	2.075	1.440	176	163	0.814	0.958
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.717	0.047	0.066	2.138	1.462	314	194	0.622	0.812
Child labour	PR.3	0.069	0.019	0.278	0.707	0.841	268	125	0.031	0.107
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	(0.149)	(0.039)	(0.263)	(0.568)	(0.754)	52	48	(0.071)	(0.228)
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	(0.580)	(0.102)	(0.175)	(1.997)	(1.413)	52	48	(0.377)	(0.784)
Safety	PR.14	0.804	0.018	0.022	0.322	0.567	176	163	0.769	0.839
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.965	0.012	0.012	1.140	1.068	1,164	272	0.941	0.989
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.838	0.044	0.052	3.817	1.954	1,164	272	0.751	0.926
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.896	0.017	0.019	0.879	0.938	1,164	272	0.861	0.930
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.897	0.018	0.020	0.902	0.950	1,164	272	0.862	0.932
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	1.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	328	73	1.000	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.822	0.059	0.071	1.687	1.299	328	73	0.704	0.939
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.938	0.027	0.029	3.476	1.864	1,154	271	0.883	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.881	0.036	0.041	3.407	1.846	1,164	272	0.809	0.954
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.838	0.030	0.035	1.747	1.322	1,164	272	0.779	0.897
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.305	0.029	0.095	0.645	0.803	713	164	0.247	0.363
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.231	0.038	0.164	2.190	1.480	1,164	272	0.155	0.306
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.078	0.020	0.255	1.498	1.224	1,164	272	0.038	0.118
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.742	0.033	0.045	1.588	1.260	1,164	272	0.675	0.809
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.843	0.026	0.031	2.061	1.436	414	414	0.791	0.894
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.123	0.021	0.167	0.636	0.797	176	163	0.082	0.164
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.265	0.027	0.103	1.038	1.019	286	272	0.210	0.320
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.379	0.034	0.090	0.794	0.891	159	160	0.310	0.447
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.108	0.019	0.175	1.010	1.005	286	272	0.070	0.146
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.108	0.019	0.175	1.010	1.005	286	272	0.070	0.146
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.721	0.042	0.058	1.542	1.242	181	178	0.638	0.805

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.6R: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.928	0.013	0.014	0.615	0.784	940	232	0.901	0.954
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.650	0.055	0.084	3.029	1.740	935	230	0.541	0.760
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.324	0.051	0.158	1.190	1.091	445	101	0.222	0.426
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.348	0.055	0.158	3.086	1.757	940	232	0.238	0.458
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.676	0.051	0.076	1.190	1.091	445	101	0.574	0.778
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.210	0.045	0.215	2.831	1.683	940	232	0.120	0.300
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	83	21	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.983	0.010	0.010	1.390	1.179	936	231	0.963	1.000
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.192	0.044	0.229	2.874	1.695	940	232	0.104	0.280
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.877	0.031	0.035	2.076	1.441	940	232	0.815	0.939
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	6	(*)	(*)
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.974	0.005	0.005	0.066	0.257	298	76	0.965	0.984
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.376	0.040	0.107	1.040	1.020	142	152	0.296	0.457
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.305	0.082	0.268	3.675	1.917	112	118	0.142	0.468
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	(0.938)	(0.031)	(0.033)	(0.598)	(0.773)	34	38	(0.876)	(0.999)
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	(1.000)	(0.000)	(0.000)	na	na	34	38	(1.000)	(1.000)
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.119	0.038	0.318	1.974	1.405	131	146	0.043	0.194
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.840	0.047	0.056	2.418	1.555	131	146	0.746	0.935
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	17	(*)	(*)
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.478	0.055	0.116	3.260	1.805	940	1,018	0.367	0.589
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	16	(*)	(*)
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	16	(*)	(*)
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	16	(*)	(*)
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	16	(*)	(*)
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	16	(*)	(*)
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	16	(*)	(*)
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	18	(*)	(*)
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	(0.222)	(0.093)	(0.417)	(1.838)	(1.356)	34	38	(0.037)	(0.407)
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	13	(*)	(*)
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.117	0.045	0.383	1.516	1.231	70	79	0.027	0.207
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.100	0.049	0.486	1.862	1.365	64	72	0.003	0.197
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.140	0.054	0.384	1.659	1.288	64	70	0.033	0.248
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.105	0.031	0.294	0.701	0.837	64	70	0.043	0.167
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	(0.070)	(0.049)	(0.705)	(1.410)	(1.188)	82	39	(0.000)	(0.168)
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	(0.022)	(0.020)	(0.915)	(0.720)	(0.849)	82	39	(0.000)	(0.063)
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	(0.134)	(0.036)	(0.271)	(0.431)	(0.657)	82	39	(0.062)	(0.207)
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	(0.222)	(0.067)	(0.304)	(1.001)	(1.001)	82	39	(0.087)	(0.357)
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.904	0.052	0.057	1.985	1.409	60	66	0.800	1.000
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	(0.158)	(0.053)	(0.337)	(0.919)	(0.959)	42	44	(0.052)	(0.265)
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	24	(*)	(*)
School readiness	LN.3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	16	(*)	(*)
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	14	(*)	(*)

Table SE.6R: Sampling errors: Sumadija and Western Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.993	0.006	0.006	0.736	0.858	139	144	0.982	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	139	144	0.000	0.000
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.841	0.078	0.093	2.571	1.604	47	57	0.684	0.998
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.987	0.003	0.003	0.048	0.219	71	73	0.981	0.993
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	71	73	0.000	0.000
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.993	0.008	0.008	0.478	0.691	51	58	0.977	1.000
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.959	0.027	0.028	1.286	1.134	68	71	0.906	1.000
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	68	71	0.000	0.000
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.841	0.078	0.093	2.571	1.604	47	57	0.684	0.998
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.472	0.084	0.177	2.166	1.472	63	78	0.305	0.640
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.394	0.059	0.151	1.137	1.066	63	78	0.275	0.512
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	(0.742)	(0.058)	(0.078)	(0.457)	(0.676)	24	27	(0.626)	(0.858)
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.948	0.022	0.023	1.406	1.186	131	146	0.905	0.992
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.948	0.022	0.023	1.406	1.186	131	146	0.905	0.992
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.606	0.040	0.067	1.160	1.077	250	171	0.525	0.687
Child labour	PR.3	0.014	0.012	0.833	1.197	1.094	227	119	0.000	0.038
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	(0.041)	(0.037)	(0.896)	(1.632)	(1.278)	43	48	(0.000)	(0.116)
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	(0.249)	(0.076)	(0.305)	(1.444)	(1.202)	43	48	(0.097)	(0.400)
Safety	PR.14	0.915	0.025	0.027	1.146	1.070	131	146	0.865	0.964
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.006	0.006	1.420	1.192	940	232	0.980	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.953	0.027	0.029	3.855	1.964	940	232	0.899	1.000
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.793	0.071	0.090	7.199	2.683	940	232	0.650	0.936
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.795	0.072	0.090	7.332	2.708	940	232	0.651	0.939
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.976	0.026	0.027	1.578	1.256	208	56	0.923	1.000
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.732	0.063	0.087	1.144	1.070	210	57	0.605	0.859
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.973	0.008	0.009	0.626	0.791	940	232	0.957	0.990
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.943	0.016	0.017	1.091	1.044	940	232	0.911	0.975
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.919	0.026	0.029	2.158	1.469	940	232	0.866	0.972
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.258	0.026	0.099	0.289	0.538	357	85	0.207	0.310
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.122	0.018	0.146	0.679	0.824	940	232	0.086	0.157
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.004	0.004	0.965	0.904	0.951	940	232	0.000	0.012
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.783	0.044	0.056	2.609	1.615	940	232	0.696	0.871
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.827	0.055	0.067	7.420	2.724	323	351	0.717	0.937
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.137	0.049	0.359	2.973	1.724	131	146	0.039	0.235
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.295	0.034	0.114	1.250	1.118	217	232	0.228	0.362
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.342	0.034	0.098	0.377	0.614	66	76	0.274	0.409
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.203	0.028	0.138	1.121	1.059	217	232	0.147	0.260
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.203	0.028	0.138	1.121	1.059	217	232	0.147	0.260
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.701	0.017	0.025	0.219	0.468	142	152	0.666	0.736

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable
[( )] A figure in parentheses is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases.
[(*)] An asterisk denotes that the figure is based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.7R: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Sample coverage and characteristics of the respondents										
Access to consistent sources of electricity	SR.1	0.884	0.026	0.029	6.339	2.518	4,694	983	0.833	0.936
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.601	0.696	0.042	0.060	8.116	2.849	4,689	979	0.612	0.780
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking	SR.S601	0.143	0.031	0.215	3.924	1.981	2,255	507	0.082	0.205
Primary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.304	0.042	0.138	8.141	2.853	4,694	983	0.220	0.388
Secondary reliance on solid fuels for cooking	-	0.857	0.031	0.036	3.924	1.981	2,255	507	0.795	0.918
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.602	0.277	0.049	0.177	11.787	3.433	4,686	980	0.179	0.376
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space heating	SR.S602	0.817	0.038	0.046	0.531	0.729	250	57	0.741	0.892
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for lighting	SR.603	0.988	0.005	0.005	1.735	1.317	4,676	979	0.979	0.997
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating, and lighting	SR.604	0.266	0.044	0.167	9.950	3.154	4,694	983	0.177	0.355
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S605	0.842	0.030	0.035	6.556	2.560	4,679	980	0.782	0.902
Secondary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for water heating for dishwashing and bathroom use	SR.S606	0.124	0.035	0.281	1.097	1.048	456	99	0.054	0.194
Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for space cooling	SR.S607	0.994	0.005	0.005	1.261	1.123	1,308	262	0.984	1.000
Thrive — Reproductive, maternal, newborn, and adult health										
Contraceptive prevalence rate	TM.3	0.462	0.021	0.046	1.350	1.162	750	752	0.420	0.504
Need for family planning satisfied with modern contraception	TM.4	0.145	0.020	0.140	1.717	1.310	516	519	0.104	0.185
Antenatal care coverage (at least four times by any provider)	TM.5b	0.876	0.024	0.028	1.048	1.024	199	197	0.828	0.924
Skilled attendant at delivery	TM.9	0.995	0.005	0.005	1.021	1.010	199	197	0.984	1.000
Symptoms of depression and anxiety, and functional limitations	TM.701	0.090	0.009	0.102	0.710	0.843	685	682	0.072	0.109
Someone to talk to about mental health	TM.705	0.774	0.026	0.033	2.590	1.610	685	682	0.722	0.826
Care-seeking for mental health	TM.706	0.000	0.000	0.000	na	na	62	66	0.000	0.000
Food Insecurity Experience	TM.707	0.543	0.027	0.051	3.472	1.863	4,682	4,751	0.488	0.598
Thrive — Child health, nutrition, and development										
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	TC.1	0.814	0.053	0.065	1.618	1.272	91	88	0.708	0.920
Polio immunization coverage	TC.2	0.576	0.063	0.110	1.431	1.196	91	88	0.449	0.703
Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage	TC.3	0.576	0.063	0.110	1.431	1.196	91	88	0.449	0.703
Hepatitis B immunization coverage	TC.4	0.521	0.063	0.122	1.397	1.182	91	88	0.394	0.648
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	TC.5	0.576	0.063	0.110	1.431	1.196	91	88	0.449	0.703
Pneumococcal (Conjugate) immunization coverage	TC.S1	0.557	0.070	0.125	1.722	1.312	91	88	0.417	0.697
Rubella immunization coverage	TC.8	0.674	0.033	0.049	0.525	0.725	101	107	0.608	0.740
Measles immunization coverage	TC.S2	0.674	0.033	0.049	0.525	0.725	101	107	0.608	0.740
Full immunization coverage (basic antigens)	TC.11a	0.493	0.042	0.086	0.765	0.875	101	107	0.408	0.578
Full immunization coverage (all antigens)	TC.11b	0.222	0.047	0.213	1.370	1.170	101	107	0.128	0.317
Full immunization coverage (all antigens (excluding revaccination doses)	-	0.398	0.043	0.109	0.831	0.912	101	107	0.312	0.485
Early initiation of breastfeeding	TC.31	0.284	0.035	0.124	1.193	1.092	199	197	0.214	0.354
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	TC.32	0.084	0.028	0.333	0.572	0.756	58	57	0.028	0.141
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.44a	0.114	0.021	0.180	1.895	1.377	442	452	0.073	0.156
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.45a	0.164	0.020	0.121	1.254	1.120	425	436	0.124	0.204
Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.46a	0.068	0.015	0.216	1.461	1.209	418	427	0.039	0.098
Overweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	TC.47a	0.024	0.006	0.247	0.632	0.795	418	427	0.012	0.035
Low weight-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.713a	0.058	0.021	0.358	1.496	1.223	394	191	0.016	0.099
Low height-for-age (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.712a	0.057	0.015	0.256	0.767	0.876	406	194	0.028	0.086
Thinness prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.710a	0.078	0.024	0.312	1.550	1.245	391	189	0.029	0.127
Overweight prevalence (age 5–9 years) (moderate and severe)	TC.711a	0.195	0.028	0.145	0.960	0.980	391	189	0.138	0.251
Early childhood development index 2030	TC.53	0.685	0.022	0.033	0.880	0.938	378	381	0.640	0.730
Learn and acquire skills										
Attendance to early childhood education	LN.1	0.052	0.015	0.293	1.201	1.096	259	257	0.021	0.082
Participation rate in organised learning (adjusted)	LN.2	0.719	0.047	0.066	1.381	1.175	125	126	0.625	0.814
School readiness	LN.3	0.883	0.022	0.024	0.515	0.718	121	116	0.840	0.926
Net intake rate in primary education	LN.4	0.892	0.030	0.034	1.028	1.014	114	112	0.832	0.952

Table SE.7R: Sampling errors: Southern and Eastern Serbia

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*), and confidence intervals for selected SDG and MICS indicators, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	MICS Indicator	Value (*r*)	Standard error (*se*)	Coefficient of variation (*se/r*)	Design effect (*deff*)	Square root of design effect (*deft*)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
									Lower bound r – 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted) — national education system	LN.S5a	0.935	0.015	0.016	2.662	1.632	698	735	0.906	0.965
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age — national education system	LN.S6a	0.064	0.014	0.218	2.377	1.542	698	735	0.036	0.091
Completion rate (Primary) — national education system	LN.S8a	0.811	0.036	0.044	2.217	1.489	266	265	0.739	0.883
Primary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5a	0.934	0.015	0.016	1.559	1.249	412	429	0.904	0.964
Out-of-school rate for children of primary school age	LN.6a	0.062	0.014	0.231	1.502	1.225	412	429	0.033	0.090
Completion rate (Primary)	LN.8a	0.938	0.025	0.026	2.405	1.551	230	229	0.888	0.987
Lower secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)	LN.5b	0.869	0.033	0.038	3.003	1.733	286	306	0.802	0.936
Out-of-school rate for children of lower secondary school age	LN.6b	0.067	0.023	0.341	2.525	1.589	286	306	0.021	0.112
Completion rate (Lower secondary)	LN.8b	0.811	0.036	0.044	2.217	1.489	266	265	0.739	0.883
Upper secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)[A]	LN.5c	0.420	0.051	0.121	3.858	1.964	370	367	0.318	0.521
Out-of-school rate for children of upper secondary school age[B]	LN.6c	0.466	0.053	0.114	4.124	2.031	370	367	0.360	0.572
Completion rate (Upper secondary)[C]	LN.8c	0.738	0.040	0.055	0.826	0.909	99	99	0.657	0.819
Ownership of mobile phone	LN.610a	0.922	0.018	0.020	3.200	1.789	685	682	0.886	0.959
Ownership of smartphone	LN.610b	0.915	0.020	0.022	3.438	1.854	685	682	0.876	0.955
Protected from violence and exploitation										
Violent discipline	PR.2	0.633	0.020	0.032	1.543	1.242	1,325	866	0.592	0.674
Child labour	PR.3	0.053	0.017	0.313	2.945	1.716	1,198	541	0.020	0.086
Child marriage (before age 15, women age 20–24)	PR.4a	0.136	0.033	0.241	1.855	1.362	199	204	0.070	0.201
Child marriage (before age 18, women age 20–24)	PR.4b	0.483	0.043	0.088	1.475	1.214	199	204	0.397	0.568
Safety	PR.14	0.893	0.014	0.016	1.395	1.181	685	682	0.865	0.921
Live in a safe and clean environment										
Use of at least basic drinking water services	WS.2	0.993	0.005	0.005	2.870	1.694	4,694	983	0.984	1.000
Use of improved drinking water sources on premises	WS.2a	0.970	0.014	0.015	6.866	2.620	4,694	983	0.942	0.999
Use of improved water source with water available when needed	WS.2b	0.869	0.016	0.019	2.314	1.521	4,694	983	0.836	0.902
Availability of drinking water in the last month	WS.3a	0.875	0.016	0.018	2.216	1.489	4,694	983	0.844	0.907
Use of improved water source free from faecal contamination	WS.4a	0.967	0.010	0.011	0.805	0.897	1,112	239	0.946	0.988
Use of safely managed drinking water services	WS.6	0.839	0.018	0.021	0.557	0.747	1,112	239	0.803	0.874
Handwashing facility with water and soap at home	WS.7	0.964	0.014	0.015	5.773	2.403	4,670	979	0.936	0.993
Use of improved sanitation facilities	WS.8	0.926	0.017	0.018	4.188	2.046	4,694	983	0.892	0.961
Use of at least basic sanitation services	WS.9	0.883	0.026	0.029	6.286	2.507	4,694	983	0.831	0.934
Safe disposal in situ of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities	WS.10	0.436	0.041	0.095	1.452	1.205	1,048	209	0.353	0.519
Removal of waste/excreta from improved on-site sanitation facilities for treatment off-site	WS.11	0.031	0.007	0.229	1.657	1.287	4,694	983	0.017	0.045
Safely managed on-site sanitation	WS.13	0.025	0.010	0.387	3.808	1.952	4,694	983	0.006	0.045
Equitable chance in life										
Population covered by social transfers	EQ.3	0.837	0.014	0.016	1.374	1.172	4,694	983	0.810	0.865
Children in the households that received any type of social transfers	EQ.5	0.873	0.016	0.019	4.391	2.095	1,786	1,833	0.841	0.906
Discrimination	EQ.7	0.150	0.017	0.113	1.533	1.238	685	682	0.116	0.183
Partial heating coverage	EQ.S6a	0.379	0.023	0.060	2.138	1.462	973	980	0.333	0.424
Partial cooling coverage	EQ.S7a	0.474	0.036	0.075	1.338	1.157	260	262	0.403	0.546
Partial heating coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S6b	0.210	0.025	0.121	3.840	1.960	977	983	0.159	0.261
Partial cooling coverage and energy efficiency upgrade time-gap	EQ.S7b	0.210	0.025	0.121	3.840	1.960	977	983	0.159	0.261
Decision-making on reproductive health	EQ.704	0.636	0.021	0.033	1.472	1.213	750	752	0.594	0.679

[A] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S5c "Secondary school net attendance rate (adjusted)" for the national education system.
[B] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S6c "Out-of-school rate for children of secondary school age" for the national education system.
[C] Corresponds to MICS indicator LN.S8c "Completion rate (Secondary)" for the national education system.
[na] not applicable

APPENDIX D DATA QUALITY

D.1 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE SERBIA MICS 2025

D.1.1 Age distribution

Table DQ.1.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Serbia, 2025

Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	87	0.9	74	0.7
1	69	0.8	82	0.8
2	61	0.7	77	0.8
3	127	1.4	121	1.2
4	123	1.3	130	1.3
5	87	0.9	92	0.9
6	88	1.0	85	0.8
7	100	1.1	85	0.8
8	117	1.3	94	0.9
9	89	1.0	71	0.7
10	116	1.3	80	0.8
11	87	0.9	83	0.8
12	89	1.0	72	0.7
13	94	1.0	83	0.8
14	58	0.6	69	0.7
15	134	1.4	164	1.6
16	112	1.2	114	1.1
17	142	1.5	148	1.5
18	110	1.2	96	1.0
19	96	1.0	105	1.0
20	117	1.3	157	1.6
21	149	1.6	141	1.4
22	129	1.4	128	1.3
23	124	1.3	110	1.1
24	186	2.0	121	1.2
25	75	0.8	171	1.7
26	81	0.9	137	1.4
27	92	1.0	109	1.1
28	85	0.9	115	1.1
29	91	1.0	97	1.0
30	109	1.2	118	1.2
31	91	1.0	85	0.9
32	102	1.1	98	1.0
33	106	1.1	118	1.2
34	102	1.1	96	1.0
35	103	1.1	115	1.1
36	101	1.1	118	1.2
37	105	1.1	124	1.2
38	102	1.1	106	1.1
39	121	1.3	105	1.0
40	111	1.2	173	1.7
41	116	1.3	99	1.0
42	149	1.6	153	1.5
43	85	0.9	130	1.3
44	136	1.5	156	1.6
45	144	1.6	202	2.0
46	145	1.6	140	1.4
47	125	1.4	180	1.8
48	132	1.4	179	1.8
49	158	1.7	229	2.3
50	160	1.7	117	1.2
51	123	1.3	87	0.9
52	123	1.3	114	1.1
53	131	1.4	113	1.1
54	135	1.5	129	1.3
55	116	1.3	90	0.9
56	135	1.5	95	0.9
57	104	1.1	92	0.9
58	97	1.0	126	1.3
59	95	1.0	138	1.4
60	99	1.1	126	1.3
61	107	1.2	125	1.2
62	133	1.4	124	1.2
63	118	1.3	113	1.1
64	116	1.3	122	1.2
65	130	1.4	158	1.6
66	100	1.1	114	1.1
67	151	1.6	176	1.8
68	94	1.0	112	1.1
69	120	1.3	132	1.3
70	149	1.6	136	1.3
71	128	1.4	177	1.8
72	114	1.2	139	1.4
73	129	1.4	126	1.3
74	107	1.2	129	1.3
75	124	1.3	144	1.4
76	80	0.9	129	1.3
77	96	1.0	95	0.9
78	78	0.8	93	0.9
79	50	0.5	70	0.7
80	42	0.5	58	0.6
81	33	0.4	64	0.6
82	45	0.5	60	0.6
83	39	0.4	56	0.6
84	30	0.3	34	0.3
85+	138	1.5	198	2.0
DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total		100.0		100.0

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/M, SR.5.2 and SR.5.3 where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/M, DQ.1.3 and DQ.1.4 similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2W: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10–54 years, interviewed women age 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Serbia, 2025

	Household population of women age 10–54 years	Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	386	na	na	na
15–19	627	545	12.6	86.9
20–24	658	601	13.9	91.3
25–29	629	582	13.5	92.6
30–34	515	486	11.3	94.3
35–39	568	539	12.5	94.9
40–44	712	677	15.7	95.1
45–49	930	885	20.5	95.1
50–54	561	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	4,638	4,314	100.0	93.0
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0.62	na	na	na
25–29 to 20–24	0.96	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.60	na	na	na

na not applicable

Table DQ.1.2M: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10–54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15–24 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Serbia, 2025

	Household population of men age 10–54 years		Interviewed men age 15–24 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10–14	444	236	na	na	na
15–19	594	430	396	46.2	92.1
20–24	706	499	461	53.8	92.5
25–29	424	202	na	na	na
30–34	510	263	na	na	na
35–39	533	257	na	na	na
40–44	597	310	na	na	na
45–49	704	398	na	na	na
50–54	672	344	na	na	na
Total (15–24)	1,300	929	857	100.0	92.3
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	0.75	0.55	na	na	na
15–19 to 20–24	0.84	0.86	na	na	na
20–24 to 25–29	1.67	2.47	na	na	na

na not applicable

Table DQ.1.3: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0–7 years, children age 0–4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia, 2025

	Household population of children 0–7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	161	153	17.1	95.2
1	151	139	15.5	92.2
2	138	132	14.7	95.5
3	248	233	25.9	93.6
4	253	240	26.8	95.0
5	179	na	na	na
6	174	na	na	na
7	185	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	951	897	100.0	94.3
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	0.92	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.71	na	na	na

na not applicable

Table DQ.1.4: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, per cent distribution of children selected for interview and number and per cent of children age 5–17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia, 2025

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Per cent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5–17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	452	na	na	na	na
4	434	na	na	na	na
5	293	7.4	115	7.4	94.7
6	243	7.1	115	7.4	97.8
7	256	6.9	108	6.9	94.9
8	237	8.7	134	8.6	93.5
9	196	5.7	85	5.4	90.3
10	226	7.7	123	7.9	96.4
11	199	5.9	95	6.1	97.1
12	172	5.3	84	5.4	97.2
13	182	5.3	78	5.0	89.1
14	138	4.9	76	4.9	94.0
15	292	11.0	173	11.1	94.8
16	211	10.6	162	10.4	92.9
17	270	13.5	209	13.4	93.6
18	197	na	na	na	na
19	184	na	na	na	na
20	232	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	2,915	100.0	1,558	100.0	94.3
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.48	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.95	1.03	na	na	na
Ratio of 10 to 9	1.15	0.74	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	2.12	2.25	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.73	na	na	na	na

A Number of cases is used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'.
na not applicable

D.1.2 Birth date and age reporting

Table DQ.2.1: Birth date and age reporting (household members)

Per cent distribution of household members by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	99.5	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	19,277
Area							
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11,932
Other	99.7	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	7,345
Region							
Belgrade	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,580
Vojvodina	99.3	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	4,805
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6,135
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3,757
Age							
0–4	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	951
5–14	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,739
15–24	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,585
25–49	99.6	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	6,121
50–64	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3,504
65–84	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,039
85+	96.4	1.4	0.0	2.0	0.1	100.0	336
DK/Missing	-	-	-	-	-	-	0

"-" A dash denotes zero unweighted cases in that cell or in the denominator

Table DQ.2.2W: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Per cent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,701
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,988
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,713
Region							
Belgrade	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,084
Vojvodina	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	996
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,874
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	748
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	591
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	656
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	635
30–34	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	528
35–39	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	589
40–44	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	739
45–49	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	962

Table DQ.2.2M: Birth date and age reporting (men 15–24)

Per cent distribution of interviewed men age 15–24 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	806
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	499
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	307
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	185
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	149
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	347
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	369
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	437

Table DQ.2.3: Birth date reporting (live births)

Per cent distribution of first and most recent live births to interviewed women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Serbia, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of most recent live birth			Total	Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/ Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,550	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,799
Area											
Urban	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,556	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	1,037
Other	99.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	994	99.7	0.3	0.0	100.0	762
Region											
Belgrade	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	504	99.2	0.8	0.0	100.0	306
Vojvodina	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	555	99.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	385
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,022	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	792
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	469	99.8	0.2	0.0	100.0	317

Table DQ.2.4: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5)

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,738
Area							
Urban	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,005
Other	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	733
Region							
Belgrade	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	364
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	436
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	657
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
Age							
0	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	299
1	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	269
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	256
3	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	451
4	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	462

Table DQ.2.5: Birth date distribution (children under 5)

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by year and month of birth, Serbia, 2025

	Year of birth						
	2020[A]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[A]	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
January	0.0	9.2	7.3	10.9	6.5	9.8	8.3
February	0.0	10.0	7.4	7.3	4.8	6.5	7.2
March	0.0	11.2	7.7	3.4	6.7	8.9	7.7
April	0.0	8.7	8.7	4.5	8.6	8.7	7.8
May	0.0	7.5	6.7	7.8	8.5	10.7	7.7
June	0.0	7.7	8.5	11.1	7.1	12.2	8.7
July	0.0	5.2	6.2	4.3	7.1	8.9	6.0
August	0.0	10.4	8.7	11.3	7.1	9.1	9.0
September	1.8	9.2	10.1	9.3	13.5	14.0	10.6
October	16.7	9.4	12.8	10.5	10.8	9.0	10.9
November	25.1	5.9	10.4	9.5	8.2	1.9	8.1
December	56.3	4.3	5.6	10.1	10.9	0.0	7.7
Missing	0.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.4
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	7.7	6.9	11.5	9.5	10.0	2.7	8.4
Number of children under age 5	61	442	451	253	279	252	1738

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during September—December, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

Table DQ.2.6: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years)

Per cent distribution of selected children age 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5–17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,831
Area							
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,169
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	662
Region							
Belgrade	98.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	416
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	670
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	329
Age							
5–9	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	654
10–14	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	536
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	640

Table DQ.2.7: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5–9 years)

Per cent distribution of children age 5–9 years selected for the 5–17 questionnaire by year and month of birth, Serbia, 2025

	Year of birth						
	2015[A]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[A]	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
January	0.0	20.3	6.9	7.5	9.7	10.1	10.4
February	0.0	5.0	10.7	8.3	3.7	15.7	8.4
March	0.0	2.3	3.9	11.6	6.3	8.0	6.2
April	0.0	8.9	8.4	7.3	11.6	4.8	8.2
May	0.0	9.2	2.2	8.5	5.1	17.2	7.5
June	0.0	5.2	12.6	6.6	10.3	3.2	8.0
July	0.0	8.0	12.3	7.3	13.6	7.6	9.9
August	0.0	7.6	9.2	5.6	10.8	16.0	9.4
September	0.0	11.6	9.1	7.9	13.3	10.5	10.2
October	10.9	9.6	9.7	13.4	1.9	1.4	7.7
November	29.9	9.1	7.4	8.0	4.1	3.2	7.0
December	59.2	2.9	6.8	8.0	9.6	1.0	6.9
Missing	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.2	0.0	1.3	0.4
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	9.2	2.2	7.3	10.0	4.5	5.4	6.1
Number of children age 5–9	17	180	254	196	191	149	988

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during September—December, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

D.1.3 Completeness and measurements

Table DQ.3.1: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of households:					Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage positive among completed	Number completed	Number of households selected[A]
Total	23.8	16.9	6,798	70.7	1,617	0.0	213	324
Area								
Urban	23.7	16.4	4,549	69.5	1,076	0.0	131	207
Other	24.0	17.7	2,249	73.1	541	0.0	82	117

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to the first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.2W: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of women with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/Missing		Age at first marriage/union DK/ Missing	Number of women ever married
	Only month DK/ Missing	Both month and year DK/Missing		
Total	1.6	0.7	0.0	2,918
Area				
Urban	1.7	0.9	0.0	1,826
Other	1.6	0.3	0.0	1,093
Region				
Belgrade	1.4	2.0	0.0	656
Vojvodina	2.8	0.1	0.0	634
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.6	0.3	0.0	1,124
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.6	0.7	0.0	504
Age				
15–19	1.5	0.0	0.0	12
20–24	2.5	0.4	0.0	107
25–29	0.0	1.1	0.0	293
30–34	1.6	0.4	0.0	418
35–39	1.6	0.2	0.0	500
40–44	2.0	1.3	0.1	675
45–49	1.8	0.6	0.0	914

Table DQ.3.2M: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men 15–24)

Percentage of ever-married men age 15–24 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of men with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/Missing		Age at first marriage/union DK/ Missing	Number of men ever married
	Only month DK/ Missing	Both month and year DK/Missing		
Total	2.5	0.0	0.0	45
Area				
Urban	0.0	0.0	0.0	30
Other	7.8	0.0	0.0	14
Region				
Belgrade	0.0	0.0	0.0	11
Vojvodina	0.0	0.0	0.0	8
Sumadija and Western Serbia	5.6	0.0	0.0	20
Southern and Eastern Serbia	0.0	0.0	0.0	6
Age				
15–19	-	-	-	0
20–24	2.5	0.0	0.0	45

Table DQ.3.4: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia, 2025

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	56.6	42.9	0.0	0.3	0.2	100.0	43.4	1,738
Age (in months)								
<6	55.4	43.9	0.0	0.7	0.0	100.0	44.6	139
6–11	57.9	42.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	42.1	126
12–23	52.3	47.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	47.7	329
24–35	48.6	51.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	51.4	284
36–47	60.7	38.6	0.0	0.2	0.5	100.0	39.3	440
48–59	61.0	38.1	0.0	0.7	0.2	100.0	39.0	420

Table DQ.3.5: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia, 2025

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	55.2	44.0	0.0	0.3	0.5	100.0	44.8	1,738
Age (in months)								
<6	53.2	45.3	0.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	46.8	139
6–11	55.6	44.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	44.4	126
12–23	49.5	49.5	0.0	0.3	0.6	100.0	50.5	329
24–35	46.5	53.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53.5	284
36–47	60.5	38.6	0.0	0.2	0.7	100.0	39.5	440
48–59	60.7	38.1	0.0	0.7	0.5	100.0	39.3	420

Table DQ.3.6: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia, 2025

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	53.6	0.1	1.2	43.1	2.0	100.0	46.4	1,738
Age (in months)								
<6	54.0	0.0	1.4	44.6	0.0	100.0	46.0	139
6–11	55.6	0.0	2.4	42.1	0.0	100.0	44.4	126
12–23	48.9	0.0	2.4	47.4	1.2	100.0	51.1	329
24–35	46.1	0.0	2.1	51.4	0.4	100.0	53.9	284
36–47	57.3	0.2	0.2	38.6	3.6	100.0	42.7	440
48–59	57.9	0.2	0.2	38.6	3.1	100.0	42.1	420

Table DQ.3.7: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of children under 5, Serbia, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	987	100.0	968	100.0
Digit				
0	67	6.8	86	8.9
1	99	10.0	87	9.0
2	133	13.5	143	14.8
3	105	10.6	142	14.7
4	95	9.6	102	10.5
5	96	9.7	82	8.5
6	127	12.9	105	10.8
7	80	8.1	95	9.8
8	99	10.0	72	7.4
9	86	8.7	54	5.6
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	7.0	na	10.8

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements on each terminal digit.
na not applicable

Table DQ.3.8: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percentage (unweighted) of measured children under 5 for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and (unweighted) percentage who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of children under 5 with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of children under 5 with weight measurements
Total	0.4	968	11.7	987
Sex				
Male	0.4	500	10.6	508
Female	0.4	468	12.7	479
Age (in months)				
<6	0.0	75	9.1	77
6–11	1.4	70	20.5	73
11–23	0.0	165	8.7	173
24–35	0.0	132	10.1	138
36–47	1.1	269	10.8	269
48–59	0.0	257	13.6	257

Table DQ.3.9: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia, 2025

	Weight for age SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]	Height for age SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]	Weight for height SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]
Total	1.19	983	1.49	960	1.33	960
Sex						
Male	1.17	504	1.51	495	1.26	495
Female	1.20	479	1.48	465	1.40	465
Region						
Belgrade	0.97	176	1.25	172	0.90	172
Vojvodina	1.08	249	1.54	238	1.29	238
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.37	327	1.58	326	1.51	326
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.15	231	1.45	224	1.36	224
Age (in months)						
<6	1.05	77	1.68	74	1.55	74
6–11	1.06	73	1.56	70	1.28	70
11–23	1.12	172	1.66	163	1.33	163
24–35	1.10	138	1.41	132	1.17	132
36–47	1.31	267	1.47	266	1.36	266
48–59	1.16	256	1.37	255	1.26	255

[A] The number of children under age 5 in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index.

Table DQ.3.10: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5–9 years by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia, 2025

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5–9 years
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	59.3	40.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	100.0	40.7	793
Age								
5	59.6	39.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	40.4	203
6	59.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	41.0	166
7	63.1	36.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	36.9	157
8	58.1	41.3	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	41.9	155
9	55.4	43.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	44.6	112

Table DQ.3.11: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5–9 years by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia, 2025

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5–9 years
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	58.9	40.4	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	41.1	793
Age								
5	59.1	39.9	0.0	0.5	0.5	100.0	40.9	203
6	59.0	40.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	41.0	166
7	62.4	36.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	37.6	157
8	57.4	41.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	42.6	155
9	55.4	43.8	0.0	0.9	0.0	100.0	44.6	112

Table DQ.3.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: BMI for age (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5–9 years by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia, 2025

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5–9 years
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	57.8	0.0	0.3	40.6	1.4	100.0	42.2	793
Age								
5	55.2	0.0	0.0	40.4	4.4	100.0	44.8	203
6	58.4	0.0	0.0	40.4	1.2	100.0	41.6	166
7	62.4	0.0	0.6	36.9	0.0	100.0	37.6	157
8	57.4	0.0	0.6	41.9	0.0	100.0	42.6	155
9	55.4	0.0	0.0	44.6	0.0	100.0	44.6	112

Table DQ.3.13: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of selected children age 5–9 years, Serbia, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	471	100.0	469	100.0
Digit				
0	45	9.6	52	11.1
1	50	10.6	38	8.1
2	58	12.3	66	14.1
3	51	10.8	71	15.1
4	48	10.2	43	9.2
5	38	8.1	36	7.7
6	57	12.1	50	10.7
7	45	9.6	51	10.9
8	39	8.3	35	7.5
9	40	8.5	27	5.8
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	6.1	na	11.8

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements on each terminal digit.
na not applicable

Table DQ.3.14: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years)

Percentage (unweighted) of selected and measured children age 5–9 years for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and percentage (unweighted) who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of selected children age 5–9 years with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of selected children age 5–9 years with weight measurements
Total	0.4	469	9.6	471
Sex				
Male	0.8	247	10.1	248
Female	0.0	222	9.0	223
Age				
5	0.0	121	10.7	121
6	0.0	99	12.1	99
7	1.0	98	11.1	99
8	0.0	89	7.8	90
9	1.6	62	3.2	62

Table DQ.3.15: Standard deviation of z-scores (children age 5–9 years)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and BMI for age, Serbia, 2025

	Weight for age		Height for age		BMI for age	
	SD of z-scores	Number of selected children age 5–9 years[A]	SD of z-scores	Number of selected children age 5–9 years[A]	SD of z-scores	Number of selected children age 5–9 years[A]
Total	1.17	470	1.05	467	1.30	458
Sex						
Male	1.18	248	1.01	247	1.30	240
Female	1.15	222	1.07	220	1.31	218
Region						
Belgrade	0.82	99	0.94	99	0.84	99
Vojvodina	1.28	118	1.00	115	1.35	115
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.13	154	1.16	154	1.45	146
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.35	99	0.99	99	1.40	98
Age						
5	1.26	121	1.23	120	1.23	112
6	1.18	98	1.01	98	1.51	97
7	0.94	99	0.89	98	1.19	98
8	1.24	90	0.99	89	1.35	89
9	1.14	62	0.98	62	1.20	62

[A] The number of selected children age 5–9 years in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index.

D.1.4 Observations

Table DQ.4.1: Observation of handwashing facility

Per cent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Survey, 2025

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	98.7	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.1	100.0	6,798
Area							
Urban	99.0	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	4,549
Other	98.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.1	100.0	2,249
Region							
Belgrade	99.0	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	100.0	1,912
Vojvodina	99.1	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.1	100.0	1,849
Sumadija and Western Serbia	97.5	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	100.0	1,722
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.5	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1,315
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	97.4	0.4	0.9	1.1	0.2	100.0	1,666
Second	99.0	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.0	100.0	1,277
Middle	99.2	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	1,323
Fourth	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,340
Richest	99.3	0.0	0.1	0.6	0.0	100.0	1,192

Table DQ.4.2: Observation of home-based and facility-based vaccination records

Per cent distribution of children age 0–35 months by presence of home-based and facility-based vaccination records, and the percentage of home-based vaccination records seen by the interviewers and facility-based records seen by the supervisors, Serbia, 2025

	Child does not have home-based vaccination records		Child has home-based vaccination records				Percentage of children age 0–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Child has facility-based vaccination records				Percentage of home-based vaccination records seen by the interviewer and/or facility-based vaccination records seen by the supervisor (1+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children age 0–35 months
	Had home-based vaccination records previously	Never had home-based vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Other/ Missing	Total		Seen by the interviewer (3)	Not seen by the interviewer (4)	Other	Total		
Total	11.9	10.2	62.0	13.8	2.2	100.0	48.0	95.4	0.7	4.0	100.0	87.5	694
Area													
Urban	11.7	5.6	65.6	15.3	1.9	100.0	48.4	94.6	1.1	4.3	100.0	84.6	400
Other	12.0	16.3	57.1	11.8	2.6	100.0	47.4	96.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	91.8	294
Region													
Belgrade	10.6	9.4	61.2	17.5	1.3	100.0	40.6	94.5	0.8	4.7	100.0	83.6	170
Vojvodina	14.4	2.4	64.8	17.8	1.1	100.0	64.6	95.3	0.4	4.4	100.0	88.9	186
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.1	22.7	58.4	3.5	6.3	100.0	25.9	98.1	0.0	1.9	100.0	95.1	177
Southern and Eastern Serbia	13.2	6.1	63.5	16.9	0.0	100.0	61.1	94.8	1.3	3.9	100.0	82.8	160
Age (in months)													
0–5	4.2	6.2	74.8	13.2	1.5	100.0	42.6	97.8	0.0	2.2	100.0	86.9	149
6–11	8.0	9.7	70.2	10.4	2.4	100.0	45.4	96.8	1.1	2.1	100.0	91.6	120
12–23	13.2	12.3	59.1	14.2	1.1	100.0	54.9	94.4	1.0	4.6	100.0	87.5	220
24–35	18.2	11.0	51.0	15.9	4.0	100.0	46.0	94.1	0.4	5.4	100.0	85.1	205

D.1.5 School attendance

Table DQ.5.1: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Serbia, 2025

		Currently attending															
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	Primary school Grade								Secondary school Grade				Higher than secondary	Total	Number of household members age 3–24 years
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4			
Age at beginning of school year																	
3	21.7	78.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	235
4	12.9	87.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	193
5	3.5	95.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	191
6	0.8	4.4	94.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	170
7	2.1	0.5	7.1	89.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	212
8	0.1	0.0	1.1	11.3	85.2	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	172
9	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.0	7.1	89.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	199
10	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	93.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	178
11	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.6	88.9	1.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
12	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	6.3	90.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
13	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	8.3	89.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	100.0	134
14	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	13.2	82.1	1.9	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	275
15	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	12.0	78.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	255
16	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	5.6	87.4	2.0	0.0	100.0	254
17	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	8.8	74.5	0.8	100.0	232
18	41.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	4.4	53.9	100.0	199
19	49.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	50.8	100.0	254
20	50.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	48.7	100.0	281
21	55.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	43.9	100.0	280
22	59.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	40.1	100.0	232
23	64.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	35.2	100.0	297
24[A]	75.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.6	100.0	72

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3–24 years at the time of interview.

D.1.6 Birth history

Table DQ.6.1: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15–49 years, Serbia, 2025

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2,516	2,548	0.99	2,500	2,540	0.98	16	8	1.94	4,701
Age										
15–19	7	5	1.50	7	5	1.50	0	0	-	591
20–24	67	45	1.48	65	45	1.43	2	0	-	656
25–29	174	153	1.14	173	152	1.14	1	1	0.61	635
30–34	319	316	1.01	318	315	1.01	1	0	2.01	528
35–39	476	442	1.08	473	441	1.07	2	1	4.14	589
40–44	630	670	0.94	626	669	0.94	3	2	2.11	739
45–49	843	918	0.92	837	913	0.92	7	4	1.53	962

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted cases in the denominator (number of daughters deceased).

D.1.7 Interview metadata

Table DQ.8.1: Interview languages

Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, Serbia, 2025

	Questionnaire				
	Household	Women 15–49	Men 15–24	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5–17
Percentage of interviews with language consistency[A]	93.0	93.3	91.6	91.8	92.3
Language of the questionnaire					
Serbian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Language of the interview					
Serbian	99.6	99.6	99.5	100.0	99.9
Other language	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.1
Native language of the respondent					
Serbian	93.2	94.0	92.7	92.5	92.5
Albanian	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	0.0
Bosnian	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.1	1.1
Hungarian	2.2	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.2
Roma	1.2	2.1	3.8	4.5	3.9
Other language	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.7	1.1
Use of translator					
Entire questionnaire	0.2	0.7	1.2	0.5	0.5
Part of questionnaire	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0
Not used	99.7	99.3	98.8	99.3	99.5
Number of completed interviews	6,798	4,701	806	1,738	2,842

[A] A language consistent interview is one with matching language of interview, questionnaire, and native language of respondent, as well with no use of translator.

Table DQ.8.2: Interview privacy

Percentage of questionnaires and sensitive modules conducted in privacy, Serbia, 2025

	Percentage by questionnaire	
	Women 15–49	Men 15–24
Privacy during entire individual interview		
Entirely in private	98.2	98.6
Part in private	1.5	1.3
Not in private	0.3	0.1
Number of completed interviews	4,701	806

D.1.8 Consent for follow-up

Table DQ.9.1: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey

Per cent distribution of households by availability of telephone and consent for follow-up survey and percentage of households with at least one respondent consenting for follow-up survey and providing a phone number, Serbia, 2025

	Per cent distribution of households with members reporting:					Total	Percentage of households with at least one respondent:		Number of households
	Telephone in household		No telephone in household						
			Consent for follow-up						
	Consent for follow-up	No consent for follow-up	Confirming no phone number	Providing a phone number	No consent for follow-up		consenting for follow-up	consenting for follow-up and providing a phone number	
Total	22.8	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	100.0	22.8	21.5	6,798
Area									
Urban	23.3	76.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	23.3	22.1	4,549
Other	21.9	77.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	21.9	20.5	2,249
Region									
Belgrade	25.0	74.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	25.0	23.6	1,912
Vojvodina	35.4	63.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	35.4	34.2	1,849
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.6	89.8	0.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	9.7	8.4	1,722
Southern and Eastern Serbia	19.1	80.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	19.2	17.9	1,315
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	20.7	77.0	0.0	0.1	2.1	100.0	20.9	19.4	1,666
Second	21.2	78.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	21.2	20.0	1,277
Middle	23.5	76.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.5	22.5	1,323
Fourth	23.8	76.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	23.8	22.6	1,340
Richest	25.6	74.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	25.6	23.9	1,192

D.2 DATA QUALITY TABLES FOR THE SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025

D.2.1 Age distribution

Table DQ.1.1R: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population[A], by sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	109	2.5	98	2.2
1	104	2.4	99	2.3
2	109	2.5	97	2.2
3	115	2.7	97	2.2
4	132	3.0	111	2.5
5	79	1.8	84	1.9
6	96	2.2	94	2.2
7	104	2.4	99	2.3
8	112	2.6	86	2.0
9	83	1.9	100	2.3
10	82	1.9	85	1.9
11	82	1.9	73	1.7
12	83	1.9	71	1.6
13	74	1.7	69	1.6
14	61	1.4	57	1.3
15	92	2.1	103	2.4
16	97	2.2	90	2.1
17	76	1.7	84	1.9
18	71	1.6	77	1.8
19	85	2.0	87	2.0
20	81	1.9	107	2.4
21	91	2.1	87	2.0
22	81	1.9	60	1.4
23	71	1.6	86	2.0
24	92	2.1	62	1.4
25	42	1.0	71	1.6
26	47	1.1	59	1.3
27	50	1.1	52	1.2
28	51	1.2	66	1.5
29	50	1.2	52	1.2
30	56	1.3	56	1.3
31	46	1.1	52	1.2
32	53	1.2	55	1.3
33	54	1.3	55	1.3
34	44	1.0	48	1.1
35	54	1.2	46	1.1
36	35	0.8	57	1.3
37	58	1.4	56	1.3
38	47	1.1	40	0.9
39	39	0.9	57	1.3
40	52	1.2	60	1.4
41	37	0.9	53	1.2
42	61	1.4	37	0.8
43	40	0.9	31	0.7
44	39	0.9	50	1.1
45	47	1.1	48	1.1
46	56	1.3	51	1.2
47	47	1.1	43	1.0
48	48	1.1	59	1.4
49	52	1.2	83	1.9
50	43	1.0	40	0.9
51	48	1.1	37	0.8
52	43	1.0	36	0.8
53	52	1.2	34	0.8
54	45	1.0	40	0.9
55	49	1.1	48	1.1
56	44	1.0	45	1.0
57	36	0.8	31	0.7
58	31	0.7	29	0.7
59	29	0.7	29	0.7
60	45	1.0	35	0.8
61	31	0.7	40	0.9
62	26	0.6	30	0.7
63	25	0.6	32	0.7
64	33	0.8	29	0.7
65	26	0.6	38	0.9
66	28	0.6	38	0.9
67	32	0.7	38	0.9
68	20	0.5	34	0.8
69	22	0.5	29	0.7
70	26	0.6	27	0.6
71	20	0.5	22	0.5
72	19	0.4	12	0.3
73	14	0.3	18	0.4
74	9	0.2	7	0.2
75	4	0.1	17	0.4
76	15	0.3	11	0.3
77	8	0.2	9	0.2
78	6	0.1	8	0.2
79	4	0.1	0	0.0
80	0	0.0	6	0.1
81	5	0.1	4	0.1
82	3	0.1	3	0.1
83	1	0.0	3	0.1
84	3	0.1	4	0.1
85+	11	0.2	10	0.2
DK/Missing	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total		100.0		100.0

[A] As this table includes all household members listed in interviewed households, the numbers and distributions by sex do not match those shown for individuals in Tables SR.5.1W/MR, SR.5.2R and SR.5.3R where interviewed individuals are weighted with individual sample weights. Tables DQ.1.2W/MR, DQ.1.3R and DQ.1.4R similarly use household sample weights and do not match distributions obtained through individual questionnaires.

Table DQ.1.2WR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10–54 years, interviewed women age 15–49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Household population of women age 10–54 years	Interviewed women age 15–49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10–14	355	na	na	na
15–19	442	429	20.2	97.2
20–24	401	388	18.2	96.9
25–29	299	292	13.7	97.6
30–34	266	258	12.1	97.2
35–39	256	251	11.8	98.1
40–44	231	230	10.8	99.2
45–49	285	282	13.2	99.0
50–54	186	na	na	na
Total (15–49)	2,180	2,131	100.0	97.7
Ratios				
10–14 to 15–19	0.80	na	na	na
25–29 to 20–24	0.75	na	na	na
50–54 to 45–49	0.65	na	na	na

na not applicable

Table DQ.1.2MR: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10–54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15–24 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Household population of men age 10–54 years		Interviewed men age 15–24 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	In all households	In selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10–14	382	203	na	na	na
15–19	420	218	214	49.8	98.0
20–24	416	222	215	50.2	97.2
25–29	240	118	na	na	na
30–34	253	125	na	na	na
35–39	234	124	na	na	na
40–44	228	123	na	na	na
45–49	251	130	na	na	na
50–54	231	114	na	na	na
Total (15–24)	836	440	429	100.0	97.6
Ratios					
10–14 to 15–19	0.91	0.93	na	na	na
15–19 to 20–24	1.01	0.98	na	na	na
20–24 to 25–29	1.73	1.88	na	na	na

na not applicable

Table DQ.1.3R: Age distribution of young children in households and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0–7 years, children age 0–4 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Household population of children 0–7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	208	205	19.4	98.7
1	203	201	19.0	98.8
2	205	204	19.3	99.5
3	211	207	19.5	97.7
4	242	241	22.8	99.6
5	163	na	na	na
6	190	na	na	na
7	204	na	na	na
Total (0–4)	1,069	1,058	100.0	98.9
Ratios				
Ratio of 2 to 1	1.01	na	na	na
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.67	na	na	na

na not applicable

Table DQ.1.4R: Age distribution of children age 3–20 in households and 5–17 questionnaires

Number of households with at least one member age 3–20 years, per cent distribution of children selected for interview and number and per cent of children age 5–17 years whose mothers/caregivers were interviewed, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Number of households with at least one household member age 3–20 years	Per cent distribution of children selected for interview[A]	5–17s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible 5–17s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
			Number	Percent	
Age					
3	207	na	na	na	na
4	231	na	na	na	na
5	164	8.1	81	8.2	100.0
6	184	9.2	91	9.2	98.7
7	201	9.0	89	8.9	98.9
8	195	7.9	79	8.0	100.0
9	186	7.1	71	7.2	100.0
10	175	6.0	61	6.1	100.0
11	158	6.4	63	6.4	99.2
12	155	5.9	57	5.7	95.3
13	142	6.6	65	6.6	98.7
14	118	5.3	52	5.2	98.9
15	193	9.8	97	9.8	99.2
16	183	9.4	93	9.4	99.2
17	160	9.2	92	9.3	99.6
18	142	na	na	na	na
19	163	na	na	na	na
20	174	na	na	na	na
Total (5–17)	2,214	100.0	992	100.0	99.1
Ratios					
Ratio of 4 to 5	1.41	na	na	na	na
Ratio of 6 to 7	0.92	1.03	na	na	na
Ratio of 10 to 9	0.94	1.18	na	na	na
Ratio of 15 to 14	1.64	1.86	na	na	na
Ratio of 18 to 17	0.89	na	na	na	na

A Number of cases are used to calculate the 'Ratio of 6 to 7' and 'Ratio of 15 to14'.
na not applicable

D.2.2 Birth date and age reporting

Table DQ.2.1R: Birth date and age reporting (household members)

Per cent distribution of household members by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	8,695
Area							
Urban	98.7	1.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	6,504
Other	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,191
Region							
Belgrade	97.6	2.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1,897
Vojvodina	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,164
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.3	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	940
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.2	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4,694
Age							
0–4	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,069
5–14	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,674
15–24	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,678
25–49	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	2,545
50–64	98.0	1.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,113
65–84	97.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	595
85+	63.8	5.4	0.0	30.9	0.0	100.0	20
DK/Missing	na	na	-	na	-	100.0	0

"-" A dash denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator.
na not applicable

Table DQ.2.2WR: Birth date and age reporting (women)

Per cent distribution of interviewed women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of women
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2,153
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,652
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	501
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	486
Vojvodina	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	283
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	246
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,138
Age							
15–19	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	434
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	392
25–29	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	295
30–34	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	261
35–39	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	254
40–44	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	233
45–49	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	284

Table DQ.2.2MR: Birth date and age reporting (men 15–24)

Per cent distribution of interviewed men age 15–24 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of men
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	435
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	320
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Region							
Belgrade	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	93
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	62
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	43
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	237
Age							
15–19	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	215
20–24	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	220

Table DQ.2.3R: Birth date reporting (live births)

Per cent distribution of first and most recent live births to interviewed women age 15–49 years by completeness of date of birth (unimputed), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										
	Date of first live birth				Total	Number of first live births	Date of most recent live birth			Total	Number of most recent live births
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Missing/DK/ Other			Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Missing/DK/ Other		
Total	99.2	0.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,525	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	1,290
Area											
Urban	99.2	0.7	0.1	0.0	100.0	1,141	99.8	0.1	0.1	100.0	965
Other	99.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	385	99.1	0.9	0.0	100.0	325
Region											
Belgrade	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	338	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	281
Vojvodina	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	207	98.8	1.2	0.0	100.0	169
Sumadija and Western Serbia	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	169	99.3	0.7	0.0	100.0	136
Southern and Eastern Serbia	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	812	99.7	0.1	0.1	100.0	703

Table DQ.2.4R: Birth date and age reporting (children under 5)

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of children under 5
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other/DK/Missing		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,065
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	787
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	278
Region							
Belgrade	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	235
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	147
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	588
Age							
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	206
1	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	202
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	205
3	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	210
4	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	241

Table DQ.2.5R: Birth date distribution (children under 5)

Per cent distribution of children under 5 by year and month of birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Year of birth						
	2020[A]	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[A]	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100
Month of birth							
January	0.0	5.4	12.1	5.1	6.7	5.3	6.7
February	0.0	10.6	7.1	7.1	5.1	8.5	7.5
March	0.0	8.1	6.6	9.6	9.7	7.7	8.0
April	0.0	10.1	7.1	5.1	4.4	11.6	7.3
May	0.0	7.3	6.3	8.7	9.1	7.5	7.5
June	0.0	7.3	6.7	9.1	9.5	15.0	8.9
July	0.0	7.8	9.5	9.7	10.8	13.1	9.6
August	0.0	8.1	10.7	7.9	9.4	13.1	9.3
September	2.6	13.1	6.1	11.0	10.2	11.2	10.1
October	11.6	10.1	11.2	9.3	9.0	6.4	9.5
November	39.2	5.8	7.7	8.7	7.3	0.5	7.4
December	46.7	6.1	8.9	8.0	8.8	0.0	8.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	31.6	11.4	7.1	12.4	8.9	1.8	9.5
Number of children under age 5	39	245	211	198	209	163	1,065

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during September—December, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

Table DQ.2.6R: Birth date reporting (children age 5–17 years)

Per cent distribution of selected children age 5–17 years by completeness of date of birth information, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	Number of selected children age 5–17 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Missing/DK/Other		
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1,001
Area							
Urban	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	745
Other	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	256
Region							
Belgrade	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	225
Vojvodina	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Sumadija and Western Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	111
Southern and Eastern Serbia	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	540
Age							
5–9	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	417
10–14	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	300
15–17	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	285

Table DQ.2.7R: Birth date distribution (selected children age 5–9 years)

Per cent distribution of children age 5–9 years selected for the 5–17 questionnaire by year and month of birth, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Year of birth						
	2015[A]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[A]	Total
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Month of birth							
January	0.0	11.8	6.6	9.1	9.7	13.5	9.5
February	0.0	4.0	7.8	5.0	5.2	7.4	5.5
March	0.0	7.5	8.4	5.5	12.4	8.1	8.1
April	0.0	5.7	9.2	4.2	11.5	5.0	7.0
May	0.0	15.4	4.3	11.0	4.7	6.9	8.2
June	0.0	5.9	6.7	13.8	7.7	19.9	9.8
July	0.0	9.7	12.8	5.8	7.1	9.6	8.6
August	0.0	11.0	3.0	10.9	8.8	13.9	8.9
September	11.8	4.8	16.9	5.0	8.6	9.0	9.0
October	10.3	12.8	9.4	8.2	8.3	5.4	9.1
November	35.9	3.8	3.1	13.9	10.3	0.0	7.9
December	42.1	7.7	11.8	7.5	5.8	0.0	8.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.2
Percentage born in same month as month of interview	20.2	15.9	10.5	13.6	3.5	5.4	10.4
Number of children age 5–9	38	182	182	183	185	130	900

[A] As the survey fieldwork took place during September—December, the values for the first and last year shown here will be truncated.

D.2.3 Completeness and measurements

Table DQ.3.1R: Completeness and quality of information of water quality testing

Percentage of households selected for and with complete water quality testing at source, and (unweighted) percentage of positive blank tests, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of households:					Blank tests (unweighted)		
	Selected for Water Quality Testing questionnaire	With completed Water Quality Testing questionnaire	Number of households	Percentage of households with complete water quality test for source of drinking water	Number of households selected for Water Quality Testing Questionnaire	Percentage positive among completed	Number completed	Number of households selected[A]
Total	25.5	24.7	1,855	96.5	473	0.0	92	94
Area								
Urban	25.0	24.1	1,379	96.0	345	0.0	67	68
Other	26.8	26.2	476	97.8	128	0.0	25	26

[A] One blank test (a test of uncontaminated water) was performed in each cluster. For practical reasons, the blank test was assigned to first of the households selected for water quality testing.

Table DQ.3.2WR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (women)

Percentage of ever-married women age 15–49 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of women with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/Missing		Age at first marriage/union DK/ Missing	Number of women ever married
	Only month DK/ Missing	Both month and year DK/Missing		
Total	8.8	0.7	0.0	1,658
Area				
Urban	8.3	0.6	0.0	1,248
Other	10.6	0.9	0.0	410
Region				
Belgrade	10.5	0.5	0.0	369
Vojvodina	11.4	0.4	0.0	233
Sumadija and Western Serbia	11.6	1.8	0.0	179
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.9	0.6	0.0	877
Age				
15–19	3.0	0.0	0.0	102
20–24	5.1	0.4	0.0	289
25–29	7.1	0.3	0.0	265
30–34	8.5	1.7	0.0	253
35–39	7.6	0.0	0.0	247
40–44	11.6	1.7	0.0	227
45–49	15.7	0.4	0.0	275

Table DQ.3.2MR: Completeness of information on dates of marriage/union (men 15–24)

Percentage of ever–married men age 15–24 years with missing or incomplete information on date of and age at first marriage/union, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of men with:			
	Date of first marriage/union DK/Missing		Age at first marriage/union DK/ Missing	Number of men ever married
	Only month DK/ Missing	Both month and year DK/Missing		
Total	7.1	0.7	0.0	137
Area				
Urban	5.9	0.9	0.0	99
Other	10.3	0.0	0.0	37
Region				
Belgrade	5.7	0.0	0.0	28
Vojvodina	10.8	0.0	0.0	24
Sumadija and Western Serbia	9.0	0.0	0.0	12
Southern and Eastern Serbia	6.1	1.3	0.0	73
Age				
15–19	5.9	0.0	0.0	16
20–24	7.3	0.8	0.0	121

Table DQ.3.4R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

		Reason for exclusion from analysis						
	Valid weight and date of birth	Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)	Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
Total	78.4	21.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	21.6	1,065
Age (in months)								
<6	56.0	43.1	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	44.0	116
6–11	84.6	15.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	15.4	91
12–23	78.7	20.8	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	21.3	197
24–35	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.0	210
36–47	80.8	19.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.2	213
48–59	83.2	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	16.8	238

Table DQ.3.5R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	74.9	24.1	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	25.1	1,065
Age (in months)								
<6	50.9	48.3	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	49.1	116
6–11	81.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	18.7	91
12–23	71.6	26.9	0.5	0.0	1.0	100.0	28.4	197
24–35	76.7	22.9	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	23.3	210
36–47	77.9	20.7	0.0	0.0	1.4	100.0	22.1	213
48–59	82.8	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	17.2	238

Table DQ.3.6R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for height (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	73.5	0.0	2.7	21.4	2.3	100.0	26.5	1,065
Age (in months)								
<6	49.1	0.0	5.2	43.1	2.6	100.0	50.9	116
6–11	80.2	0.0	2.2	15.4	2.2	100.0	19.8	91
12–23	72.6	0.0	6.1	20.8	0.5	100.0	27.4	197
24–35	75.7	0.0	2.9	20.0	1.4	100.0	24.3	210
36–47	76.5	0.0	1.4	19.2	2.8	100.0	23.5	213
48–59	79.0	0.0	0.0	16.8	4.2	100.0	21.0	238

Table DQ.3.7R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of children under 5, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	837	100.0	808	100.0
Digit				
0	40	4.8	39	4.8
1	101	12.1	70	8.7
2	99	11.8	96	11.9
3	95	11.4	104	12.9
4	85	10.2	99	12.3
5	70	8.4	47	5.8
6	95	11.4	121	15.0
7	103	12.3	71	8.8
8	72	8.6	94	11.6
9	77	9.2	67	8.3
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	9.1	na	13.6

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements on each terminal digit.
[na] not applicable

Table DQ.3.8R: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children under 5)

Percentage (unweighted) of measured children under 5 for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and (unweighted) percentage who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of children under 5 with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of children under 5 with weight measurements
Total	0.2	808	10.0	837
Sex				
Male	0.0	421	9.9	435
Female	0.5	387	10.2	402
Age (in months)				
<6	0.0	60	9.1	66
6–11	0.0	75	6.5	77
11–23	0.7	144	7.7	156
24–35	0.6	162	13.7	168
36–47	0.0	169	7.6	172
48–59	0.0	198	12.6	198

Table DQ.3.9R: Standard deviation of z-scores (children under 5)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weight for age SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]	Height for age SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]	Weight for height SD of z-scores	Number of children under 5[A]
Total	1.39	835	1.72	798	1.39	798
Sex						
Male	1.36	435	1.73	415	1.38	415
Female	1.42	400	1.71	383	1.40	383
Region						
Belgrade	1.54	182	1.95	172	1.46	172
Vojvodina	1.19	122	1.53	118	1.23	118
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.38	79	1.76	72	1.95	72
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.35	452	1.66	436	1.24	436
Age (in months)						
<6	1.42	65	1.69	59	1.79	59
6–11	1.44	77	2.00	74	1.49	74
11–23	1.29	155	1.73	141	1.34	141
24–35	1.46	168	1.60	161	1.48	161
36–47	1.44	172	1.77	166	1.26	166
48–59	1.31	198	1.59	197	1.28	197

[A] The number of children under age 5 in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index.

Table DQ.3.10R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Weight for age (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5–9 years by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5–9 years
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	79.3	19.5	0.2	0.0	1.0	100.0	20.7	415
Age								
5	82.1	15.5	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	17.9	84
6	79.5	18.2	0.0	0.0	2.3	100.0	20.5	88
7	74.2	24.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	25.8	89
8	81.7	18.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	18.3	82
9	79.2	20.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	20.8	72

Table DQ.3.11R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Height for age (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5–9 years by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Valid length/height and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5–9 years
		Length/Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	80.5	19.0	0.2	0.0	0.2	100.0	19.5	415
Age								
5	83.3	14.3	1.2	0.0	1.2	100.0	16.7	84
6	80.7	19.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.3	88
7	75.3	24.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	24.7	89
8	82.9	17.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	17.1	82
9	80.6	19.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	19.4	72

Table DQ.3.12R: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: BMI for age (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of selected children age 5–9 years by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Valid weight and length/height	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Per cent of children excluded from analysis	Number of selected children age 5–9 years
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	79.0	0.7	0.2	18.8	1.2	100.0	21.0	415
Age								
5	84.5	1.2	0.0	14.3	0.0	100.0	15.5	84
6	77.3	0.0	1.1	18.2	3.4	100.0	22.7	88
7	73.0	0.0	0.0	24.7	2.2	100.0	27.0	89
8	81.7	1.2	0.0	17.1	0.0	100.0	18.3	82
9	79.2	1.4	0.0	19.4	0.0	100.0	20.8	72

Table DQ.3.13R: Heaping in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years)

Per cent (unweighted) distribution of decimal digit recorded in weight and height/length measurements of selected children age 5–9 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	334	100.0	336	100.0
Digit				
0	17	5.1	21	6.3
1	32	9.6	36	10.7
2	49	14.7	26	7.7
3	44	13.2	38	11.3
4	43	12.9	42	12.5
5	20	6.0	19	5.7
6	44	13.2	61	18.2
7	27	8.1	36	10.7
8	38	11.4	24	7.1
9	20	6.0	33	9.8
Index of dissimilarity[A]	na	15.3	na	13.4

[A] A measure of digit preference calculated as half of the sum of the absolute differences to the expected 10%, that is, the percentage of all measurements that would need to be moved to achieve the expected 10% of measurements on each terminal digit.
na not applicable

Table DQ.3.14R: Interference in anthropometric measurements (children age 5–9 years)

Percentage (unweighted) of selected and measured children age 5–9 years for whom measurement of height/length were interfered with by braided or ornamented hair and percentage (unweighted) who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage of children who wore braided or ornamented hair that interfered with height/length measurement	Number of selected children age 5–9 years with height/length measurements	Percentage of children who wore more than very light clothing or only undergarments during weight measurement	Number of selected children age 5–9 years with weight measurements
Total	0.6	336	9.3	334
Sex				
Male	0.0	185	8.7	183
Female	1.3	151	9.9	151
Age				
5	0.0	72	5.6	71
6	0.0	71	12.5	72
7	3.0	67	4.5	67
8	0.0	68	10.4	67
9	0.0	58	14.0	57

Table DQ.3.15R: Standard deviation of z-scores (children age 5–9 years)

Standard deviation of z-scores (unweighted) of anthropometric measures of weight for age, height for age, and BMI for age, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Weight for age		Height for age		BMI for age	
	SD of z-scores	Number of selected children age 5–9 years[A]	SD of z-scores	Number of selected children age 5–9 years[A]	SD of z-scores	Number of selected children age 5–9 years[A]
Total	1.39	330	1.32	335	1.44	328
Sex						
Male	1.41	181	1.43	184	1.44	180
Female	1.37	149	1.17	151	1.43	148
Region						
Belgrade	1.20	56	1.10	56	0.73	56
Vojvodina	1.19	44	1.32	46	1.32	44
Sumadija and Western Serbia	1.64	39	1.45	39	1.96	39
Southern and Eastern Serbia	1.44	191	1.35	194	1.50	189
Age						
5	1.48	70	1.34	71	1.49	71
6	1.39	70	1.46	71	1.71	68
7	1.34	66	1.04	67	1.21	65
8	1.57	67	1.46	68	1.45	67
9	1.12	57	1.21	58	1.23	57

[A] The number of selected children age 5–9 years in the three denominators can be different as they include only children with valid measurements for the particular index.

D.2.4 Observations

Table DQ.4.1R: Observation of handwashing facility

Per cent distribution of handwashing facility observed by the interviewers, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Handwashing facility					Total	Number of households
	Observed		Not observed				
	Fixed facility	Mobile object	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason		
Total	95.7	1.8	1.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	1,855
Area							
Urban	96.9	1.3	1.4	0.2	0.2	100.0	1,379
Other	92.2	3.1	3.5	0.2	1.0	100.0	476
Region							
Belgrade	95.6	1.2	1.5	0.5	1.2	100.0	375
Vojvodina	93.6	4.4	1.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	95.8	1.9	2.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
Southern and Eastern Serbia	96.3	1.2	2.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	977
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	79.9	8.9	8.8	0.5	1.9	100.0	373
Second	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	397
Middle	99.3	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.0	100.0	360
Fourth	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	378
Richest	99.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	348
Wealth index							
Poorest 60 per cent	93.1	2.9	3.2	0.2	0.6	100.0	1,129
Richest 40 per cent	99.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	726

Table DQ.4.2R: Observation of home-based and facility-based vaccination records

Per cent distribution of children age 0–35 months by presence of home-based and facility-based vaccination records, and the percentage of home-based vaccination records seen by the interviewers and facility-based records seen by the supervisors, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Child does not have home-based vaccination records		Child has home-based vaccination records				Percentage of children age 0–35 months for whom consent for collecting facility-based records was received	Child has facility-based vaccination records				Percentage of home-based vaccination records seen by the interviewer and/or facility-based vaccination records seen by the supervisor (1+3)/(1+2+3+4)*100	Number of children age 0–35 months
	Had home-based vaccination records previously	Never had home-based vaccination records	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Other/ Missing	Total		Seen by the interviewer (3)	Not seen by the interviewer (4)	Other	Total		
Total	25.0	24.7	43.4	4.4	2.6	100.0	73.8	82.9	2.8	14.3	100.0	93.7	551
Area													
Urban	25.0	22.9	45.5	4.3	2.8	100.0	73.2	85.1	3.7	11.3	100.0	93.6	392
Other	24.9	29.3	38.3	4.8	2.1	100.0	75.2	77.7	0.6	21.6	100.0	94.0	159
Region													
Belgrade	24.1	23.1	48.6	3.2	1.0	100.0	78.9	82.9	0.0	17.1	100.0	100.0	134
Vojvodina	12.4	26.0	50.0	10.5	1.2	100.0	79.0	90.5	1.5	8.1	100.0	90.5	87
Sumadija and Western Serbia	24.0	18.9	51.8	3.7	3.4	100.0	64.9	90.8	3.5	5.7	100.0	92.4	49
Southern and Eastern Serbia	29.5	26.1	37.4	3.3	3.6	100.0	71.3	79.1	4.6	16.3	100.0	91.6	282
Age (in months)													
0–5	20.0	23.9	49.2	6.5	2.2	100.0	70.6	74.3	2.8	22.9	100.0	89.3	105
6–11	21.2	20.8	53.6	2.2	2.3	100.0	75.6	93.8	0.0	6.2	100.0	97.3	79
12–23	24.8	25.1	43.2	3.9	2.6	100.0	75.0	84.6	2.1	13.3	100.0	95.9	186
24–35	29.8	26.6	36.0	4.9	2.8	100.0	73.7	81.1	4.7	14.2	100.0	92.2	182

D.2.5 School attendance

Table DQ.5.1R: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 3–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current school year, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

		Currently attending														
			Primary school								Secondary school					
			Grade								Grade					
	Not attending school	Early childhood education	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4	Higher than secondary	Total	Number of household members age 3–24 years
Age at beginning of school year																	
3	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	245
4	83.8	16.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
5	32.6	65.3	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	203
6	8.3	3.1	87.5	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	196
7	6.2	0.0	12.0	78.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	204
8	2.8	0.0	2.7	10.7	83.2	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	184
9	3.0	0.0	0.6	1.9	11.2	80.9	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
10	4.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	1.7	14.1	76.5	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	155
11	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	19.7	69.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
12	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5	5.8	12.1	71.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	144
13	7.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.6	4.7	15.0	65.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	124
14	37.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.8	5.3	22.5	29.9	0.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	100.0	179
15	49.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	4.6	3.6	13.6	26.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	177
16	51.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	1.0	1.2	3.1	0.8	10.6	30.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
17	72.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.4	2.3	4.6	19.1	0.0	100.0	161
18	93.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	2.7	2.2	100.0	170
19	93.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	3.7	1.0	100.0	171
20	98.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	191
21	97.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	153
22	96.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	100.0	146
23	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	150
24[A]	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	53

[A] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 3–24 years at the time of interview.

D.2.6 Birth history

Table DQ.6.1R: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children born to women age 15–49 years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	2,402	2,311	1.04	2,348	2,266	1.04	54	45	1.20	2,153
Age										
15–19	41	44	0.93	40	42	0.96	1	2	0.35	434
20–24	273	246	1.11	270	238	1.13	3	7	0.38	392
25–29	392	356	1.10	385	351	1.10	7	5	1.42	295
30–34	407	408	1.00	397	402	0.99	10	5	1.84	261
35–39	425	414	1.03	415	412	1.01	10	2	4.91	254
40–44	392	379	1.03	385	373	1.03	7	6	1.13	233
45–49	472	466	1.01	455	449	1.02	17	18	0.96	284

D.2.7 Interview metadata

Table DQ.8.1R: Interview languages

Percentage of interviews in languages of questionnaires, interviews, and native language of the respondent, use of translator, percentage of interviews with language consistency, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Questionnaire				
	Household	Women 15–49	Men 15–24	Children Under 5	Children and adolescents 5–17
Percentage of interviews with language consistency[A]	31.9	33.1	32.7	29.6	32.3
Language of the interview					
Serbian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Other language	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Use of translator					
Entire questionnaire	0.1	0.7	0.1	0.6	0.8
Part of questionnaire	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Not used	99.9	99.3	99.9	99.3	99.1
Number of completed interviews	1,855	2,153	435	1,065	2,221

[A] A language consistent interview is one with matching language of interview, questionnaire, and native language of respondent, as well with no use of translator.

Table DQ.8.2R: Interview privacy

Percentage of questionnaires and sensitive modules conducted in privacy, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Percentage by questionnaire	
	Women 15–49	Men 15–24
Privacy during entire individual interview		
Entirely in private	93.9	92.5
Part in private	4.8	6.0
Not in private	1.3	1.5
Number of completed interviews	2,153	435

D.2.8 Consent for follow-up

Table DQ.9.1R: Telephone availability and consent for potential follow-up survey

Per cent distribution of households by availability of telephone and consent for follow-up survey and percentage of households with at least one respondent consenting for follow-up survey and providing a phone number, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2025

	Per cent distribution of households with members reporting:					Total	Percentage of households with at least one respondent:		Number of households
	Telephone in household		No telephone in household						
			Consent for follow-up						
	Consent for follow-up	No consent for follow-up	Confirming no phone number	Providing a phone number	No consent for follow-up		consenting for follow-up	consenting for follow-up and providing a phone number	
Total	38.5	57.6	0.2	0.0	3.8	100.0	38.7	36.4	1,855
Area									
Urban	38.3	58.4	0.3	0.0	3.0	100.0	38.6	36.0	1,379
Other	38.9	55.2	0.0	0.0	5.9	100.0	38.9	37.3	476
Region									
Belgrade	34.7	63.4	0.3	0.0	1.6	100.0	35.0	32.9	375
Vojvodina	40.2	54.3	0.0	0.0	5.5	100.0	40.2	39.2	286
Sumadija and Western Serbia	13.4	83.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	13.4	12.2	217
Southern and Eastern Serbia	45.0	50.4	0.3	0.0	4.3	100.0	45.3	42.3	977
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	36.0	51.4	0.9	0.0	11.7	100.0	36.9	33.2	373
Second	39.6	54.3	0.1	0.0	5.9	100.0	39.8	37.0	397
Middle	43.4	56.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	43.4	40.9	360
Fourth	36.8	62.9	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	36.8	35.6	378
Richest	36.7	63.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	36.7	35.1	348
Wealth index									
Poorest 60 per cent	39.6	54.0	0.3	0.0	6.1	100.0	40.0	37.0	1,129
Richest 40 per cent	36.7	63.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	36.7	35.4	726

APPENDIX E SERBIA MICS 2025 AND SERBIA ROMA SETTLEMENTS MICS 2025 QUESTIONNAIRES

English Questionnaires

MICS

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE

Serbia MICS 2025

HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL				HH
HH1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Household number:* ___ ___		
HH3. *Interviewer name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Supervisor name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___		
HH5. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		**HH6**. *Area:*	URBAN ..... 1 RURAL..... 2	
HH7. *Region name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___		**HH7A**. *District name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___		
HH8. *Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?*	YES.....1 NO 2	**HH7B**. *Municipality name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___		
HH9. *Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES.....1 NO 2	**HH10**. *Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.	**HH11**. *Record the time.* HOURS : MINUTES ___ : ___

HH12. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households.

This interview usually takes about 30 minutes.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of the population.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your household will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on this card to contact Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

YES 1	1 ⇨*LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS*
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨*HH46*

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS — HL

First complete HL2-HL4 vertically for all household members, starting with the head of the household. Once HL2-HL4 are complete for all members, make sure to probe for additional members: Those that are not currently at home, any infants or small children and any others who may not be family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household. Then, ask questions HL5-HL20 for each member one at a time. If additional questionnaires are used, indicate by ticking this box: ☐

HL1. *Line number*	**HL2.** First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household. *Probe for additional household members.*	**HL3.** What is the relationship of (***name***) to (***name of the head of household***)?	**HL4.** Is (***name***) male or female? 1 MALE 2 FEMALE	**HL5.** What is (***name***)'s date of birth? 98 DK 9998 DK		**HL6.** How old is (***name***)? *Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'.*	**HL8.** *Record line number if woman and age 15-49.*	**HL9.** *Record line number if man, age 15-24 and HH8 is yes.*	**HL10.** *Record line number if age 0-4.*	**HL11.** *Age 0-17?* 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *Next Line*	**HL12.** Is (***name***)'s natural mother alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL16* 8 DK ✩ *HL16*	**HL13.** Does (***name***)'s natural mother live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL15*	**HL14.** *Record the line number of mother and go to HL16.*	**HL15.** Where does (***name***)'s natural mother live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL16.** Is (***name***)'s natural father alive? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL20* 8 DK ✩ *HL20*	**HL17.** Does (***name***)'s natural father live in this household? 1 YES 2 NO ✩ *HL19*	**HL18.** *Record the line number of father and go to HL20.*	**HL19.** Where does (***name***)'s natural father live? 1 ABROAD 2 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN THE SAME REGION 3 IN ANOTHER HOUSEHOLD IN ANOTHER REGION 4 INSTITUTION IN THIS COUNTRY 8 DK	**HL20.** *Copy the line number of mother from HL14. If blank, ask:* Who is the primary caregiver of (***name***)? *If 'No one' for a child age 15-17, record '90'.*
LINE	NAME	RELATION*	M F	MONTH	YEAR	AGE	W 15-49	M 15-24	0-4	Y N	Y N DK	Y N	MOTHER		Y N DK	Y N	FATHER		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	___ ___

** Codes for **HL3**: Relationship to head of household:*

01 HEAD
02 SPOUSE / PARTNER
03 SON / DAUGHTER
04 SON-IN-LAW / DAUGHTER-IN-LAW
05 GRANDCHILD
06 PARENT
07 PARENT-IN-LAW
08 BROTHER / SISTER
09 BROTHER-IN-LAW / SISTER-IN-LAW
10 UNCLE/AUNT
11 NIECE / NEPHEW
12 OTHER RELATIVE
13 ADOPTED / FOSTER / STEPCHILD
14 SERVANT (LIVE-IN)
96 OTHER (NOT RELATED)
98 DK

EDUCATION: ATTAINMENT **ED**

ED1. *Line number*	**ED2.** *Name and age.* *Copy names and ages of all members of the household from HL2 and HL6 to below and to next page of the module.*		**ED3.** *Age 3 or above?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED4.** Has (***name***) ever attended school or any preschool institution? 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED5.** What is the highest level and grade or year of school (***name***) has ever attended? LEVEL: 11 KINDERGARTEN ⇩ *ED7* 12 PREPARATORY PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM (PPP) ⇩ *ED7* 21 PRIMARY 31 THREE-YEAR SECONDARY 32 FOUR-YEAR SECONDARY 41 HIGHER 98 DK	GRADE/YEAR: 98 DK ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6.** Did (***name***) ever complete that (grade/year)? 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK			**ED7.** *Age 3-24?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*		**ED8.** *Check ED4: Ever attended school or a preschool institution?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇩ *Next Line*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	Y	N	DK	YES	NO	YES	NO
01			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15			1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98		1	2	8	1	2	1	2

EDUCATION; ATTENDANCE (ST) — ED

ED1. *Line number*

ED2. *Name and age.*

ED9. At any time during the current school year, that is, 2025/2026, did (***name***) attend school or a preschool institution?
1 YES
2 NO ✩ *ED15*

ED10. During this current school year, which level and grade or year is (***name***) attending?
LEVEL:
11 KINDERGARTEN ✩ *ED12*
12 PPP ✩ *ED11*
21 PRIMARY
31 THREE-YEAR SECONDARY
32 FOUR-YEAR SECONDARY
41 HIGHER
98 DK
GRADE/YEAR:
98 DK

ED11. Which type of school is (***name***) attending?
1 REGULAR PUBLIC
3 REGULAR PRIVATE
4 ADULT EDUCATION SCHOOL
5 SCHOOL/CLASSES FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES
6 OTHER
8 DK

ED12. In this current school year, has (***name***) received any kindergarten subsidy, scholarship or school tuition credit?
If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.
1 YES
2 NO ✩ *ED14*
8 DK ✩ *ED14*

ED13. Who provided the subsidy, scholarship or school tuition credit?
Record all mentioned.
A REPUBLIC/MINISTRY
D MUNICIPALITY (LOCAL GOVERNMENT)
E PROJECT FINANCING
X OTHER
Z DK

ED14. For the current school year, has (***name***) received any material support such as transportation to school, free meals, exercise books, notebooks or other school supplies or expenses for school outings?
If "Yes", probe to ensure that support was not received from family, other relatives, friends or neighbours.
1 YES
2 NO
8 DK

ED15. At any time during the previous school year, that is, 2024/2025, did (***name***) attend school or a preschool institution?
1 YES
2 NO ✩ Next line
8 DK ✩ Next line

ED16. During that previous school year, which level and grade or year did (***name***) attend?
LEVEL:
11 KINDERGARTEN ✩ *Next line*
11 PPP ✩ *Next line*
21 PRIMARY
31 THREE-YEAR SECONDARY
32 FOUR-YEAR SECONDARY
41 HIGHER
98 DK
GRADE/YEAR:
98 DK

ED17. *Check ED10: Is 'kindergarten', 'PPP' or 'DK' recorded (ED10 = 11, 12 or 98)?*
1 YES ✩ *Next line*
2 NO

ED18. At what age did (***name***) start the first grade of primary school?
Record age in completed years.
98 DK

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES NO	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	TYPE OF SCHOOL	YES NO DK	TUITION	YES NO DK	YES NO DK	LEVEL	GRADE/YEAR	YES NO	LINE
01		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
02		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
03		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
04		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
05		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
06		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
07		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
08		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
09		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
10		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
11		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
12		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
13		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
14		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __
15		___ ___	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1 2	__ __

EDUCATION (ATTENDANCE TO COMPULSORY PREPARATORY PRESCHOOL PROGRAM – PPP)

ED19. *Line number*	**ED20.** *Name and age* *Copy name and age from ED2.*		**ED21.** *Age 5-7?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*	**ED22.** Has (***name***) ever attended a preparatory preschool programme? 1 YES ⇨ *ED24* 2 NO	**ED23.** *Check age of child in ED20. Is child aged 6 or 7 years?* 1 YES ⇨ *ED28* 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*	**ED24.** In what type of facility does (***name***) attend, or did (***name***) attend the preparatory preschool programme, during the previous school year? 1 PUBLIC KINDERGARTEN 2 PRIVATE KINDERGARTEN 3 SCHOOL 6 OTHER 8 DK *Regardless of the response, go to the next line.*	**ED28.** There are several possible reasons for a child not to attend a preparatory preschool programme. Now, I will read to you some of these reasons and would like to ask you to tell me if any of these was at least in part, a reason for (***name***) not to attend a preparatory preschool programme.					
							[A] Parent or caregiver were unaware that attendance to a preparatory preschool programme is mandatory. 1 YES ⇨ *Next line* 2 NO 8 DK ⇨ *Next line*	[B] The preparatory preschool programme lasts for 4 hours, but the parent or caregiver needs a slot in pre-school for (***name***) for the entire day and there is no slot available for the number of hours needed. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	[C] The facility where the preparatory preschool programme is organised is too far away from home and it takes too long to commute. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	[D] Costs associated with attendance to a preparatory preschool programme, such as transportation, clothes or books are too high. 1 YES 2 NO 8 DK	[E1] Is there any other reason that I have not mentioned? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line* 8 DK ⇨ *Next line*	[E2] Can you please tell me that other reason? 1 YES ⇨ *Specify* 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*

LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	PPP ATTENDANCE		YES	NO	FACILITY					Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	Y	N	DK	OTHER REASON
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	3	6	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. What is the religion of (***name of the head of the household from HL2***)?	ORTHODOX ..... 1 CATHOLIC ..... 2 MUSLIM ..... 3 OTHER RELIGION (*specify*) _____ 6 NO RELIGION ..... 7 DOES NOT WANT TO DECLARE 9	
HC2. To what ethnic group does (***name of the head of the household from HL2***) belong?	SERBIAN ..... 1 ALBANIAN ..... 2 BOSNIAN ..... 3 HUNGARIAN ..... 4 ROMA ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DOES NOT WANT TO DECLARE 9	
HC3. How many rooms do members of this household usually use for sleeping?	NUMBER OF ROOMS ..... __ __	
HC4. *Main material of the dwelling floor.* *Record observation.* *If observation is not possible, ask the respondent to determine the material of the dwelling floor.*	**NATURAL FLOOR** EARTH / SAND ..... 11 **RUDIMENTARY FLOOR** WOOD PLANKS ..... 21 **FINISHED FLOOR** PARQUET OR POLISHED WOOD ..... 31 VINYL OR ASPHALT STRIPS ..... 32 CERAMIC TILES ..... 33 CEMENT ..... 34 CARPET ..... 35 LAMINATE ..... 36 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Main material of the roof.* *Record observation.*	NO ROOF ..... 11 **NATURAL ROOFING** THATCH ..... 12 **RUDIMENTARY ROOFING** CANE ..... 22 WOOD PLANKS ..... 23 CARDBOARD ..... 24 **FINISHED ROOFING** METAL / TIN ..... 31 WOOD ..... 32 CALAMINE / CEMENT FIBRE ..... 33 CERAMIC TILES ..... 34 CEMENT ..... 35 ROOFING SHINGLES ..... 36 ASBESTOS SHEETS / SALONIT ..... 37 CLAY TILES ..... 38 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

HC6. *Main material of the exterior walls.* *Record observation.*	NO WALLS ..... 11 **NATURAL WALLS** CANE / TRUNKS ..... 12 MUD ..... 13 **RUDIMENTARY WALLS** CANE, STRAW AND MUD ..... 21 STONE WITH MUD ..... 22 UNCOVERED ADOBE ..... 23 PLYWOOD ..... 24 CARDBOARD ..... 25 REUSED WOOD ..... 26 **FINISHED WALLS** CEMENT ..... 31 STONE WITH LIME / CEMENT ..... 32 BRICKS ..... 33 CEMENT BLOCKS ..... 34 COVERED ADOBE ..... 35 WOOD PLANKS / SHINGLES ..... 36 PLASTER WALLS ..... 37 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
HC7. Does your household have: [A] A fixed telephone line?	YES NO FIXED TELEPHONE LINE 1 2	
HC8. Does your household have electricity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HC10*
HC8A. What source of electricity is used in this household? *Record all mentioned.* *Prompt:* Any other source of electricity?	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID .... A OFF GRID LOCAL MINI GRID ..... B SOLAR HOME SYSTEM ..... C SOLAR LANTERN ..... D ELECTRIC GENERATOR ..... E RECHARGEABLE BATTERY ..... F DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH ..... G OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
HC8A1. *Check HC8A. Only one source of electricity reported?*	YES, ONLY ONE SOURCE REPORTED ..... 1 NO, MORE THAN ONE SOURCE REPORTED 2	1 ⇨ *HC9*

HC8B. What source of electricity is used most of the time in this household? *Only a source recorded in HC8A can be recorded here.*	NATIONAL / INTERCONNECTED GRID ... 11 OFF GRID LOCAL MINI GRID ... 21 SOLAR HOME SYSTEM ... 31 SOLAR LANTERN ... 32 ELECTRIC GENERATOR ... 41 RECHARGEABLE BATTERY ... 51 DRY CELL BATTERY / TORCH ... 52 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK ... 98	

HC9. Does your household have:		YES	NO	
[A] A flat-screen television?	FLAT- SCREEN TELEVISION ...	1	2	
[C] A CRT TV?	CRT TV ...	1	2	
[B] A refrigerator?	REFRIGERATOR ...	1	2	
[D] An iron?	IRON ...	1	2	
[E] A hair dryer?	HAIR DRYER ...	1	2	
[F] Quartz or fan heater?	QUARTZ/FAN HEATER ...	1	2	
[G] A water heater?	WATER HEATER ...	1	2	
[H] A chest or upright freezer?	CHEST OR UPRIGHT FREEZER ...	1	2	
[I] An electrical stove?	ELECTRICAL STOVE ...	1	2	
[J] A drying machine?	DRYING MACHINE ...	1	2	
[K] A dishwasher?	DISHWASHER ...	1	2	
[L] A microwave?	MICROWAVE ...	1	2	
[M] Cable TV/Total TV?	CABLE TV/TOTAL TV ...	1	2	
[N] An air conditioner?	AIR CONDITIONER ...	1	2	
[O] A video surveillance system?	VIDEO SURVEILLANCE SYSTEM ...	1	2	
[P] A robot vacuum cleaner?	ROBOT VACUUM CLEANER ...	1	2	
[Q] A home air purifier?	HOME AIR PURIFIER ...	1	2	
[R] A gaming console, such as a Sony Play Station, Nintendo or Xbox?	GAMING CONSOLE ...	1	2	

HC10. Does any member of your household own:	YES NO	
[C] A motorcycle or scooter?	MOTORCYCLE / SCOOTER 1 2	
[D] An animal-drawn cart?	ANIMAL-DRAWN CART..... 1 2	
[E] A car, truck, or van?	CAR / TRUCK / VAN 1 2	
[F] A boat with a motor?	BOAT WITH MOTOR 1 2	
[G] A tractor or combine harvester?	TRACTOR / COMBINE HARVESTER 1 2	
[H] A hand plough?	HAND PLOUGH..... 1 2	
[I] Scythe?	SCYTHE 1 2	
[J] Ski equipment?	SKI EQUIPMENT 1 2	
HC11. Does any member of your household have a desktop, laptop, tablet, or similar computer?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC12. Does any member of your household have a mobile telephone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇨*HC13*
HC12A. Does any member of your household have a smartphone?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	
HC13. Does your household have access to internet at home?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	1⇨*HC14*
HC13A. *Check HC12A. Any smartphone?*	YES, HC12A=1 ..... 1 NO, HC12A=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*HC14*
HC13B. You mentioned that a member of your household has a smartphone and that you do not have access to internet at home. Just to confirm, can the smartphone access the internet while being used at home?	YES, SMARTPHONE CAN ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME ..... 1 NO, SMARTPHONE CANNOT ACCESS INTERNET AT HOME ..... 2 DK..... 8	
HC14. Do you or someone living in this household own this dwelling? *If 'No', ask:* Do you rent this dwelling from someone not living in this household? *If 'Rented from someone else', record '2'. For other responses, record '6' and specify.*	OWN..... 1 RENT ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
HC15. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2⇨*HC17*

HC16. How many hectares or ares of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If 1 hectare or more, circle '1' and record hectares. If 95 hectares or more, record '995'.* *If less than 1 hectare, circle '2' and record in ares. If less than 1 are, circle '2' and record '00'.* *If unknown, record '998'.* *100 Ares = 1 Hectare*	HECTARES ..... 1 ___ ___ ARES ..... 2 ___ ___ 95 HECTARES OR MORE ..... 995 DK 998	
HC17. Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*HC19*
HC18. How many of the following animals does this household have? [A] Milk cows or bulls? [B] Other cattle? [C] Horses, donkeys, or mules? [D] Goats? [E] Sheep? [G] Pigs? [F] Chickens (excluding broilers)? [H] Broilers? [I] Turkeys? [J] Ducks? [K] Geese? [L] Beehives? *If none, record '00'. If 95 or more, record '95'. If unknown, record '98'.*	MILK COWS OR BULLS ..... ___ ___ OTHER CATTLE ..... ___ ___ HORSES, DONKEYS OR MULES ..... ___ ___ GOATS ..... ___ ___ SHEEP ..... ___ ___ PIGS ..... ___ ___ CHICKENS ..... ___ ___ BROILERS ..... ___ ___ TURKEYS ..... ___ ___ DUCKS ..... ___ ___ GEESE ..... ___ ___ BEEHIVES ..... ___ ___	
HC19. Does any member of this household have an account in a bank or other financial institution?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
HC20. Does any member of this household use a mobile phone to make financial transactions such as sending or receiving money, paying bills, purchasing goods or services, or receiving wages, either through their bank or through a mobile service, such as Google Pay or PayPal?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

HOUSEHOLD ENERGY USE		EU
EU1. What does this household use for cooking <u>most of the time</u>, including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water?	SOLAR COOKER (THERMAL ENERGY, NOT SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 02 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE ..... 03 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 04 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) / COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 05 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 06 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) ..... 07 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 MOVEABLE FIREPAN ..... 09 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 10 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 NO FOOD COOKED IN HOUSEHOLD 97	01 ⇨ *EU4A* 02 ⇨ *EU4A* 03 ⇨ *EU4A* 04 ⇨ *EU4A* 05 ⇨ *EU4A* 08 ⇨ *EU4* 09 ⇨ *EU4* 10 ⇨ *EU4* 96 ⇨ *EU4* 97 ⇨ *EU6*
EU1A. What is the (name/brand) of this cookstove or device?	SMEDEREVAC ..... 01 ALFA ..... 02 BLACK STOVE ..... 03 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96 DK 98	
EU4. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01 GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) .. 02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED ..... 04 COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 05 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED ..... 06 CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 07 WOOD ..... 08 AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS .... 09 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 10 PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES ..... 11 WOODCHIPS ..... 12 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 13 SAWDUST ..... 14 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	
EU4A. Does this household use any other cookstove or device <u>in addition to</u> (***response from EU1***) for cooking, including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *EU6*

EU4B. What does this household use in addition to (***response from EU1***) for cooking, including cooking food, making tea or coffee, boiling drinking water? *If more than one, record the additional cookstove that is used most often.*	SOLAR COOKER (THERMAL ENERGY, NOT SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 ELECTRIC STOVE ..... 02 PIPED NATURAL GAS STOVE ..... 03 BIOGAS STOVE ..... 04 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) / COOKING GAS STOVE ..... 05 MANUFACTURED SOLID FUEL STOVE ..... 06 TRADITIONAL SOLID FUEL STOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) ..... 07 LIQUID FUEL STOVE ..... 08 MOVEABLE FIREPAN ..... 09 THREE STONE STOVE / OPEN FIRE ..... 10 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	01 ⇨*EU6* 02 ⇨*EU6* 03 ⇨*EU6* 04 ⇨*EU6* 05 ⇨*EU6* 08 ⇨*EU4D* 09 ⇨*EU4D* 10 ⇨*EU4D* 96 ⇨*EU4D*
EU4C. What is the (name/brand) of this other cookstove or device?	SMEDEREVAC ..... 01 ALFA ..... 02 BLACK STOVE ..... 03 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
EU4D. What type of fuel or energy source is used in this other cookstove? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this other cookstove.*	ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 01 GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) ..... 02 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 03 COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED ..... 04 COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 05 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED ..... 06 CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 07 WOOD ..... 08 AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS ..... 09 ANIMAL DUNG / WASTE ..... 10 PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES ..... 11 WOODCHIPS ..... 12 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 13 SAWDUST ..... 14 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

EU6. What does this household use to heat the home <u>when needed</u>?	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER ..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER ..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE ..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) ..... 05 MOVEABLE HEATING PAN ..... 06 OPEN FIRE / THREE STONE STOVE ..... 07 HEAT PUMP ..... 08 ELECTRICAL RADIATOR ..... 09 AIR CONDITIONER ..... 10 LPG GAS HEATER ..... 11 TA HEATER ..... 12 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE HEATING IN THE HOUSEHOLD ..... 97 SPACE HEATING NEVER NEEDED 00	01 ⇨*EU8* 06 ⇨*EU8* 07 ⇨*EU8* 08 ⇨*EU8* 09 ⇨*EU8* 10 ⇨*EU8* 11 ⇨*EU8* 12 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9* 00 ⇨*EU9*
EU6A. What is the (name/brand) of this heater, cookstove or device?	SMEDEREVAC ..... 01 ALFA ..... 02 BLACK STOVE ..... 03 FIREPLACE WITH WOOD ..... 04 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU8. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) / COOKING GAS ..... 03 BIOGAS ..... 04 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 05 GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) ..... 06 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 07 COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED ..... 08 COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 09 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED ..... 10 CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 11 WOOD ..... 12 AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS ..... 13 PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES ..... 15 WOODCHIPS ..... 16 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 17 SAWDUST ..... 18 MAZUT (FUEL OIL) ..... 19 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
EU8A. Does this household use any other heater, <u>in addition to</u> (***response from EU6***) to heat the home <u>when needed</u>?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*EU9*

EU8B. What does this household use in addition to (***response from EU6***) to heat the home when needed? *If more than one, record the additional heater that is used most often.*	CENTRAL HEATING ..... 01 MANUFACTURED SPACE HEATER ..... 02 TRADITIONAL SPACE HEATER ..... 03 MANUFACTURED COOKSTOVE ..... 04 TRADITIONAL COOKSTOVE (NON-MANUFACTURED) ..... 05 MOVEABLE HEATING PAN ..... 06 OPEN FIRE / THREE STONE STOVE ..... 07 HEAT PUMP ..... 08 ELECTRICAL RADIATOR ..... 09 AIR CONDITIONER ..... 10 LPG GAS HEATER ..... 11 TA HEATER ..... 12 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	01 ⇨ *EU8D* 06 ⇨ *EU8D* 07 ⇨ *EU8D* 08 ⇨ *EU8D* 09 ⇨ *EU8D* 10 ⇨ *EU8D* 11 ⇨ *EU8D* 12 ⇨ *EU8D* 96 ⇨ *EU8D*
EU8C. What is the (name/brand) of this other heater, cookstove or device?	SMEDEREVAC ..... 01 ALFA ..... 02 BLACK STOVE ..... 03 FIREPLACE WITH WOOD ..... 04 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	
EU8D. What type of fuel and energy source is used in this other heater? *If more than one, record the main energy source for this heater.*	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 PIPED NATURAL GAS ..... 02 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) / COOKING GAS ..... 03 BIOGAS ..... 04 ALCOHOL / ETHANOL ..... 05 GASOLINE / DIESEL (NOT IN GENERATOR) ..... 06 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN ..... 07 COAL / LIGNITE UNPROCESSED ..... 08 COAL / LIGNITE BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 09 CHARCOAL UNPROCESSED ..... 10 CHARCOAL BRIQUETTES / PELLETS ..... 11 WOOD ..... 12 AGRICULTURAL OR CROP RESIDUE / GRASS / STRAW / SHRUBS / CORN COBS ..... 13 PROCESSED BIOMASS PELLETS / BRIQUETTES ..... 15 WOODCHIPS ..... 16 GARBAGE / PLASTIC ..... 17 SAWDUST ..... 18 MAZUT (FUEL OIL) ..... 19 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

EU9. What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source?	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 SOLAR-POWERED LANTERN OR FLASHLIGHT ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, MOBILE, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) LAMP ... 06 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 08 OIL LAMP ..... 09 CANDLE ..... 10 OPEN FIRE ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO LIGHTING IN HOUSEHOLD 97	97 ⇨ *EU10*
EU9A. Does this household use any other energy for lighting, or as a light source, in addition to (***response from EU9***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *EU10*
EU9B. What else does this household use as energy for lighting, or as a light source? *If more than one, record the main additional energy for lighting, or light source.*	ELECTRICITY (INCLUDING SOLAR PANELS) ..... 01 SOLAR-POWERED LANTERN OR FLASHLIGHT ..... 02 RECHARGEABLE FLASHLIGHT, MOBILE, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 03 BATTERY POWERED FLASHLIGHT, TORCH OR LANTERN ..... 04 BIOGAS LAMP ..... 05 LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS (LPG) LAMP ... 06 GASOLINE LAMP ..... 07 KEROSENE / PARAFFIN LAMP ..... 08 OIL LAMP ..... 09 CANDLE ..... 10 OPEN FIRE ..... 11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	

EU10. What fuel or energy source does this household use for heating water most of the time, including heating water for dish washing and the bathroom? *If more than one, record the main energy source for heating water.*	ELECTRICITY .....01 COAL .....02 WOOD .....03 OTHER BIOMASS .....04 GASEOUS FUELS (NATURAL GAS/LPG) .....05 HEATING HEAVY OIL .....06 SOLAR ENERGY .....07 HEAT PUMP .....08 SOLID WASTE (SUCH AS WOODEN PALLETS, COAL DUST, CRATES, WOODEN BEAMS, OLD FURNITURE, PARQUET FLOORING) ....09 CENTRAL (DISTRICT) HEATING) .....10 HEATING WITH A COMMON BOILER ONLY FOR ONE OR MORE BUILDINGS (BOILER ROOM IN THE BUILDING) .....11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO WATER HEATING IN THE HOUSEHOLD .....97 WATER HEATING NEVER NEEDED 00	 97 ⇨*EU12* 00 ⇨*EU12*
EU11. Does this household use any other fuel or energy source in addition to (***response from EU10***) for heating water, including heating water for dish washing and the bathroom?	YES .....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*EU12*
EU11A. What other fuel or energy source does this household use for heating water, including heating water for dish washing and the bathroom? *If more than one, record the main other energy source or technology for this additional source.*	ELECTRICITY .....01 COAL .....02 WOOD .....03 OTHER BIOMASS .....04 GASEOUS FUELS (NATURAL GAS/LPG) .....05 HEATING HEAVY OIL .....06 SOLAR ENERGY .....07 HEAT PUMP .....08 SOLID WASTE (SUCH AS WOODEN PALLETS, COAL DUST, CRATES, WOODEN BEAMS, OLD FURNITURE, PARQUET FLOORING) ....09 CENTRAL (DISTRICT) HEATING) .....10 HEATING WITH A COMMON BOILER ONLY FOR ONE OR MORE BUILDINGS (BOILER ROOM IN THE BUILDING) .....11 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
EU12. What fuel or energy source does this household use to cool the home most of the time?	ELECTRICITY .....01 SOLAR ENERGY .....07 HEAT PUMP .....08 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 NO SPACE COOLING IN THE HOUSEHOLD ....97 SPACE COOLING NEVER NEEDED 00	 97 ⇨*EU12C* 00 ⇨*EU12C*

EU12A. Does this household use any other fuel or energy source in addition to (***response from EU12***) to cool the home?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨*EU12C*
EU12B. What other fuel or energy source does this household use to cool the home?	ELECTRICITY .....01 SOLAR ENERGY.....07 HEAT PUMP .....08 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	
EU12C. *Check EU6. Household heats the dwelling unit?*	YES, EU6=01 TO 12, 96.....1 NO SPACE HEATING, EU6=97.....2 NO NEED FOR SPACE HEATING, EU6=00 3	 2⇨*EU17* 3⇨*EU17*
EU13. Do you heat all the rooms in this dwelling unit?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*EU17*
EU14. How many rooms in this dwelling unit does your household usually heat when needed?	ROOMS.....___ ___ DK 98	
EU15. Could you please estimate how many square metres of this dwelling your household typically heats when needed?	m^2 .....___ ___ ___ DK 998	
EU16. You have told me that the household does not heat the whole dwelling unit. Can your household afford to heat the part of the dwelling that is usually not heated?	DON'T WANT TO HEAT ALL ROOMS .....1 WOULD LIKE TO HEAT ALL ROOMS BUT CANNOT AFFORD TO .....2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
EU17. *Check EU12. Household cools the dwelling unit?*	YES, EU12=01, 07, 08, 96 .....1 NO SPACE COOLING, EU12=97 .....2 NO NEED FOR SPACE COOLING, EU12=00 3	 2⇨*EU22* 3⇨*EU22*
EU18. Do you cool all the rooms in this dwelling unit?	YES .....1 NO 2	1⇨*EU22*
EU19. How many rooms in this dwelling unit does your household usually cool when needed?	ROOMS.....___ ___ ___ DK 98	
EU20. Could you please estimate how many square metres of this dwelling your household typically cools when needed?	m^2 .....___ ___ ___ DK 998	
EU21. You have told me that the household does not cool the whole dwelling unit. Can your household afford to heat the part of the dwelling that is usually not heated?	DON'T WANT TO COOL ALL ROOMS.....1 WOULD LIKE TO COOL ALL ROOMS BUT CANNOT AFFORD TO .....2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

EU22. To the best of your knowledge, have any of the following measures to improve energy efficiency been implemented in this dwelling unit in the last 15 years, that is, since (***year of interview minus 15***)?	YES NO DK	
[A] Thermal insulation of external walls?	THERMAL INSULATION OF EXTERNAL WALLS 1 2 8	
[B] Roof insulation or replacement?	ROOF INSULATION OR REPLACEMENT 1 2 8	
[C] Thermal insulation of floor?	THERMAL INSULATION OF FLOOR 1 2 8	
[D] Installation of PVC or energy-efficient windows?	INSTALLATION OF PVC OR ENERGY-EFFICIENT WINDOWS 1 2 8	
[E] Replacement of exterior doors with insulated doors?	REPLACEMENT OF EXTERIOR DOORS WITH INSULATED DOORS 1 2 8	
[F] Installation of heat pump?	INSTALLATION OF HEAT PUMP 1 2 8	
[G] Installation of solar panels or solar water heaters?	INSTALLATION OF SOLAR PANELS OR SOLAR WATER HEATERS 1 2 8	
[H] Use of programmable thermostats or heating controls?	USE OF PROGRAMMABLE THERMOSTATS OR HEATING CONTROLS 1 2 8	
[I] Sealing of windows and doors to reduce drafts?	SEALING OF WINDOWS AND DOORS TO REDUCE DRAFTS 1 2 8	
[J] Switching to energy-efficient lighting, such as LED lighting?	SWITCHING TO ENERGY-EFFICIENT LIGHTING (E.G., LED) 1 2 8	
[K] Any other energy efficiency measures (*specify*)?	OTHER MEASURES YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EU23. *Check HC8. Household has electricity?*	YES, HC8=1 ..... 1 NO, HC8=2 2	 2⇨*EU26*
EU24. Does your household have monthly expenses for electricity?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2⇨*EU26*
EU25. Do you share the electricity bill with any other household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

EU26. *Check EU6. Household heats the dwelling unit?*	YES, EU6=01 TO 12, 96.....1 NO SPACE HEATING, EU6=97.....2 NO NEED FOR SPACE HEATING, EU6=00 3	 2⇨*End* 3⇨*End*
EU27. *Check EU8 and EU24. Household uses electricity as the main energy source for heating the dwelling and <u>does not</u> have monthly cost for electricity.*	YES, (EU8=01 OR BLANK) AND EU24=2.....1 YES, (EU8=01 OR BLANK) AND EU24=1.....2 NO, EU8≠01.....3	1⇨*EU29*
EU28. Now, I would like to ask you about your household's annual heating expenses. Could you estimate how much your household spent, in dinars, on (***response from EU8***) used for heating your home in 2024?	ANNUAL COST (RSD) ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 999995 RSD OR MORE .....999995 HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN DWELLING LESS THAN ONE YEAR.....999997 DO NOT KNOW.....999998 REFUSED 999996	
EU29. *Check EU8A, EU8 and EU8D. Household uses additional heater to heat the dwelling and primary and secondary energy sources are different?*	YES, EU8A=1 AND EU8≠EU8D.....1 NO, EU8A=2.....2	 2⇨*End*
EU30. *Check EU8D and EU24. Household uses electricity as an additional energy source for heating the dwelling and <u>does not</u> have monthly cost for electricity.*	YES, EU8D=01 AND EU24=2.....1 YES, EU8D=01 AND EU24=1.....2 NO, EU8D≠01.....3	1⇨*End*
EU31. You mentioned that your household uses a secondary source of fuel or energy for heating. Could you estimate how much your household spent, in dinars, on (***response from EU8D***) used for heating your home in 2024?	ANNUAL COST (RSD) ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 999995 RSD OR MORE .....999995 HOUSEHOLD LIVES IN DWELLING LESS THAN ONE YEAR.....999997 DO NOT KNOW.....999998 REFUSED 999996	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS — ST

ST1. I would like to ask you about various external economic assistance programmes provided to households. By external assistance I mean support that comes from the government or from non-governmental organizations such as religious, charitable, or community-based organisations. This excludes support from family, other relatives, friends, or neighbours.

	[A] FINANCIAL SOCIAL ASSISTANCE (FSA)	[B] CHILD ALLOWANCE	[C] ONE-OFF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE	[D] ALLOWANCE FOR CARE AND ASSISTANCE OF ANOTHER PERSON	[E] ANY RETIREMENT PENSION	[F] ASSISTANCE FOR ENERGY-VULNERABLE CUSTOMERS	[X] ANY OTHER EXTERNAL ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME
ST2. Are you aware of (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[B]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[E]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[F]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]*	YES (*specify*) _____ 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *ST11*
ST3. Has your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *ST7* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *ST7*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[C]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[D]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[E]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[E]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[F]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[F]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *[X]*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *ST11* DK ..... 8 ⇩ *ST11*
ST4. Who in your household is the assistance intended or meant for? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module for all beneficiaries of this assistance in the household.* *If all members are beneficiaries, record '95'.* *If "Don't Know" the household member the assistance intended or meant for, record "98".* *If "Not living in this household", record '00'.*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK ..... 98 NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK ..... 98 NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK ..... 98 NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK ..... 98 NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK ..... 98 NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ..... 95 DK ..... 98 NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00

MICS7.HH.20

ST5. Who in your household is or was authorised to receive or collect the assistance? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Record the line numbers from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module for all who are authorised to receive or collect the assistance.* *If all members are authorized, record '95'.* *If "Don't Know" the household member(s) authorised, record "98"* *If "No one in this household is authorised to receive or collect the assistance, record '00'*	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS .. 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS... 95 DK..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ...95 DK.....98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00		NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS ...95 DK .....98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD.....00	NAME #1 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #2 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #3 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #4 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ NAME #5 _____ LINE NUMBER ..... ___ ___ ALL MEMBERS .. 95 DK ..... 98 NO ONE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD 00

ST6. When was the last time your household or anyone in your household received assistance through (***name of programme***)? *If less than one month, record '1' and record '00' in Months.* *If less than 12 months, record '1' and record in Months.* *If 1 year/12 months or more, record '2' and record in Years.*	MONTHS AGO..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *ST9* YEARS AGO..... **2** __ __ DK..... 998	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* DK..... 998 ⇩ *[C]*	MONTHS AGO..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* YEARS AGO..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[D]* DK..... 998 ⇩ *[D]*	MONTHS AGO..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[E]* YEARS AGO..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[E]* DK..... 998 ⇩ *[E]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[F]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[F]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[F]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *[X]*	MONTHS AGO ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *ST11* YEARS AGO ..... **2** __ __ ⇩ *ST11* DK ..... 998 ⇩ *ST11*
ST7. During the past 12 months, has your household or anyone in your household applied for, or renewed, an application for financial social assistance?	YES..... 1 NO..... 2⇨*ST10* DK..... 8⇨*[B]*						
ST8. Was the financial social assistance approved for your household or anyone in your household based on this request?	DK / WAITING FOR DECISION . 1⇨*[B]* YES..... 2 NO..... 3⇨*[B]*						

ST9. For how long has your household or anyone in your household been receiving this allowance even if there were break periods?	HAS NEVER RECEIVED THE ALLOWANCE ..... 1 ⇩*[B]* LESS THAN 1 YEAR..... 2⇨*[B]* 1-3 YEARS .... 3⇨*[B]* 4-5 YEARS .... 4⇨*[B]* MORE THAN 5 YEARS ..... 5⇨*[B]*						
ST10. What is the <u>main</u> reason your household or anyone in your household did not apply for financial social assistance?	DID NOT NEED IT..... 01⇨*[B]* DID NOT KNOW HOW TO APPLY..... 02⇨*[B]* COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ..... 03⇨*[B]* EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE ..... 04⇨*[B]* KNOW HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS..... 05⇨*[B]* WAS TOLD HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS..... 06⇨*[B]* OTHER (*specify*) 96_____⇨*[B]*						

ST11. *Check ST2[F]. Respondent is aware of the government assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers?*	YES, ST2[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, ST2[F]=2 2	2⇨ *End*
ST12. How did you hear about the government assistance programme for energy-vulnerable customers? *Probe:* Any other source?	TV OR RADIO ..... A NEWSPAPERS OR MAGAZINES ..... B SOCIAL MEDIA (E.G., FACEBOOK, X, INSTAGRAM) ..... C INTERNET/ONLINE NEWS PORTALS ..... D GOVERNMENT WEBSITE OR OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION ..... E LOCAL GOVERNMENT OR MUNICIPALITY OFFICE ..... F NEIGHBOURS, FRIENDS, OR FAMILY ..... G COMMUNITY MEETINGS OR EVENTS ..... H SOCIAL WORKERS OR COMMUNITY SUPPORT SERVICES ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
ST13. *Check ST3[F]. Household received government assistance for energy vulnerable customers?*	YES, ST3[F]=1 ..... 1 NO, ST3[F]=2 2	2⇨*ST15*
ST14. What is the reason, or reasons, your household has been granted assistance through the programme for energy vulnerable customers? *Probe:* Any other reason?	MATERIAL POSITION ..... A REALIZED RIGHT TO CASH SOCIAL ASSISTANCE OR CHILD ALLOWANCE OR INCREASED ALLOWANCE FOR THE HELP AND CARE OF OTHERS ..... B HEALTH CONDITION OF THE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ..... C OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	⇨*End*
ST15. You have mentioned that this household has not received government assistance through the programme for energy vulnerable customers. Have you or anyone in this household ever applied for this assistance programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2⇨*End* 8⇨*End*
ST16. Are you currently waiting for a response to the application or has your application been denied?	CURRENTLY WAITING FOR A RESPONSE ..1 APPLICATION DENIED ..... 2 DK 8	1⇨*End* 8⇨*End*

ST17. What was the reason, or reasons, that your households' application for the assistance programme for energy vulnerable customers was denied? *Probe:* Any other reason?	HOUSEHOLD DOES NOT MEET CRITERIA BASED ON MATERIAL STATUS (INCOME, NUMBER OF MEMBERS, PROPERTY STATUS) ..... A WAS NOT CONSIDERED A PRIORITY HOUSEHOLD BASED ON HEALTH CONDITION OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBER ... B HOUSEHOLD WAS ALREADY RECEIVING ANOTHER FORM OF ASSISTANCE ..... C HOUSEHOLD DID NOT SUBMIT ALL REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	

SOCIAL TRANSFERS: CHILD ALLOWANCE

ST

ST18. *Line number*	**ST19.** *Name and age* *Copy name and age from ED2.*		**ST20.** *Age 0-18?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*		**ST21.** *Check ST2[B]: Is respondent aware of child allowance?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*		**ST22.** *Check ST3[B]: Has this household or anyone in the household received child allowance?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *ST24*		**ST22A.** *Check ST4[B]: Is the child allowance intended or meant for this household member?* 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *Next line*		**ST23.** For how long have you or anyone in your household been receiving or received this allowance for (***name***)? 1 LESS THAN 1 YEAR 2 1-3 YEARS 3 4-5 YEARS 4 MORE THAN 5 YEARS *For any response, go to Next line.*	**ST24.** Have you or anyone in your household applied, or renewed an application, for child allowance in the past 12 months for (***name***)? 1 YES 2 NO ⇨ *ST26* 8 DK ⇨ *Next line*	**ST25.** Was the application for child allowance approved for (***name***) based on this request? 1 YES ⇨ *Next line* 2 NO ⇨ *Next line* 8 DK/WAITING FOR DECISION ⇨ *Next line*	**ST26.** Please tell me what is the main reason you or anyone in your household did not apply for the child allowance for (***name***)? 01 DID NOT NEED IT 02 DID NOT KNOW HOW TO APPLY 03 COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 04 EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE 05 KNOWS CHILD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS 06 WAS TOLD CHILD DOES NOT MEET CONDITIONS 96 OTHER (*specify*) *If response is "Other", in column REASONS record 96 and specify, otherwise go to Next line.*	
LINE	NAME	AGE	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	LENGTH OF SUPPORT	Y N DK	Y N DK	REASONS	OTHER *(specify)*
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1 2 8	1 2 8	___ ___	

FOOD INSECURITY EXPERIENCE		FE
FE1. Now I would like to ask you some questions about food. During the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household worried about not having enough food to eat because of a lack of money or other resources? *Probe:* By lack of money or other resources, I mean not having the means to get food, either through growing it, purchasing it, or trading for it.	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE2. Still thinking about the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household were unable to eat healthy and nutritious food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE3. Was there a time when you or others in your household ate only a few kinds of foods because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE4. Was there a time when you or others in your household had to skip a meal because there were not enough money or other resources to get food?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE5. Still thinking about the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household ate less than you thought you should because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE6. Was there a time when your household ran out of food because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE7. Was there a time when you or others in your household were hungry but did not eat because of a lack of money or other resources for food?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	
FE8. During the last 1 year, was there a time when you or others in your household went without eating for a whole day because of a lack of money or other resources?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	

WATER		WS
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water used by members of your household? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect drinking water (collection point).*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER ..... 91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL ..... 93 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	 11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS4* 14 ⇨ *WS4* 21 ⇨ *WS3* 31 ⇨ *WS3* 32 ⇨ *WS3* 41 ⇨ *WS3* 42 ⇨ *WS3* 51 ⇨ *WS3* 61 ⇨ *WS4* 81 ⇨ *WS3* 96 ⇨ *WS3*
WS2. What is the main source of water used by members of your household for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing? *If unclear, probe to identify the place from which members of this household most often collect water for other purposes.*	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING ..... 11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT ..... 12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR ..... 13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE ..... 14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE ..... 21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL ..... 31 UNPROTECTED WELL ..... 32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING ..... 41 UNPROTECTED SPRING ..... 42 RAINWATER ..... 51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK ..... 61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) ..... 81 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96	 11 ⇨ *WS7* 12 ⇨ *WS7* 13 ⇨ *WS4* 14 ⇨ *WS4* 61 ⇨ *WS4*

WS3. Where is that water source located?	IN OWN DWELLING.....1 IN OWN YARD / PLOT.....2 ELSEWHERE.....3	1 ⇨*WS7* 2 ⇨*WS7*
WS4. How long does it take for members of your household to go there, get water, and come back?	MEMBERS DO NOT COLLECT .....000 NUMBER OF MINUTES.....__ __ __ DK.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Who usually goes to this source to collect the water for your household? *Record the name of the person and copy the line number of this person from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS Module.*	NAME_____ LINE NUMBER.....__ __	
WS6. Since last (***day of the week***), how many times has this person collected water?	NUMBER OF TIMES..... __ __ DK.....98	
WS7. In the last month, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water?	YES, AT LEAST ONCE.....1 NO, ALWAYS SUFFICIENT .....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. The last time this happened, what was the main reason that your household was not able to access sufficient drinking water?	WATER SOURCE NOT FUNCTIONAL .....1 WATER SOURCE NOT ACCESSIBLE.....4 WATER NOT AVAILABLE.....2 WATER TOO EXPENSIVE.....3 OTHER (*specify*)_____6 DK.....8	
WS9. Do you or any other member of this household do anything to the water to make it safer to drink?	YES.....1 NO.....2 DK.....8	 2 ⇨*End* 8 ⇨*End*
WS10. What do you usually do to make the water safer to drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *Record all methods mentioned.*	BOIL .....A ADD BLEACH / CHLORINE .....B STRAIN IT THROUGH A CLOTH .....C USE WATER FILTER (CERAMIC, SAND, COMPOSITE, ETC.) .....D SOLAR DISINFECTION .....E LET IT STAND AND SETTLE .....F OTHER (*specify*)_____ X DK.....Z	

SANITATION		**WS**
WS11. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If 'Flush' or 'Pour flush', probe:* Where does it flush to? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	**FLUSH / POUR FLUSH** PIPED SEWER SYSTEM ..... 11 SEPTIC TANK ..... 12 PIT/CESSPOOL ..... 13 OPEN DRAIN ..... 14 DK WHERE ..... 18 **PIT LATRINE** VENTILATED IMPROVED PIT LATRINE (WITH SLAB) ..... 21 SINGLE PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 22 TWIN PIT LATRINE WITH SLAB ..... 24 PIT LATRINE WITHOUT SLAB / OPEN PIT ..... 23 COMPOSTING TOILET ..... 31 CONTAINER BASED SANITATION ..... 32 BUCKET ..... 41 HANGING TOILET / HANGING LATRINE ..... 51 NO FACILITY / BUSH / FIELD ..... 95 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *WS14* 14 ⇨ *WS14* 18 ⇨ *WS11D* 21 ⇨ *WS11D* 22 ⇨ *WS11D* 24 ⇨ *WS11D* 23 ⇨ *WS11D* 31 ⇨ *WS11D* 32 ⇨ *WS11D* 41 ⇨ *WS14* 51 ⇨ *WS14* 95 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *WS14*
WS11B. Does your (***answer from WS11***) have an outlet pipe for liquid waste? *If there is infiltration underground from the base or sides of the tank or pit, select "No"* *If the tank or pit containing wastes has a pipe which discharges liquid wastes, select "Yes"*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *WS11D* 8 ⇨ *WS11D*
WS11C. Where does this pipe go?	TO A LEACH FIELD, SOAK PIT ..... 11 TO A SEWER / CLOSED DRAIN THAT LEADS TO A WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT (WWTP) ..... 21 A WATERBODY (NOT CONNECTED TO WWTP) ..... 22 DON'T KNOW WHERE ..... 23 TO AN OPEN DRAIN ..... 31 TO A WATERBODY/SURFACE ..... 32 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	

WS11D. In the last year, have excreta from your (***answer from WS11***) been released to the surface and surroundings due to any of the following events?		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Overflowed?	OVERFLOWED.....	1	2	8	
[B] Flooded?	FLOODED.....	1	2	8	
[C] Containment collapsed?	CONTAINMENT COLLAPSED	1	2	8	
[D] Other event releasing excreta to the surface and surroundings?	OTHER EVENT.....	1	2 ⇩ *WS12*	8 ⇩ *WS12*	
[D1] *Specify the other event mentioned*	(*specify*) _____				
WS12. Has your (***answer from WS11***) ever been emptied?	YES, EMPTIED 1				
	NO, NEVER EMPTIED 4				4⇨*WS14*
	NO, NOT EMPTIED BUT COVERED AND LEFT UNDISTURBED WHEN FULL 5				5⇨*WS14*
	DK 8				8⇨*WS14*
WS13. The last time it was emptied, where were the contents emptied to?	REMOVED OFF-SITE (TO TREATMENT / UNKNOWN) 1				
	REMOVED TO A WATERBODY, OPEN GROUND, FIELD OR ELSEWHERE 2				
	BURIED IN A COVERED PIT AT OR NEAR HOUSEHOLD (IN-SITU) 3				
	BURIED IN A COVERED PIT/TRENCH ELSEWHERE (OFF-SITE) 4				
	EMPTIED INTO AN UNCOVERED PIT.....5				
	OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6				
	DK.....8				
WS14. Where is this toilet facility located?	IN OWN DWELLING 1				
	IN OWN YARD / PLOT 2				
	ELSEWHERE 3				
WS15. Do you share this facility with others who are not members of your household?	YES.....1				
	NO 2				2⇨*End*
WS16. Do you share this facility only with members of other households that you know, or is the facility open to the use of the general public?	SHARED WITH KNOWN HOUSEHOLDS (NOT PUBLIC) 1				
	SHARED WITH GENERAL PUBLIC 2				2⇨*End*
WS17. How many households in total use this toilet facility, including your own household?	NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS (IF LESS THAN 10).....0 __				
	TEN OR MORE HOUSEHOLDS.....10				
	DK 98				

HYGIENE		HW
HW1. We would like to learn about where members of this household wash their hands. Can you please show me where members of your household most often wash their hands? *If the respondent indicates that there is no fixed place for handwashing, probe:* What do members of your household most often use to wash their hands? *Record result and observation.*	**OBSERVED** FIXED FACILITY OBSERVED (SINK / TAP) IN DWELLING .....1 IN YARD /PLOT .....2 MOBILE OBJECT OBSERVED (BUCKET / JUG / KETTLE) .....3 **NOT OBSERVED** NO HANDWASHING PLACE IN DWELLING / YARD / PLOT .....4 NO PERMISSION TO SEE .....5 OTHER REASON (*specify*) _____6	 4 ⇨*HW4A* 5 ⇨*HW4A* 6 ⇨*HW4A*
HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	WATER IS AVAILABLE.....1 WATER IS NOT AVAILABLE.....2	
HW3. *Observe presence of soap, detergent, or ash/ sand at the place for handwashing.* *Record all that apply.*	BAR OR LIQUID SOAP.....A DETERGENT (POWDER / LIQUID / PASTE) .....B ASH .....C SAND .....D NONE OF THESE PRESENT .....Y	
HW4A. Do you have a bath or shower in your dwelling, yard, or plot?	YES, IN THE DWELLING.....1 YES, IN THE YARD OR PLOT .....2 NO, ELSEWHERE.....3 NO, NONE 4	 4 ⇨*End*
HW5A. Do you have water available there? *If there is running water from a tap or water stored in a tank, bucket, jug, etc., record 'Yes'.*	YES.....1 NO 2	

HH13. *Record the time.*	HOUR AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
HH15. *Language of the Interview.*	SERBIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
HH16. What is your native language?	SERBIAN .....02 ALBANIAN .....03 BOSNIAN.....04 HUNGARIAN .....05 ROMA .....06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____96	
HH17. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE..... 1 YES, PART OF QUESTIONNAIRE..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
HH18. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and indicate the total number of children age 5-17 years:*	NO CHILDREN..... 0 1 CHILD ..... 1 2 OR MORE CHILDREN (NUMBER)..... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *List each of the children age 5-17 years below in the order they appear in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 5-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

HH20. *Rank number*	**HH21**. *Line number from HL1*	**HH22**. *Name from HL2*	**HH23**. *Sex from HL4*	**HH24**. *Age from HL6*
RANK	LINE	NAME	M F	AGE
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*

Check the total number of children age 5-17 years in HH18 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.

Find the box where the row and the column meet and record the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (HH20) of the selected child.

LAST DIGIT OF HOUSEHOLD NUMBER (FROM HH2)	TOTAL NUMBER OF ELIGIBLE CHILDREN IN THE HOUSEHOLD (FROM HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Record the rank number (HH20), line number (HH21), name (HH22) and age (HH24) of the selected child.*

HH27. *(When HH18=1 or when there is a single child age 5-17 in the household): Record the rank number as '1'and record the line number (HL1), the name (HL2) and age (HL6) of this child from the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS.*

RANK NUMBER ..... __

LINE NUMBER ..... __ __

NAME _____

AGE ..... __ __

HH28. *Issue a QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the mother/caregiver of this child.*

HH29. *Check HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any women age 15-49?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE WOMAN AGE 15-49 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*
HH30. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN for each woman age 15-49 years.*		
HH31. *Check HL6 and HL8 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any girls age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*
HH32. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one girl age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE GIRL AGE 15-17 WITH HL20≠90 ..... 1 NO, HL20=90 FOR ALL GIRLS AGE 15-17 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*

HH33. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing women age 15-49. We ask each person we interview for permission. A female interviewer conducts these interviews.

For girls age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of female member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for at least one girl age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one girl age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

☐ *'No' for all girls age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in WM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH34.*

HH34. *Check HH8 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN?*	YES, HH8=1 ..... 1 NO, HH8=2 ..... 2 NO, NO QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN IN SURVEY (NO QUESTION HH8) 3	2 ⇨ *HH38A* 3 ⇨ *HH38A*
HH35. *Check HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any men age 15-24?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MAN AGE 15-24 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH36. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN for each man age 15-24 years.*		
HH37. *Check HL6 and HL9 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any boys age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90) ..... 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨ *HH39* 2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38A. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is a boy age 15-17 recorded as caregiver of a child in the household?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38B. *Check HL20 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Is consent required for interviewing at least one boy age 15-17 recorded as a caregiver?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE BOY AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS A CAREGIVER IS NOT EMANCIPATED (HL20≠90) ..... 1 NO, ALL BOYS AGE 15-17 RECORDED AS CAREGIVERS ARE EMANCIPATED (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨ *HH39A* 2 ⇨ *HH40*

HH39. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men age 15-24. We ask each person we interview for permission.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

May we interview (***name(s) of male member(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one boy age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one boy age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all boys age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in MWM17 (also in UF17 and FS17, if applicable) on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH39A. As part of the survey, we are also interviewing men about the children in their care. We ask each person we interview for permission.

For boys age 15-17 we must also get permission from an adult to interview them. As mentioned before, all the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.

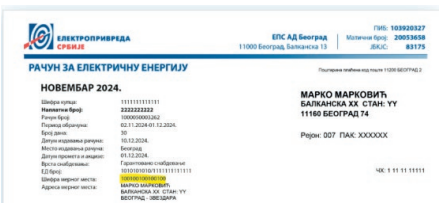
May we interview (***name(s) of male caregiver(s) age 15-17***) later?

☐ *'Yes' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇨ Continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for at least one male caregiver age 15-17 and 'Yes' to at least one male caregiver age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on individual questionnaires for those for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

☐ *'No' for all male caregivers age 15-17 ⇨ Record '06' in UF17 and/or FS17, as applicable, on all individual questionnaires for whom adult consent was not given. Then continue with HH40.*

HH40. *Check HL10 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS: Are there any children age 0-4?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HH42*
HH41. *Issue a separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0-4 years.*		
HH42. *Check HH9 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL: Is the household selected for WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM?*	YES, HH9=1 ..... 1 NO, HH9=2 2	 2 ⇨ *HH44A1*
HH43. *Issue a separate WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM for this household*		
HH44. As part of the survey, we are also looking at the quality of drinking water. We would like to do a simple test of your drinking water. A colleague will come and collect the water samples. May we do such a test? *If the respondent requests to learn the results, explain that results will not be shared with individual households but will be made available to local authorities.*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN 2	2 ⇨ *Record '02' in WQ31 on the WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM*
HH44A1. *Check HC8. Household has electricity?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HH44A*
HH44A2. *Check EU24. Does the household have expenses for an electricity bill?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *HH44A*

HH44A3. *Check HC14. Dwelling is owned by a household member?*	YES, HC14=1 .....1 NO, HC14≠1 2	2 ⇨*HH44A*
HH44A4. Part of this survey involves collecting data on household electricity consumption directly from the electricity distribution company, as well as linking this data with information collected during the last Population Census. This will reduce the number of questions we need to ask you and will help us better understand the energy needs of households. In order to use the data on your residence and electricity consumption, we need to obtain your consent. No other information will be gathered. I have a consent form here, and I would kindly ask you to sign it, if you agree. The information collected will remain strictly confidential and anonymous.	YES, PERMISSION RECEIVED.....1 NO, PERMISSION NOT RECEIVED (*Specify reason for refusal*): _____2	2 ⇨*HH44A*
HH44A5. In order to collect data on your electricity consumption, we need to record this dwelling's meter point code. Could you please show me any electricity bill for this dwelling unit from this year? I will need it only to record the meter point code. *If the bill is shown, ask the respondent to sign Consent Form.* *Only for recording the meter point code.*  	METER POINT CODE ..... _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ NO BILL FOR 2025 / RECENT OCCUPATION 999999967	
HH44A. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*HH44C*

HH44B. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*HH44E* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44C. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44D. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*HH44F* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44E. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES.....1 NO.....2	2 ⇨*HH46*

HH44F. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
HH44G. *Ask for and record phone number.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
HH44H. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in HH44G***)? *If no, return to HH44G and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *HH44G*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *HH44G*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *HH44G*
HH44I. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *HH46*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *HH46*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *HH46*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

HH46. *Result of HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NO HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AT HOME OR NO COMPETENT RESPONDENT AT HOME AT TIME OF VISIT ..... 02 ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD ABSENT FOR EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME ..... 03 REFUSED ..... 04 DWELLING VACANT OR ADDRESS NOT A DWELLING ..... 05 DWELLING DESTROYED ..... 06 DWELLING NOT FOUND ..... 07 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

HH47. *Name and line number of the respondent to HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE interview:*	*To be filled after HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE is completed*		*To be filled after <u>all</u> the questionnaires are completed*	
NAME _____ ___ ___	TOTAL NUMBER		COMPLETED NUMBER	
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	**HH48**	__ __		
WOMEN AGE 15-49	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
If household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN: MEN AGE 15-24	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
CHILDREN AGE 5-17	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	ZERO ..... 0 ONE 1

HH57. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and then proceed with the administration of the remaining individual questionnaire(s) in this household.*

If there is no individual questionnaire and no WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM to be completed in this household thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and move to the next household assigned to you by your supervisor.

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM
Serbia MICS 2025

WATER QUALITY TESTING INFORMATION PANEL		WQ
WQ1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
WQ3. *Measurer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
WQ5. *Day / Month / Year:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
WQ6. *Check HH10 in the HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES.....1 NO.....2	

WQ7. *Name of the respondent to WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM:* NAME _____		
WQ8. *Check HH44. Is permission given to test water?*	YES, PERMISSION IS GIVEN ..... 1 NO, PERMISSION IS NOT GIVEN..... 2	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Result of WATER QUALITY TESTING FORM.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor, and document reasons in the observations section.*	COMPLETED.....01 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN.....02 PARTLY COMPLETED.....04 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 96

WATER QUALITY TESTING		
WQ10. *Record the time:*	HOURS: ..... ___ ___ MINUTES: ..... ___ ___	
WQ17. If you were to drink water now, what would be the source of your drinking water?	**PIPED WATER** PIPED INTO DWELLING .....11 PIPED TO YARD / PLOT .....12 PIPED TO NEIGHBOUR.....13 PUBLIC TAP / STANDPIPE .....14 TUBE WELL / BOREHOLE.....21 **DUG WELL** PROTECTED WELL .....31 UNPROTECTED WELL.....32 **SPRING** PROTECTED SPRING .....41 UNPROTECTED SPRING.....42 RAINWATER .....51 **DELIVERED WATER** TANKER-TRUCK.....61 SURFACE WATER (RIVER, DAM, LAKE, POND, STREAM, CANAL, IRRIGATION CHANNEL) .....81 **PACKAGED WATER** BOTTLED WATER .....91 LARGE BOTTLE / DISPENSER REFILL .....93 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	
WQ18. Can you please show or tell me the location of the source of drinking water?	YES, SHOWN OR TOLD .....1 NO, UNABLE TO SHOW OR TELL 2	2 ⇨ *WQ20*
WQ19. *Record whether source water sample collected.* *For E. coli testing, label sample **S-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *For Arsenic testing, label sample **AS-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).*	SOURCE WATER COLLECTED ..... 1 **SOURCE WATER NOT COLLECTED** NO WATER AVAILABLE AT SOURCE .....2 WATER SOURCE TOO FAR.....3 UNABLE TO ACCESS SOURCE .....4 PERMISSION NOT GIVEN TO COLLECT SAMPLE 5	
WQ20. *Check WQ6: Is the household selected for blank testing?*	YES..... 1 NO..... 2	2 ⇨ *WQ22*

WQ21. *Take out the sample of sterile/mineral water that you got from your supervisor.* *Label **B-XXX-YY**, where **XXX** is the cluster number (WQ1) and **YY** is the household number (WQ2).* *Record whether the sample is available.*	BLANK WATER SAMPLE AVAILABLE ..... 1 BLANK WATER SAMPLE NOT AVAILABLE (*specify*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Conduct test within 30 minutes of collecting sample. Record the results following 24-36 hours of incubation.*		
WQ22A. *Conduct arsenic test and record result.* *If PPB is more than 500, record '995'.*	ARSENIC IN PPB.....___ ___ ___ PPB IS MORE THAN 500.....995	
WQ23. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES.....__ __ : __ __	

WATER QUALITY TESTING RESULTS		
Following 24-36 hours of incubation the results from the water quality tests should be recorded.		
WQ24. *Day / Month / Year of recording test results:*	___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
WQ25. *Record the time:*	HOUR AND MINUTES..... ___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Check WQ19: Was a source water sample collected?*	YES, WQ19=1 .....1 NO, WQ19=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *<u>Source</u> water test (100ml)*: *Record 3-digit count of colonies.* *If 101 or more colonies are counted, record '101'* *If it is not possible to read results, record '991'* *If the results are lost, record '992'*	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ..... ___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Check WQ21: Was a blank water sample available?*	YES, WQ21=1 .....1 NO, WQ21=2 OR BLANK 2	2⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *<u>Blank</u> water test (100ml)*:	NUMBER OF BLUE COLONIES ..... ___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMEN AGE 15-49
Serbia MICS 2025

WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**
WM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
WM3. *Woman's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

Check woman's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH33 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in WM17.	**WM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children. This interview usually takes about 20 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. May I start the interview?	**WM9B**. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail. This interview will take about 20 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of women. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. May I start the interview?
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*WOMAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*WM17*

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		WB
WB1. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*End*
WB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
WB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to WB3 and WB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	

HEALTH INSURANCE		IN
IN1. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
IN2. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

ICT USE		IC
IC1. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
IC2. Do you own a smartphone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

FERTILITY		CM
CM1. Now I would like to ask about all the births you have had during your life. Have you ever given birth? *Questions CM1-CM18B in this module should only include children born alive. Any stillbirths should not be included in response to these questions.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are now living with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. How many sons live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM4. How many daughters live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS AT HOME ..... __ __	
CM5. Do you have any sons or daughters to whom you have given birth who are alive but do not live with you?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. How many sons are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	SONS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM7. How many daughters are alive but do not live with you? *If none, record '00'.*	DAUGHTERS ELSEWHERE ..... __ __	
CM8. Have you ever given birth to a boy or girl who was born alive but later died? *If 'No' probe by asking:* I mean, to any baby who cried, who made any movement, sound, or effort to breathe, or who showed any other signs of life even if for a very short time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. How many boys have died? *If none, record '00'.*	BOYS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM10. How many girls have died? *If none, record '00'.*	GIRLS DEAD ..... __ __	
CM11. *Sum answers to CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 and CM10.*	SUM ..... __ __	
CM12. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM11***) births during your life. Is this correct?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13. *Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM12 is 'Yes'.*		

CM14. *Check CM11: How many live births?*	NO LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=00 ..... 0 ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=02 OR MORE 2	0 ⇨ *CM19* 1 ⇨ *CM15A* 2 ⇨ *CM15B*
CM15A. In what month and year was your child born? **CM15B**. In what month and year was the last of your (***total number in CM11***) births? *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF LAST BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... __ __ __ __	
CM16A. *Check CM11. How many live births?*	ONE LIVE BIRTH ONLY, CM11=01 ..... 1 TWO OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS, CM11=02 OR MORE 2	1 ⇨ *CM17*
CM16B. In what month and year was your first child born?	DATE OF FIRST BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
CM16C. *Check CM16B. Is year of birth recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *CM17*
CM16D. How many years ago did you first give birth? *Probe:* How old is or would your child have been today? How old were you when your child was born? *If using the second probe, remember to use respondent's age to calculate completed years since first birth.*	COMPLETED YEARS SINCE FIRST BIRTH ..... __ __	
CM17. *Check CM15A/B: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (**month of interview**) in (**year of interview minus 2**)?* *If the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is (**year of interview minus 2**), consider this as a birth within the last 2 years.*	NO LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE LIVE BIRTHS IN THE LAST 2 YEARS 1	0 ⇨ *CM19*
CM18. Can you please tell me the name of your last-born child? *If the child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*	NAME OF LAST-BORN CHILD _____	
CM18A. Was (***name***)'s birth a twin birth?	NO, SINGLE BIRTH ..... 1 YES, TWIN BIRTH 2	
CM18B. Is (***name***) a boy or a girl?	BOY ..... 1 GIRL 2	

CM19. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Sometimes women have pregnancies that do not end with a live birth. This may happen at different moments during the pregnancy and because of various reasons. For example, sometimes a woman may lose the child, sometimes the child is not born alive, and on other occasions there is a decision to end the pregnancy. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question.	PRIVACY SECURED, TEXT READ ..... 1 PRIVACY NOT POSSIBLE, TEXT READ 2	2 ⇨ *End*
CM20. *Check CM11: Number of live births?*	NONE (CM11=00) ..... 0 ONE OR MORE (CM11>00) 1	0 ⇨ *CM21A* 1 ⇨ *CM21B*
CM21A. You have told me that you have not given birth. Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies that did not end with a live birth. Have you ever had such a pregnancy? **CM21B**. You have told me that you have given birth to (***number of children in CM11***) children. Now I would like to ask you about pregnancies that did not end with a live birth. Have you ever had such a pregnancy? *This question refers to any pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in stillbirth, or that was aborted.*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
CM22. How many pregnancies have you had that did not end in a live birth?	NUMBER OF PREGNANCIES NOT ENDING IN A LIVE BIRTH ..... __ __	
CM23. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a stillbirth? *Probe:* By stillbirth, I mean a pregnancy of more than 5 months that you did not choose to end and where the child did not show any signs of life.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM25*
CM24. How many pregnancies ended with a stillbirth?	NUMBER OF STILLBIRTHS ..... __ __	
CM25. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with a miscarriage? *Probe:* By miscarriage, I mean a pregnancy of less than 5 months that you did not choose to end.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM27*
CM26. How many pregnancies ended with a miscarriage?	NUMBER OF MISCARRIAGES ..... __ __	
CM27. Have you ever had a pregnancy end with an abortion? *Probe:* By abortion, I mean a pregnancy that you decided to or had to end, for whatever reason.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CM31*
CM28. How many pregnancies ended with an abortion?	NUMBER OF ABORTIONS ..... __ __	

CM29. In the past 5 years, that is, since (***month of interview***) of (***year of interview minus 5***), how many pregnancies have you had that ended with an abortion?	NONE .....00 NUMBER OF ABORTIONS .....__ __	00 ⇨*CM31*
CM30. In the past 12 months, that is, since ***(month of interview***) of (***year of interview minus 1***), how many pregnancies have you had that ended with an abortion?	NUMBER OF ABORTIONS .....__ __	
CM31. *Sum answers to CM24, CM26 and CM28.*	SUM .....__ _	
CM32. Just to make sure that I have this right, you have had in total (***total number in CM31***) pregnancies that did not end with a live birth during your life. Is this correct?	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
CM33. *Check responses in CM22, CM24, CM26 and CM28 and make corrections as necessary until response in CM32 is "Yes".*		

RC: DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
DB1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
DB2. When you got pregnant with (***name***), did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
DB3. *Check CM11: Number of births:*	ONLY 1 BIRTH ..... 1 2 OR MORE BIRTHS 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any children? **DB4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on, or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE 2	

ANTENATAL CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your pregnancy with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN3. Whom did you see? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person seen and record all answers given.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B PATRONAGE NURSE ..... C **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
MN4. How many weeks or months pregnant were you when you first received antenatal care for this pregnancy? *Record the answer as stated by respondent. If "9 months" or later, record 9.*	WEEKS ..... **1** __ __ MONTHS ..... **2** 0 __ DK 998	
MN5. How many times did you receive antenatal care during this pregnancy? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	
MN6. As part of your antenatal care during this pregnancy, did a healthcare provider do any of the following:	YES NO	
[A] Measure your blood pressure?	BLOOD PRESSURE 1 2	
[B] Take a urine sample?	URINE SAMPLE 1 2	
[C] Take a blood sample?	BLOOD SAMPLE 1 2	
[D] Listen to your baby's heartbeat?	HEARTBEAT 1 2	
[E] Talk with you about which foods or how much food you should eat?	FOODS 1 2	
[F] Talk with you about breastfeeding?	BREASTFEED 1 2	
[G] Ask if you had vaginal bleeding?	BLEEDING 1 2	
[H] Measure your weight?	WEIGHT 1 2	

BIRTH PREPAREDNESS		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN6A. During this pregnancy, did an auxiliary patronage nurse visit you at your home?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
MN6B. During this pregnancy, did you attend any childbirth preparation programme, known as parenting and pregnancy education, with a health care institution?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MN6D*
MN6C. While you attended a preparation programme did you receive information about the following subjects: [A] Woman's health during pregnancy? [B] Breastfeeding? [C] Newborn care? [D] Parenting skills?	YES NO WOMAN'S HEALTH DURING PREGNANCY ..... 1 2 BREASTFEEDING ..... 1 2 NEWBORN CARE ..... 1 2 PARENTING SKILLS 1 2	⇨*End*
MN6D. What was the main reason that you did not attend a childbirth preparation programme, known as parenting and pregnancy education, with a health care institution?	DID NOT KNOW IT EXISTS ..... 1 NO NEED ..... 2 NO TIME ..... 3 NOT ORGANIZED IN MY NEIGHBOURHOOD 4 DO NOT KNOW / DO NOT REMEMBER ..... 5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

DELIVERY CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN19. Who assisted with the delivery of (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else? *Probe for the type of person assisting and record all answers given.* *If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.*	**HEALTH PROFESSIONAL** DOCTOR ..... A NURSE / MIDWIFE ..... B **OTHER PERSON** TRADITIONAL BIRTH ATTENDANT ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NO ONE ..... Y	
MN20. Where did you give birth to (***name***)? *Probe to identify the type of place.* *If unable to determine whether public, private, or NGO, write the name of the place and then temporarily record '76' until you learn the appropriate category for the response.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**HOME** RESPONDENT'S HOME ..... 11 OTHER HOME ..... 12 **PUBLIC MEDICAL SECTOR** GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL ..... 21 GOVERNMENT CLINIC / HEALTH CENTRE ..... 22 GOVERNMENT HEALTH POST ..... 23 OTHER PUBLIC (*specify*) _____ 26 **PRIVATE MEDICAL SECTOR** PRIVATE HOSPITAL ..... 31 PRIVATE CLINIC ..... 32 PRIVATE MATERNITY HOME ..... 33 OTHER PRIVATE (*specify*) _____ 36 **NGO MEDICAL SECTOR** NGO HOSPITAL ..... 41 NGO CLINIC ..... 42 OTHER NGO (*specify*) _____ 46 DK PUBLIC, PRIVATE, OR NGO ..... 76 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	11 ⇨ *End* 12 ⇨ *End* 96 ⇨ *End*
MN21. Was (***name***) delivered by caesarean section, that is, did they cut your belly open to take the baby out?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN22. When was the decision made to have the caesarean section? *Probe if necessary:* Was it before or after your labour pains started?	BEFORE LABOUR PAINS ..... 1 AFTER LABOUR PAINS 2	2 ⇨ *End*

MN22A. Was the decision made at your request, or at the recommendation of a doctor because of your health or the health of your child?	AT REQUEST OF MOTHER ..... 1 AT THE DOCTORS RECOMMENDATION ..... 2 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6 DK / DON'T REMEMBER..... 8	

PN&NC: THERMAL CARE		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
MN23. Immediately after the birth, was (***name***) put directly on the bare skin of your chest? *If necessary, show the picture of skin-to-skin position.* 	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
MN24. Before being placed on the bare skin of your chest, was the baby wrapped up?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN25. Was (***name***) dried or wiped soon after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK/ DON'T REMEMBER 8	
MN26. How long after the birth was (***name***) bathed for the first time? *If "immediately" or less than 1 hour, record '000'. If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *If "1 day" or "next day", probe:* About how many hours after the delivery? *If "24 hours", probe to ensure best estimate of less than 24 hours or 1 day.* *If 24 hours or more, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY/LESS THAN 1 HOUR ..... 000 HOURS ..... 1 __ __ DAYS ..... 2 __ __ NEVER BATHED ..... 997 DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	

PN&NC: BIRTHWEIGHT		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN32. When (***name***) was born, was (***he/she***) very large, larger than average, average, smaller than average, or very small?	VERY LARGE.....1 LARGER THAN AVERAGE.....2 AVERAGE.....3 SMALLER THAN AVERAGE .....4 VERY SMALL .....5 DK 8	
MN33. Was (***name***) weighed at birth?	YES .....1 NO .....2 DK 8	2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
MN34. How much did (***name***) weigh? *If a card/release letter is available, record weight from card/release letter.*	FROM CARD/ RELEASE LETTER.....**1 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ FROM RECALL .....**2 (KG)** __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	

RC: PERIOD RETURN		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 .....1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN35. Has your menstrual period returned since the birth of (***name***)?	YES .....1 NO 2	

IYCF: INITIAL BREASTFEEDING		MN
MN1. *Check CM17: Was there a live birth in the last 2 years?* *Copy name of last birth listed in the Fertility module (CM18) to here and use where indicated:* *Name* _____	YES, CM17=1 ..... 1 NO, CM17=0 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN36. Was (***name***) ever breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *MN39B*
MN37. How long after birth was (***name***) first put to the breast? *If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.* *If less than 24 hours, record hours.* *Otherwise, record days.*	IMMEDIATELY ..... 000 HOURS ..... **1** __ __ DAYS ..... **2** __ __ DK / DON'T REMEMBER 998	
MN38. In the first two days after delivery, was (***name***) given anything at all other than breast milk to eat or drink, such as water, infant formula or tea?	YES, SOMETHING OTHER THAN BREAST MILK ..... 1 NO, ONLY BREAST MILK 2	1 ⇨ *MN39A* 2 ⇨ *MN40*
MN39A. What was (***name***) given to eat or drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *"Not given anything to eat or drink" is not a valid response and response category Y cannot be recorded.* **MN39B**. In the first two days after delivery, what was (***name***) given to eat or drink? *Probe:* Anything else? *"Not given anything to eat or drink" (category Y) can only be recorded if no other response category is recorded.*	INFANT FORMULA ..... A MILK (OTHER THAN BREAST MILK) ..... B PLAIN WATER ..... C WATER WITH SUGAR OR GLUCOSE ..... D TEA/INFUSIONS/TRADITIONAL HERBAL PREPARATIONS ..... E PRESCRIBED MEDICINE ..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X NOT GIVEN ANYTHING TO EAT OR DRINK . Y	
MN40. Was (***name***) roomed-in with you in the hospital after birth? *If 'No', probe by asking:* Why was the child not in the same hospital room with you after birth?	YES ..... 1 NO, I DID NOT WANT THAT, EVEN THOUGH CONDITIONS EXISTED ..... 2 NO, NO CONDITIONS ..... 3 NO, DUE TO ILLNESS OF MOTHER AND/OR BABY 4	
MN41. Did a patronage nurse visit you at your home during the 7 days after you returned home following delivery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
MN42. How many times did a patronage nurse visit you at your home during the 7 days after you returned home following delivery?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ __ DK 98	

RC: CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP0. I would like to talk with you about another subject – family planning. Couples use various ways or methods to delay or avoid getting pregnant. Have you heard of:		
[A] Female sterilization? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can have an operation to avoid having any more children ("tubal ligation").	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[B] Male sterilization? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Men can have an operation to avoid having any more children.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[C] IUD? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can have a loop or coil placed inside them by a doctor or a nurse.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[D] Injectables? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can have an injection by a doctor or a nurse that stops them from becoming pregnant for one or more months.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[E] Implants? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can have one or more small rods placed in their upper arm by a doctor or nurse that can prevent pregnancy for one or more years.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[F] Pill? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can take a pill every day to avoid becoming pregnant.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[G] Condom? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Men can put a rubber sheath on their penis before sexual intercourse.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[H] Female Condom? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can place a rubber sheath in their vagina before sexual intercourse.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[I] Diaphragm? *If "No" or "DK", probe*: Women can insert a soft rubber cup in their vagina to block the sperm from entering their uterus or fallopian tubes.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[J] Foam/Jelly? *If "No" or "DK", probe:* Women may use spermicidal products (e.g. foam, jelly, cream) that can kill or prevent the sperm from moving and reaching the egg.	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[L] Periodic abstinence/Rhythm method? *If "No" or "DK", probe:* To avoid pregnancy, women do not have sexual intercourse on the days of the month they think they can get pregnant	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
[M] Withdrawal? *If "No" or "DK", probe:* Men can be careful and pull out before climax ("the husband keeps me" or "we keep ourselves").	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

[N] Emergency postcoital contraception? *If "No" or "DK", probe:* As an emergency measure within three days after they have unprotected sexual intercourse, women can take special pills to prevent pregnancy ("morning after pill"). [X] Have you heard of any other ways or method that women or men can use to avoid pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 YES ..... 1 _____ (*specify*) _____ (*specify*) NO 2	
CP1. Are you pregnant now?	YES, CURRENTLY PREGNANT ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK OR NOT SURE 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Have you ever done something or used any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4A*
CP3B. What is the main reason you never used any method to avoid or delay getting pregnant?	DOES NOT HAVE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE ... 11 WANTED TO GET PREGNANT ..... 12 HUSBAND/PARTNER WAS AGAINST ..... 13 INSUFFICIENT MEANS (TOO EXPENSIVE) ... 14 UNINFORMED ..... 15 SIDE EFFECTS OF CONTRACEPTIVES ..... 16 RELIGIOUS REASONS ..... 17 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96 DK 98	⇨*CP4A*
CP4. What are you doing to delay or avoid a pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, record each one.*	FEMALE STERILIZATION ..... A MALE STERILIZATION ..... B IUD ..... C INJECTABLES ..... D IMPLANTS ..... E PILL ..... F MALE CONDOM ..... G FEMALE CONDOM ..... H DIAPHRAGM ..... I FOAM / JELLY ..... J PERIODIC ABSTINENCE / RHYTHM ..... L WITHDRAWAL ..... M EMERGENCY CONTRACEPTION ..... N OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	
CP4A. Have you ever consulted with your chosen doctor on the use of any method to avoid getting pregnant?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*CP4B* 2 ⇨*CP4C*
CP4B. Additionally, have you ever consulted a gynaecologist about methods to avoid pregnancy? **CP4C**. Have you ever consulted a gynaecologist about methods to avoid pregnancy?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

RC: UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	 2 ⇨ *UN6*
UN2. Now I would like to talk to you about your current pregnancy. When you got pregnant, did you want to get pregnant at that time?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *UN5*
UN3. *Check CM11: Any births?*	NO BIRTHS ..... 0 ONE OR MORE BIRTHS 1	0 ⇨ *UN4A* 1 ⇨ *UN4B*
UN4A. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any children? **UN4B**. Did you want to have a baby later on or did you not want any more children?	LATER ..... 1 NONE / NO MORE 2	
UN5. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. After the child you are now expecting, would you like to have another child, or would you prefer not to have any more children?	HAVE ANOTHER CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 UNDECIDED / DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN8* 2 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*
UN6. *Check CP4: Currently using 'Female sterilization'?*	YES, CP4=A ..... 1 NO, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN7. Now I would like to ask you some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children?	HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD ..... 1 NO MORE / NONE ..... 2 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 3 UNDECIDED / DK 8	 2 ⇨ *UN10* 3 ⇨ *UN12* 8 ⇨ *UN10*
UN8. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	MONTHS ..... **1** __ __ YEARS ..... **2** __ __ DOES NOT WANT TO WAIT (SOON/NOW) ..... 993 SAYS SHE CANNOT GET PREGNANT ..... 994 AFTER MARRIAGE ..... 995 OTHER ..... 996 DK 998	 994 ⇨ *UN12*
UN9. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN10. *Check CP2: Currently using a method?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨ *UN14*
UN11. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	1 ⇨ *UN14* 8 ⇨ *UN14*

UN12. Why do you think you are not physically able to get pregnant?	INFREQUENT SEX / NO SEX ..... A MENOPAUSAL ..... B NEVER MENSTRUATED ..... C HYSTERECTOMY (SURGICAL REMOVAL OF UTERUS) ..... D HAS BEEN TRYING TO GET PREGNANT FOR 2 YEARS OR MORE WITHOUT RESULT ..... E POSTPARTUM AMENORRHOEIC ..... F BREASTFEEDING ..... G TOO OLD ..... H FATALISTIC ..... I OTHER (*specify*) _____ X DK ..... Z	
UN13. *Check UN12: 'Never menstruated' mentioned?*	MENTIONED, UN12=C ..... 1 NOT MENTIONED, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨*End*
UN14. When did your last menstrual period start? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent.* *If '1 year', probe:* How many months ago?	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __ IN MENOPAUSE / HAS HAD HYSTERECTOMY ..... 993 BEFORE LAST BIRTH ..... 994 NEVER MENSTRUATED 995	

RC: IDEAL NUMBER OF CHILDREN		UN
UN22. *Check UN5: Currently pregnant and wants to have more children?*	YES, UN5=1 ..... 1 NO, DK OR NOT SURE, UN5=2, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ *UN24*
UN23. You have told me that you would you like to have another child after the child you are expecting. What would be the ideal number of children you desire?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ..... __ __	
UN24. *Check UN7: Currently not pregnant and wants to have (a/another) child?*	YES, UN7=1 ..... 1 NO, CANNOT, DK OR NOT SURE, UN7=2, 3, 8 OR BLANK..... 2	2 ⇨ *End*
UN25. You have told me that you would you like to have (a/another) child. What would be the ideal number of children you desire?	NUMBER OF CHILDREN ..... __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					DV
DV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:		YES	NO	DK	
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING 1	2	8	
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN 1	2	8	
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM 1	2	8	
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX 1	2	8	
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD 1	2	8	

SDG16: SAFETY		VT
VT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?	VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE.....3 VERY UNSAFE.....4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK.....7	
VT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?	VERY SAFE.....1 SAFE.....2 UNSAFE.....3 VERY UNSAFE.....4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK.....7	

SDG16: DISCRIMINATION **VT**

VT23. I will now ask you about discrimination. Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons.

In Serbia, do you feel that you personally experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 3 years, that is, since (***year of interview minus 3***), based on any of the following grounds?

Questions refer to the last 3 years. If yes, an additional question referring to the last 1 year will be asked and the CAPI application will add a sentence to the beginning of the next item to remind the respondent of the return to the 3-year reference period.

		YES	NO	DK
[A] Your sex, such as you are a man or a woman?	SEX	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[B]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[B]*
[A1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEX	1	2	8
[B] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your age, such as you are perceived to be too young or too old?	AGE.....	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[C]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[C]*
[B1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	AGE	1	2	8
[C] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your disability or health status, such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating, or communicating, or having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[D]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[D]*
[C1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2	8
[D] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your ethnicity, colour, or language, such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language or accent?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[E]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[E]*
[D1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2	8
[E] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your migration status, such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, migrant status, being an undocumented migrant, or stateless person?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[F]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[F]*

[E1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2	8	
[F] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your socio-economic status, such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, or owning land or home or not?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2 ↷ *VT23[G]*	8 ↷ *VT23[G]*	
[F1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2	8	
[G] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your geographic location or place of residence, such as living in urban or rural areas, and formal or informal settlements?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2 ↷ *VT23[H]*	8 ↷ *VT23[H]*	
[G1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2	8	
[H] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your religion, such as having or not having a religion or religious beliefs?	RELIGION	1	2 ↷ *VT23[I]*	8 ↷ *VT23[I]*	
[H1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	RELIGION	1	2	8	
[I] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your marital and family status, such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents, or having children outside a wedlock?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2 ↷ *VT23[J]*	8 ↷ *VT23[J]*	
[I1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your sexual orientation or gender identity, such as being attracted to a person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being sexually, bodily, or gender diverse?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2 ↷ *VT23[K]*	8 ↷ *VT23[K]*	
[J1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY	1	2	8	

[K] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your political opinion, such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[X]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[X]*	
[K1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2	8	
[X] Since (***year of interview minus 3***) do you feel that you personally experienced any other form of discrimination or harassment in Serbia?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2 ⇨ *End*	8 ⇨ *End*	
[X1] On what ground? *Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*) _____				
[X2] Based on the ground(s) that you just specified, have you experienced this since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	OTHER REASON.....	1	2	8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTING AWARENESS		DR
DR1. Do you know which institution you can report domestic violence to?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *End*
DR2. What institution is this? *Probe:* Any other institution?	POLICE ..... A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR..... B HEALTH FACILITY..... C CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WORK ..... D SAFE HOUSE ..... E SOS PHONE LINE..... F OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

MARRIAGE/UNION		**MA**
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED.....1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER.....2 NO, NOT IN UNION.....3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. How old is your (***husband/partner***)? *Probe*: How old was your (***husband/partner***) on his last birthday?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __ DK.....98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED.....1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER..2 NO.....3	 3 ⇨*End*
MA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED.....1 DIVORCED.....2 SEPARATED.....3	
MA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE.....1 MORE THAN ONCE.....2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (***husband/partner***)? *If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask:* In what month and year did you get married to your husband? **MA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your <u>first</u> husband or partner? *If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask:* In what month and year did you get married to your <u>first</u> husband?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH.....__ __ DK MONTH.....98 YEAR.....__ __ __ __ DK YEAR.....9998	
MA9. *Check MA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MA8A/B=9998.....1 NO, MA8A/B≠9998.....2	 2 ⇨*End*
MA10. *Check MA7: In union only once?*	YES, MA7=1.....1 NO, MA7=2.....2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (***husband/partner***)? *If respondent says that she is married but not yet living together with her husband, ask:* How old were you when you got married to your husband? **MA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your <u>first</u> husband or partner? *If respondent says that she was married before but never lived with her first husband, ask:* How old were you when you got married to your <u>first</u> husband?	AGE IN YEARS.....__ __	

RC: SEXUAL ACTIVITY		SB
SB0. *Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with someone as if married?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 OR BLANK 2	1 ⇨*End*
SB1. *Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, make every effort to ensure privacy.* Now I would like to ask you one or two questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some important life issues. Let me assure you again that your answers are completely confidential and will not be told to anyone. If we should come to any question that you don't want to answer, just let me know and we will go to the next question. How old were you when you had sexual intercourse for the very first time?	NEVER HAD INTERCOURSE ..... 00 AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __ FIRST TIME WHEN STARTED LIVING WITH FIRST HUSBAND / PARTNER 95	00 ⇨*End*
SB2. I would like to ask you about your recent sexual activity. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *Record answer in days or weeks if less than 2 months. If "One month", probe to establish whether more or less than exactly 1 month/30 days and record answer in days or weeks.* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	DAYS AGO ..... **1** __ __ WEEKS AGO ..... **2** __ __ MONTHS AGO ..... **3** __ __ YEARS AGO ..... **4** __ __	

RC: DECISION-MAKING ON REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH		DM
DM1. *Check MA1: Is woman currently married or living together with someone as if married?*	YES, MA1=1 OR 2 ..... 1 NO, MA1=3 2	2 ⇨*End*
DM3. Now, I would like to ask you some questions about health care. Who usually makes decisions about health care for yourself: you, your (***husband/partner***), you and your (***husband/partner***) jointly, or someone else? *If someone else or together, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	RESPONDENT ..... 1 HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
DM4. Can you also please tell me, who takes the decision on when you can go to seek reproductive health care; for example, if you experience a painful or burning sensation when urinating? *If someone else or together, probe:* Could you tell me (with) who(m)?	MAINLY RESPONDENT ..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	
DM4A. Can you say no to your (***husband/partner***) if you do not want to have sexual intercourse?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 NOT SURE / DEPENDS 8	
DM5A. *Check CP1: Currently pregnant?*	YES, CP1=1 ..... 1 NO, NOT SURE, CP1=2 OR 8 2	1 ⇨*End*
DM5B. *Check CP2: Is woman currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?*	YES, CP2=1 ..... 1 NO, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨*DM6A*
DM5C. *Check UN12: Is there at least one answer category (A to Z) recorded?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE ..... 1 NO, NONE RECORDED 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*DM6B*
DM6A. You mentioned that you currently use contraception. Would you say that using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (***husband/partner***)'s decision, did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker? **DM6B**. You have mentioned that you currently do not use contraception. Would you say that not using contraception is mainly your decision, mainly your (***husband/partner***)'s decision, or did you both decide together, or it is the decision of a health care worker?	MAINLY RESPONDENT ..... 1 MAINLY HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 2 JOINT DECISION OF RESPONDENT AND HUSBAND / PARTNER ..... 3 HEALTH CARE WORKER ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	

MENTAL HEALTH		MH
MH0. *Check WB4: Age of respondent?*	AGE 15-24 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 25-49 YEARS 2	2⇨*End*

MH2. Now I would like to ask you some questions to better understand the experiences and feelings of people your age. There are no right or wrong answers. Many people your age experience some of the things that I will ask you about.

When answering these questions, I need you to think about the last 2 weeks. I will ask you how often you have experienced different issues during the past two weeks.

For each of the situations I will describe, there are four possible answers. You may say that you have experienced that problem: never, sometimes, often, or always.

Repeat the categories whenever the respondent does not use an answer category: Remember, the four possible answers are: never, sometimes, often, and always.

MH3. During the past two weeks, how often were you very sad or depressed?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH4. During the past two weeks, how often did you get easily annoyed or become irritable over small things?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH5. During the past two weeks, how often did you not enjoy doing things you used to enjoy, such as playing sports, singing and dancing, spending time with friends or watching videos?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH6. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel hopeless about the future?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH7. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel nervous, anxious or tense?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH8. During the past two weeks, how often did you worry that you were not able to do anything right or that nothing was working out for you?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH9. During the past two weeks, how often did you worry about what others think of you?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH10. During the past two weeks, how often many times did you worry that something bad would happen to you or your family?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	
MH11. During the past two weeks, how often did you worry too much about different things?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS..... 3	

MH12. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel that you were not able to stop worrying or to keep your worries under control?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH13. *Check MH3-MH6: Is any MH3-MH6=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MH3-MH6=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MH3-MH6=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨*MH15*
MH14. *Check MH7-MH12: Is any MH7-MH12=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MH7-MH12=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MH7-MH12=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨*MH23* 2 ⇨*MH36*
MH15. During the past two weeks, how often did you eat less than usual, although food was available to you, or did you eat too much?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH16. During the past two weeks, how often did you have problems to fall asleep, problems with sleep quality or you slept too much?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH17. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel you got easily tired or that you had no energy for daily activities?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH18. During the past two weeks, how often was it hard for your to concentrate on the things you were doing?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH19. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel lonely?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH20. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel like nothing was working out for you or that you had disappointed yourself or your family?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH21. During the past two weeks, how often did you think about hurting yourself or taking your life?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH22. During the past two weeks, how often did others tell you that you were slower than usual?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH23. During the past two weeks, how often did others tell you that you were restless or that you couldn't stay in one place?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH24. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel that you were breathing with difficulty?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	

MH25. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel dizzy or have the sensation that you were going to faint?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH26. *Check MH7-MH12: Is any MH7-MH12=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MH7-MH12=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MH7-MH12=2 OR 3 2	2⇨*MH31*
MH27. During the past two weeks, how often did you suddenly get scared without a reason or did not know what scared you?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH28. During the past two weeks, how often was it hard for you to relax or to feel calm?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH29. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel that your heart was pounding hard or beating too fast?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH30. During the past two weeks, how often did you have headaches or muscle tension?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH31. *Check MH3-MH12: Is any MH3-MH12=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MH3-MH12=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MH3-MH12=2 OR 3 2	2⇨*MH36*
MH32. I would like to ask you a few more questions about the feelings and experiences that you mentioned in earlier questions. *Repeat the categories whenever the respondent does not use an answer category.*		
MH33. During the past two weeks, how often did any of these feelings and experiences negatively affect your ability to perform your daily activities or your relationships at home?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH34. During the past two weeks, how often did any of these feelings and experiences negatively affect your ability to perform your activities at school or work? *If respondent does not attend school and does not work, record '5'.*	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS ..... 3 NOT APPLICABLE 5	
MH35. During the past two weeks, how often did any of these feelings and experiences negatively affect your relationships with your peers?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MH36. From the start of this interview, we have been talking about different feelings, experiences and problems that people your age may go through. I would like to know how often you talk to someone else about these sorts of feelings and experiences. Would you say: never, sometimes, often, or always?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	1⇨*MH37* 2⇨*MH37* 3⇨*MH37*

MH36A. Do you ever speak about these feelings to anyone, for example, someone in your family, a friend or perhaps a teacher, a counsellor, or a health care professional? *If 'Yes', probe:* Would you say: Sometimes, often, or always?	NO, NEVER.....0 YES, SOMETIMES .....1 YES, OFTEN .....2 YES ALWAYS 3	0 ⇨*MH46*
MH37. In the past month, have you talked to anybody about these kinds of problems or worries?	YES.....1 NO..... 2	1 ⇨*MH38*
MH37A. I just want to confirm: During the past month, have you met or contacted anyone about these sorts of problems or worries, for example, someone in your family, a friend, a teacher, a counsellor, or a health care professional?	YES.....1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MH46*
MH38. Who have you talked to? *Probe*: Anyone else? *Do not read options. Record all mentioned.*	**PROFESSIONALS** COUNSELLOR.....A DOCTOR / NURSE / HEALTH AID .....B **FAMILY** PARENT ..... F OTHER RELATIVE (ADULT).....G OTHER RELATIVE (<18) .....H **OTHER PERSON** TEACHER..... I FRIEND .....J OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

MH46. *Add the response category values (0, 1, 2, or 3) of MH3-MH6 and MH15-MH25: Is the sum >17?*	YES, THE SUM OF MH3-MH6 AND MH15-MH25 IS >17 ..... 1 NO, THE SUM OF MH3-MH6 AND MH15-MH25 IS NOT >17 2	1 ⇨*MH48*
MH47. *Add the response category values (0, 1, 2, or 3) of MH7-MH12, MH23-MH25 and MH27-MH30: Is the sum >19?*	YES, THE SUM OF MH7-MH12, MH23-MH25 AND MH27-MH30 IS >19 ..... 1 NO, THE SUM OF MH7-MH12, MH23-MH25 AND MH27-MH30 IS NOT >19 2	2 ⇨*MH49D*

MH48. *Initiate Low/Moderate Risk Referral Protocol.*

It sounds like you are struggling at the moment, and I would like to help you find someone who can support you.
We can call a professional counsellor with whom you can talk about anything that worries you. Counsellors help young people with their feelings and emotions and the conversation with them is always confidential. This counselling service is free of charge.

Would you like us to contact a counsellor?

Permission for referral?	YES, PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL ..... 1 NO PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL 2	1 ⇨*MH49B* 2 ⇨*MH49C*

MH49B. Okay, I need you to tell me how you prefer the counsellor to contact you. If you wish, you can give me a phone number where the counsellor can reach you. You can also tell me a place where the counsellor can safely meet you, and the best time and day of the week to contact you. We will provide the counsellor with your contact details so that she or he can contact you directly. Please be assured that we will not share any other information you have shared with me during the interview with the counsellor. Expect to hear from the counsellor within a few days.

The respondent can provide a phone number if she feels comfortable, or indicate a place where she can be safely reached (e.g. her home, a relative's or neighbour's home, a local school, church, health care or community centre). If she prefers to be met in person, ask her to provide the address and other details that will allow the counsellor to find the location. Record all this information and reassure her that her information will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of the referral.

REFERRAL INFORMATION TO SHARE WITH SUPPORT SERVICE PROVIDER

CASE ID ..... __ __ __ __ __ __

REFERRAL TYPE
LOW/MODERATE RISK 2

NAME
_____

SEX
MALE 1
FEMALE 2

AGE ..... __ __

BEST AND SAFEST WAY FOR COUNSELLOR TO FIND RESPONDENT (E.G. BY PHONE, IN PERSON AT HOME/ANOTHER LOCATION):
BY PHONE ..... A
IN PERSON ..... B
OTHER X

⇨*MH49D*

PHONE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE):

__ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __

MEET UP LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)

REGION NAME AND NUMBER

_____ __ __

MUNICIPALITY NAME AND NUMBER

_____ __ __ __

NAME OF VILLAGE/TOWN

	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION	
	NEARBY LANDMARK (E.G. CHURCH, SCHOOL, CLINIC)	
	TIME TO CONTACT (IF APPLICABLE)	
	BEST WEEKDAY AND TIME OF DAY FOR COUNSELLOR TO CONTACT RESPONDENT	
MH49C. I understand. Let me give you some information about counselling services available in your area that can be used free of charge in case you want to reach out to a counsellor. *Although the respondent has not given permission to contact a counsellor, you must leave the information card and contact details for the nearest mental health services available in the area as provided to you by your supervisor.* In any case, it would be important for you to talk about your worries with an adult you trust, like a parent, a relative, or teacher, so that they can support you. I encourage you to do that.		⇨*MH50*
MH49D. Thank you for your time and cooperation. Here is some information about counselling services in your area that can be used free of charge in case you ever need to contact them. I wish you the best. *Leave the information card and contact details for the nearest support services available in the area as provided to you by your supervisor.*		
MH50. *After thanking the respondent for her cooperation, reassure her about the confidentiality of her answers. Fill out question MH51 with reference to the Mental Health module only.*		
MH51. *Interviewer's observations about the administration of the Mental Health module (e.g., any emotional reactions by respondent that made it difficult or impossible to answer any questions, etc.).*	_____ _____	

WM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE ..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*) _____ 3	
WM13. *Language of the Interview.*	SERBIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
WM14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN ..... 02 ALBANIAN ..... 03 BOSNIAN ..... 04 HUNGARIAN ..... 05 ROMA ..... 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
WM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
WM15A. *Check WB4: Respondent's age?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15B. *Check the respondent's line number (WM3) in WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15D. *Check IC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, IC1=1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, IC1=2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨ *WM15F*
WM15E. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *WM15H* 2 ⇨ *WM16*

WM15F. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *WM15I* 2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *WM16*

WM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
WM15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
WM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in WM15J***)? *If no, return to WM15J and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM15J*
WM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇩ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇩ *WM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

WM16. *Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to WM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

WM17. *Result of woman's interview.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEN AGE 15-24
Serbia MICS 2025

MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	MWM
MWM1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Man's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

Check man's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: If age 15-17, verify in HH39 that adult consent for interview is obtained or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in MWM17.	**MWM7**. *Record the time:* HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

MWM8. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics. We are also interviewing mothers about their children.

This interview usually takes about 15 minutes.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of men.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

MWM9B. Now I would like to talk to you about your health and other topics in more detail.

This interview will take about 15 minutes.

Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of men.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose.

Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*MAN'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

MAN'S BACKGROUND		MWB
MWB1. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*End*
MWB3. In what month and year were you born?	DATE OF BIRTH MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MWB4. How old are you? *Probe:* How old were you at your last birthday? *If responses to MWB3 and MWB4 are inconsistent, probe further and correct. Age must be recorded.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	

HEALTH INSURANCE		MIN
MIN1. Are you covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MIN2. What type of health insurance are you covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

ICT USE		MIC
MIC1. Do you own a mobile phone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
MIC2. Do you own a smartphone?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE					MDV
MDV1. Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations:			YES	NO	DK	
[A]	If she goes out without telling him?	GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING	1	2	8	
[B]	If she neglects the children?	NEGLECTS CHILDREN	1	2	8	
[C]	If she argues with him?	ARGUES WITH HIM	1	2	8	
[D]	If she refuses to have sex with him?	REFUSES SEX	1	2	8	
[E]	If she burns the food?	BURNS FOOD	1	2	8	

SDG16: SAFETY		MVT
MVT20. Now I would like to ask you about how safe you feel in certain situations. How safe do you feel walking alone in your neighbourhood after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER WALK ALONE AFTER DARK 7	
MVT21. How safe do you feel when you are at home alone after dark? Do you feel very safe, safe, unsafe or very unsafe?	VERY SAFE ..... 1 SAFE ..... 2 UNSAFE ..... 3 VERY UNSAFE ..... 4 NEVER ALONE AFTER DARK 7	

SDG16: DISCRIMINATION					MVT
MVT23. I will now ask you about discrimination. Discrimination happens when you are treated less favourably compared to others or harassed because of the way you look, where you come from, what you believe, or for other reasons.					
In Serbia, do you feel that you <u>personally</u> experienced any form of discrimination or harassment during the last 3 years, that is, since (***year of interview minus 3***), based on any of the following grounds? *Questions refer to the last 3 years. If yes, an additional question referring to the last 1 year will be asked and the CAPI application will add a sentence to the beginning of the next item to remind the respondent of the return to the 3-year reference period.*		YES	NO	DK	
[A] Your sex, such as you are a man or a woman?	SEX	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[B]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[B]*	
[A1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEX	1	2	8	
[B] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your age, such as you are perceived to be too young or too old?	AGE	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[C]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[C]*	
[B1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	AGE	1	2	8	
[C] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your disability or health status, such as having difficulty in seeing, hearing, walking or moving, concentrating, or communicating, or having a disease or other health conditions and no reasonable accommodation provided for it?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[D]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[D]*	
[C1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	DISABILITY OR HEALTH STATUS	1	2	8	
[D] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your ethnicity, colour, or language, such as skin colour or physical appearance, ethnic origin or way of dressing, culture, traditions, native language or accent?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[E]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[E]*	
[D1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	ETHNICITY, COLOUR, OR LANGUAGE	1	2	8	
[E] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your migration status, such as nationality or national origin, country of birth, migrant status, being an undocumented migrant, or stateless person?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[F]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[F]*	

[E1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MIGRATION STATUS	1	2	8	
[F] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your socio-economic status, such as wealth or education level, being perceived to be from a lower or different social or economic group or class, or owning land or home or not?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[G]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[G]*	
[F1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS	1	2	8	
[G] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your geographic location or place of residence, such as living in urban or rural areas, and formal or informal settlements?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[H]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[H]*	
[G1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	LOCATION OR RESIDENCE	1	2	8	
[H] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your religion, such as having or not having a religion or religious beliefs?	RELIGION	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[I]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[I]*	
[H1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	RELIGION	1	2	8	
[I] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your marital and family status, such as being single, married, divorced, widowed, pregnant, with or without children, orphan or born from unmarried parents, or having children outside a wedlock?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[J]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[J]*	
[I1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	MARITAL AND FAMILY STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your sexual orientation or gender identity, such as being attracted to a person of the same sex, self-identifying differently from sex assigned at birth or as being sexually, bodily, or gender diverse?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.....	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[K]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[K]*	
[J1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	SEXUAL ORIENTATION OR GENDER IDENTITY.....	1	2	8	

[K] (***Coming back to your experience since (year of interview minus 3), how about on grounds of***) Your political opinion, such as expressing political views, defending the rights of others, being a member or not of a political party or trade union?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[X]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[X]*	
[K1] How about since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	POLITICAL OPINION	1	2	8	
[X] Since (***year of interview minus 3***) do you feel that you personally experienced any other form of discrimination or harassment in Serbia?	OTHER REASON	1	2 ⇩ *End*	8 ⇩ *End*	
[X1] On what ground? *Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*) _____				
[X2] Based on the ground(s) that you just specified, have you experienced this since (***month of interview***) (***year of interview minus 1***)?	OTHER REASON	1	2	8	

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE REPORTING AWARENESS		**MDR**
MDR1. Do you know which institution you can report domestic violence to?	YES .....1 NO 2	2⇨ *End*
MDR2. What institution is this? *Probe*: Any other institution?	POLICE .....A PUBLIC PROSECUTOR .....B HEALTH FACILITY .....C CENTRE FOR SOCIAL WORK .....D SAFE HOUSE .....E SOS PHONE LINE.....F OTHER (*specify*) _____X	

MARRIAGE/UNION		**MMA**
MMA1. Are you currently married or living together with someone as if married?	YES, CURRENTLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, LIVING WITH A PARTNER ..... 2 NO, NOT IN UNION 3	1 ⇨*MMA7* 2 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Have you ever been married or lived together with someone as if married?	YES, FORMERLY MARRIED ..... 1 YES, FORMERLY LIVED WITH A PARTNER . 2 NO 3	 3 ⇨*End*
MMA6. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced, or separated?	WIDOWED ..... 1 DIVORCED ..... 2 SEPARATED 3	
MMA7. Have you been married or lived with someone only once or more than once?	ONLY ONCE ..... 1 MORE THAN ONCE 2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. In what month and year did you start living with your (***wife/partner***)? *If respondent says that he is married but not yet living together with his wife, ask:* In what month and year did you get married to your wife? **MMA8B**. In what month and year did you start living with your first wife or partner? *If respondent says that he was married before but never lived with his first wife, ask:* In what month and year did you get married to your first wife?	DATE OF (FIRST) UNION MONTH ..... __ __ DK MONTH ..... 98 YEAR ..... __ __ __ __ DK YEAR 9998	
MMA9. *Check MMA8A/B: Is 'DK YEAR' recorded?*	YES, MMA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NO, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*End*
MMA10. *Check MMA7: In union only once?*	YES, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NO, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. How old were you when you started living with your (***wife/partner***)? *If respondent says that he is married but not yet living together with his wife, ask:* How old were you when you got married to your wife? **MMA11B**. How old were you when you started living with your first wife or partner? *If respondent says that he was married before but never lived with his first wife, ask:* How old were you when you got married to your first wife?	AGE IN YEARS ..... __ __	

MENTAL HEALTH		MMH
MMH2. Now I would like to ask you some questions to better understand the experiences and feelings of people your age. There are no right or wrong answers. Many people your age experience some of the things that I will ask you about. When answering these questions, I need you to think about the last 2 weeks. I will ask you how often you have experienced different issues during the past two weeks. For each of the situations I will describe, there are four possible answers. You may say that you have experienced that problem: never, sometimes, often, or always. *Repeat the categories whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember, the four possible answers are: never, sometimes, often, and always.		
MMH3. During the past two weeks, how often were you very sad or depressed?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES .....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH4. During the past two weeks, how often did you get easily annoyed or become irritable over small things?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH5. During the past two weeks, how often did you not enjoy doing things you used to enjoy, such as playing sports, singing and dancing, spending time with friends or watching videos?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH6. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel hopeless about the future?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH7. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel nervous, anxious or tense?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH8. During the past two weeks, how often did you worry that you were not able to do anything right or that nothing was working out for you?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH9. During the past two weeks, how often did you worry about what others think of you?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH10. During the past two weeks, many times did you worry that something bad would happen to you or your family?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH11. During the past two weeks, how often did you worry too much about different things?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	
MMH12. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel that you were not able to stop worrying or to keep your worries under control?	NEVER .....0 SOMETIMES.....1 OFTEN .....2 ALWAYS.....3	

MMH13. *Check MMH3-MMH6: Is any MMH3-MMH6=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH3-MMH6=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MMH3-MMH6=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨*MMH15*
MMH14. *Check MMH7-MMH12: Is any MMH7-MMH12=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH7-MMH12=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MMH7-MMH12=2 OR 3 2	1 ⇨*MMH23* 2 ⇨*MMH36*
MMH15. During the past two weeks, how often did you eat less than usual, although food was available to you, or did you eat too much?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH16. During the past two weeks, how often did you have problems to fall asleep, problems with sleep quality or you slept too much?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH17. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel you got easily tired or that you had no energy for daily activities?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH18. During the past two weeks, how often was it hard for your to concentrate on the things you were doing?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH19. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel lonely?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH20. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel like nothing was working out for you or that you had disappointed yourself or your family?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH21. During the past two weeks, how often did you think about hurting yourself or taking your life?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH22. During the past two weeks, how often did others tell you that you were slower than usual?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH23. During the past two weeks, how often did others tell you that you were restless or that you couldn't stay in one place?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH24. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel that you were breathing with difficulty?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH25. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel dizzy or have the sensation that you were going to faint?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	

MMH26. *Check MMH7-MMH12: Is any MMH7-MMH12=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH7-MMH12=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MMH7-MMH12=2 OR 3 2	2⇨*MMH31*
MMH27. During the past two weeks, how often did you suddenly get scared without a reason or did not know what scared you?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH28. During the past two weeks, how often was it hard for you to relax or to feel calm?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH29. During the past two weeks, how often did you feel that your heart was pounding hard or beating too fast?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH30. During the past two weeks, how often did you have headaches or muscle tension?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH31. *Check MMH3-MMH12: Is any MMH3-MMH12=2 or 3?*	YES, AT LEAST ONE MMH3-MMH12=2 OR 3 ..... 1 NO, NO MMH3-MMH12=2 OR 3 2	2⇨*MMH36*
MMH32. I would like to ask you a few more questions about the feelings and experiences that you mentioned in earlier questions. *Repeat the categories whenever the respondent does not use an answer category.*		
MMH33. During the past two weeks, how often did any of these feelings and experiences negatively affect your ability to perform your daily activities or your relationships at home?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH34. During the past two weeks, how often did any of these feelings and experiences negatively affect your ability to perform your activities at school or work? *If respondent does not attend school and does not work, record '5'.*	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS ..... 3 NOT APPLICABLE 5	
MMH35. During the past two weeks, how often did any of these feelings and experiences negatively affect your relationships with your peers?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	
MMH36. From the start of this interview, we have been talking about different feelings, experiences and problems that people your age may go through. I would like to know how often you talk to someone else about these sorts of feelings and experiences. Would you say: never, sometimes, often, or always?	NEVER ..... 0 SOMETIMES ..... 1 OFTEN ..... 2 ALWAYS 3	1⇨*MMH37* 2⇨*MMH37* 3⇨*MMH37*

MMH36A. Do you ever speak about these feelings to anyone, for example, someone in your family, a friend or perhaps a teacher, a counsellor, or a health care professional? *If 'Yes', probe:* Would you say: Sometimes, often, or always?	NO, NEVER ..... 0 YES, SOMETIMES ..... 1 YES, OFTEN ..... 2 YES ALWAYS 3	0⇨*MMH46*
MMH37. In the past month, have you talked to anybody about these kinds of problems or worries?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1⇨*MMH38*
MMH37A. I just want to confirm: During the past month, have you met or contacted anyone about these sorts of problems or worries, for example, someone in your family, a friend, a teacher, a counsellor, or a health care professional?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2⇨*MMH46*
MMH38. Who have you talked to? *Probe*: Anyone else? *Do not read options. Record all mentioned.*	**PROFESSIONALS** COUNSELLOR ..... A DOCTOR / NURSE / HEALTH AID ..... B **FAMILY** PARENT ..... F OTHER RELATIVE (ADULT) ..... G OTHER RELATIVE (<18) ..... H **OTHER PERSON** TEACHER ..... I FRIEND ..... J OTHER (*specify*)_____ X	

MMH46. *Add the response category values (0. 1, 2, or 3) of MMH3-MMH6 and MMH15-MMH25: Is the sum >17?*	YES, THE SUM OF MMH3-MMH6 AND MMH15-MMH25 IS >17 ..... 1 NO, THE SUM OF MMH3-MMH6 AND MMH15-MMH25 IS NOT >17 2	1 ⇨*MMH48*
MMH47. *Add the response category values (0, 1, 2, or 3) of MMH7-MMH12, MMH23-MMH25 and MMH27-MMH30: Is the sum >19?*	YES, THE SUM OF MMH7-MMH12, MMH23-MMH25 AND MMH27-MMH30 IS >19 .....1 NO, THE SUM OF MMH7-MMH12, MMH23-MMH25 AND MMH27-MMH30 IS NOT >19 2	2 ⇨*MMH49D*

MMH48. *Initiate Low/Moderate Risk Referral Protocol.*

It sounds like you are struggling at the moment, and I would like to help you find someone who can support you.
We can call a professional counsellor whom you can talk about anything that worries you. Counsellors help young people with their feelings and emotions and the conversation with them is always confidential. This counselling service is free of charge.

Would you like us to contact a counsellor?

Permission for referral?	YES, PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL ..... 1 NO PERMISSION FOR REFERRAL 2	1 ⇨*MMH49B* 2 ⇨*MMH49C*
MMH49B. Okay, I need you to tell me how you prefer the counsellor to contact you. If you wish, you can give me a phone number where the counsellor can reach you. You can also tell me a place where the counsellor can safely meet you, and the best time and day of the week to contact you. We will provide the counsellor with your contact details so that she or he can contact you directly. Please be assured that we will not share any other information you have shared with me during the interview with the counsellor. Expect to hear from the counsellor within a few days. *The respondent can provide a phone number if he feels comfortable, or indicate a place where he can be safely reached (e.g. his home, a relative's or neighbour's home, a local school, church, health care or community centre). If he prefers to be met in person, ask him to provide the address and other details that will allow the counsellor to find the location. Record all this information and reassure him that his information will be kept confidential and only used for the purpose of the referral.*	**REFERRAL INFORMATION TO SHARE WITH SUPPORT SERVICE PROVIDER** CASE ID.....__ __ __ __ __ __ REFERRAL TYPE LOW/MODERATE RISK ..... 2 NAME _____ SEX MALE ..... 1 FEMALE ..... 2 AGE..... __ __ BEST AND SAFEST WAY FOR COUNSELLOR TO FIND RESPONDENT (E.G. BY PHONE, IN PERSON AT HOME/ANOTHER LOCATION): BY PHONE ..... A IN PERSON .....B OTHER ..... X PHONE NUMBER (IF APPLICABLE): __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ **MEET UP LOCATION (IF APPLICABLE)** REGION NAME AND NUMBER _____ __ __ MUNICIPALITY NAME AND NUMBER _____ __ __ NAME OF VILLAGE/TOWN	⇨*MMH49D*

	DESCRIPTION OF LOCATION	
	NEARBY LANDMARK (E.G. CHURCH, SCHOOL, CLINIC)	
	TIME TO CONTACT (IF APPLICABLE)	
	BEST WEEKDAY AND TIME OF DAY FOR COUNSELLOR TO CONTACT RESPONDENT	
MMH49C. I understand. Let me give you some information about counselling services available in your area that can be used free of charge in case you want to reach out to a counsellor. *Although the respondent has not given permission to contact a counsellor, you must leave the information card and contact details for the nearest mental health services available in the area as provided to you by your supervisor.* In any case, it would be important for you to talk about your worries with an adult you trust, like a parent, a relative, or teacher, so that they can support you. I encourage you to do that.		⇨*MMH50*
MMH49D. Thank you for your time and cooperation. Here is some information about counselling services in your area that can be used free of charge in case you ever need to contact them. I wish you the best. *Leave the information card and contact details for the nearest support services available in the area as provided to you by your supervisor.*		
MMH50. *After thanking the respondent for his cooperation, reassure his about the confidentiality of his answers. Fill out question MMH51 with reference to the Mental Health module only.*		
MMH51. *Interviewer's observations about the administration of the Mental Health module (e.g., any emotional reactions by respondent that made it difficult or impossible to answer any questions, etc.).*	_____ _____	

MWM10. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Was the entire interview completed in private or was there anyone else during the entire interview or part of it?*	YES, THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW WAS COMPLETED IN PRIVATE..... 1 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING THE ENTIRE INTERVIEW (*specify*)_____ 2 NO, OTHERS WERE PRESENT DURING PART OF THE INTERVIEW (*specify*)_____ 3	
MWM13. *Language of the Interview.*	SERBIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
MWM14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN ..... 02 ALBANIAN ..... 03 BOSNIAN ..... 04 HUNGARY ..... 05 ROMA ..... 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 96	
MWM15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
MWM15A. *Check MWB4: Respondent's age?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWB15B. *Check the respondent's line number (MWM3) in MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, MWM3=HH47..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, MWM3≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED..... 2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15D. *Check MIC1, and check HC7[A] and HC12 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Does this respondent have a mobile phone, or does the household have a fixed telephone line or any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, MIC1=1 OR HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, MIC1=2 AND HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*MWM15F*

MWM15E. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MWM15H* 2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15F. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15G. I have previously recorded that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*MWM15I* 2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*MWM16*

MWM15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
MWM15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
MWM15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in MWM15J***)? *If no, return to MWM15J and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *MWM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *MWM15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *MWM15J*
MWM15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *MWM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *MWM16*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *MWM16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

MWM16. *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caregiver of any child age 0-4 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HH26-HH27 in HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is there a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Check column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the caregiver of the child selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*
  - ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*
  - ☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Proceed to MWM17 and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

MWM17. *Result of man's interview.*

Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.

COMPLETED	01
NOT AT HOME	02
REFUSED	03
PARTLY COMPLETED	04
INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____	05
NO ADULT CONSENT FOR RESPONDENT AGE 15-17	06
OTHER (*specify*) _____	96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Serbia MICS 2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
UF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39/HH39A) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in UF17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY ..... 1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*

UF10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. This interview usually takes about 15 minutes. Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose. Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. May I start the interview?	**UF10B**. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being in more detail. This interview usually takes about 15 minutes. Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of young children. Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose. Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know. If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. May I start the interview?
YES .....1 NO / NOT ASKED 2	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module* 2 ⇨*UF17*

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB01. *Check HL6 in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨*UB0A*
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring (***name***)'s, Vaccination card, hospital release form and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB0A. *Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14)..... 1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18)..... 2 OTHER..... 6	1 ⇨*UB1* 2 ⇨*UB1*
UB0B. What is your relationship to (***name***)?	GRANDPARENT ..... 01 AUNT/UNCLE..... 02 BROTHER/SISTER ..... 03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD ..... 06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER ..... 11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER..... 12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT..... 16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT..... 21 FRIEND..... 31 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
UB1. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY..... 98 MONTH..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
UB2. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __	
UB3. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

UB4. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	 2 ⇨*UB6A*
UB5. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=11 OR ED10=12 ..... 1 NO, (ED10≠11 AND ED10≠12) OR ED10=BLANK 2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB6A. *Check ED10 in the EDUCATION Module in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Did the child attend ECE in the current school year?*	YES, ED10=11 OR ED10=12 ..... 1 NO, (ED10≠11 AND ED10≠12) OR ED10=BLANK 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB8A. I have earlier recorded that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (***he/she***) currently attend this programme? **UB8B**. You have mentioned that (***name***) has attended an early childhood education programme this school year. Does (***he/she***) currently attend this programme?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB9A*
UB9. Has (***name***) ever attended any early childhood education programme, such as kindergarten?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UB9B* 2 ⇨*UB9C*
UB9A. Is (***he/she***) attending a government facility? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* **UB9B**. Did (***he/she***) attend a government facility? *If "Yes", record '1'. If "No", probe to code who controls and manages the school.* *If more than one type of facility, record the most recent.*	GOVERNMENT FACILITY ..... 1 PRIVATE FACILITY ..... 2 FACILITY SPONSORED BY NGO ..... 3 FACILITY SPONSORED BY DENOMINATIONAL ORGANISATION ..... 4 OTHER (*specify*)_____ 6	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End* 4 ⇨*End* 6 ⇨*End*

UB9C. There are several possible reasons for a child not to attend any pre-school institution. Now, I will read to you some of these reasons and would like to ask you to tell me if any of these was at least in part, a reason for (***name***) not to attend an early childhood education programme:		YES	NO	DK	
	PARENTAL ATTITUDES				
[A] (***Name***) will not learn anything important in pre-school institution .	THE CHILD WILL NOT LEARN ANYTHING IMPORTANT IN ECE	1	2	8	
[B] Children in the pre-school institution that (***name***) was supposed to attend do not receive enough individual attention because the groups are too large in relation to the number of staff.	GROUPS OVERCROWDED, LACK OF ATTENTION	1	2	8	
[C] (***Name***) will receive inadequate treatment due to (***his/her***) ethnicity, because (***he/she***) does not speak the language or for some other reason.	INADEQUATE TREATMENT	1	2	8	
[D] (***Name***) is cared for at home.	CHILD CARED FOR AT HOME	1	2	8	
[E] Children often get sick in the pre-school institution.	OFTEN GETTING SICK	1	2	8	
	ACCESS PROBLEMS				
[F] (***Name***) was not admitted to the facility because both parents are unemployed and do not qualify.	BOTH PARENTS ARE UNEMPLOYED	1	2	8	
[G] The facility (***name***) was supposed to attend did not have space at the time (***name***) was supposed to enrol.	OVERCROWDED FACILITY	1	2	8	
[H] There is no facility in the proximity of home.	THE FACILITY IS TOO FAR	1	2	8	
	FINANCIAL PROBLEMS				
[I] Pre-school institution costs are too high.	COSTS TOO HIGH	1	2	8	
[J] Other expenses related to attending pre-school institution, such as transportation, clothing, food are too high.	OTHER EXPENSES TOO HIGH	1	2	8	

BIRTH GRANT		BG
BG00. Now I would like to ask you about the Birth grant. The Birth grant is assistance that comes from the government with the intent to support families with newborn children.		
BG0. Are you aware of the birth grant?	YES.....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*End*
BG1. Did you apply for the birth grant for (***name***)? *Probe by indicating that the birth grant can be obtained after a child is born and is intended for the first four children in the family.*	YES.....1 NO 2	 2 ⇨*BG3*
BG2. Did you receive the birth grant for (***name***)?	YES.....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End* 2 ⇨*End*
BG3. What is the <u>main</u> reason you did not apply for the birth grant for (***name***)?	DID NOT NEED ANY .....01 DID NOT KNOW HOW TO APPLY .....02 COMPLICATED ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.....03 EXPENSIVE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE.....04 I DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS AS THE CHILD IS NOT IMMUNISED.....05 I DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS AS THE CHILD DOES NOT ATTEND PREPARATORY PRE-SCHOOL PROGRAM.....06 I DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS BECAUSE THE CHILD DOES NOT LIVE ON THE TERRITORY OF THE REPUBLIC OF SERBIA .....07 I DO NOT MEET THE CONDITIONS (*specify*) _____08 THERE IS STILL TIME / I AM PREPARING TO APPLY .....09 OTHER (*specify*) _____96	

HEALTH INSURANCE		UIN
UIN1. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
UIN2. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE ..... F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE ..... D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC
EC1. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (***name***)?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
EC2. I am interested in learning about the things that (***name***) plays with when (***he/she***) is at home. Does (***he/she***) play with: [A] Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars, or other toys made at home? [B] Toys from a shop or manufactured toys? [C] Household objects, such as bowls or pots, or objects found outside, such as sticks, rocks, animal shells or leaves?	Y N DK HOMEMADE TOYS ..... 1 2 8 TOYS FROM A SHOP ..... 1 2 8 HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS OR OUTSIDE OBJECTS 1 2 8	
EC3. Sometimes adults taking care of children have to leave the house to go shopping, wash clothes, or for other reasons and have to leave young children. On how many days in the past week, that is, since last (***day of the week***) was (***name***): [A] Left alone for more than an hour? [B] Left in the care of another child, that is, someone less than 10 years old, for more than an hour? *If 'None' record '0'. If 'Don't know' record '8'.*	NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __ NUMBER OF DAYS LEFT WITH ANOTHER CHILD FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR ..... __	
EC4. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC5. Since last (***day of interview minus 3***), did you or any household member age 15 or over engage in any of the following activities with (***name***): *A foster/stepmother or father living in the household who engaged with the child should be coded as mother or father.*		
[A] Reading books or looking at picture books with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[B]* 8 ⇨*EC5[B]*
[A1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe*: Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[B] Telling stories to (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[C]* 8 ⇨*EC5[C]*
[B1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[C] Singing songs to or with (***name***), including lullabies?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[D]* 8 ⇨*EC5[D]*
[C1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[D] Taking (***name***) outside the home?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[E]* 8 ⇨*EC5[E]*
[D1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[E] Playing with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[F]* 8 ⇨*EC5[F]*
[E1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
[F] Naming, counting, or drawing things for or with (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC6* 8 ⇨*EC6*
[F1] Who in the household engaged in this activity with (***name***)? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B OTHER X	
EC5A. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*

EC6. I would like to ask you about certain things (***name***) is currently able to do. Please keep in mind that children can develop and learn at a different pace. For example, some start talking earlier than others, or they might already say some words but not yet form sentences. So, it is fine if your child is not able to do all the things I am going to ask about. You can let me know if you have any doubts about what answer to give. Can (***name***) walk on an uneven surface, for example a bumpy or steep road, without falling?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC7. Can (***name***) jump up with both feet leaving the ground?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC8. Can (***name***) dress (***him/herself***), that is, put on pants and a shirt without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC9. Can (***name***) fasten and unfasten buttons without help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC10. Can (***name***) say 10 or more words like "mama" or "ball"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC11. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 3 or more words that go together, for example "I want water" or "The house is big"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*EC13* 8 ⇨*EC13*
EC12. Can (***name***) speak using sentences of 5 or more words that go together, for example "The house is very big"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC13. Can (***name***) correctly use any of the words "I," "you," "she," or "he," for example "I want water," or "He eats rice"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC14. If you show (***name***) an object (***he/she***) knows well, such as a cup or animal, can (***he/she***) consistently name it? *Probe:* By consistently I mean that (***he/she***) uses the same word to refer to the same object, even if the word used is not fully correct.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC15. Can (***name***) recognise at least 5 letters of the alphabet?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

EC16. Can (***name***) write (***his/her***) own name?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC17. Does (***name***) recognise all numbers from 1 to 5?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC18. If you ask (***name***) to give you 3 objects, such as 3 stones or 3 beads, does (***he/she***) give you the correct amount?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC19. Can (***name***) count 10 objects, for example 10 fingers or 10 blocks, without mistakes?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC20. Can (***name***) do an activity, such as colouring or playing with building blocks, without repeatedly asking for help or giving up too quickly?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC21. Does (***name***) ask about familiar people other than parents when they are not there, for example "Where is Grandma?"?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC22. Does (***name***) offer to help someone who seems to need help?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC23. Does (***name***) get along well with other children?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
EC24. The next two questions have five different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. How often does (***name***) seem to be very sad or depressed? Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year, or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER ..... 5 DK 8	
EC25. Compared with children of the same age, how much does (***name***) kick, bite, or hit other children or adults? Would you say: not at all, less, the same, more, or a lot more?	NOT AT ALL ..... 1 LESS ..... 2 THE SAME ..... 3 MORE ..... 4 A LOT MORE ..... 5 DK 8	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		UCD
UCD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 ..... 1 AGE 1, 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD2. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if <u>you or any other adult in your household</u> has used this method with ***(name)*** <u>in the past month</u>.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (***him/her***) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2	
[C] Shook (***him/her***).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (***him/her***).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (***him/her***) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (***him/her***) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (***him/her***) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (***him/her***) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the face, head, or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (***him/her***) up, that is hit (***him/her***) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
UCD3. *Check UF4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5 or a child age 5-14 selected for the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *UCD5*
UCD4. *Check UF4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5 or FCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *End*
UCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		**UCF**
UCF1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4 2	1 ⇨*End*
UCF2. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF3. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF4. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
UCF5. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all?		
UCF6. *Check UCF2: Child wears glasses?*	YES, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. When wearing (***his/her***) glasses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **UCF7B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
UCF8. *Check UCF3: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. When using (***his/her***) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? **UCF9B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL 4	
UCF10. *Check UCF4: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NO, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	
UCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*
UCF13. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK AT ALL 4	

UCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty picking up small objects with (***his/her***) hand?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PICK UP AT ALL 4	
UCF15. Does (***name***) have difficulty understanding you?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT UNDERSTAND AT ALL 4	
UCF16. When (***name***) speaks, do you have difficulty understanding (***him/her***)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL 4	
UCF17. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL 4	
UCF18. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty playing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT PLAY AT ALL 4	

IYCF: BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD
BD1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1 ..... 1 AGE 2, 3, OR 4 2	 2 ⇨*End*
BD2. Has (***name***) ever been breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*BD4* 8 ⇨*BD4*
BD3. Yesterday, during the day or at night, was (***name***) breastfed?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD4. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink anything from a bottle with a nipple?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD5. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink Oral Rehydration Salt solution, such as Orosal or Rehidran?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
BD6. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink or eat vitamin or mineral supplements or any medicines?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

BD7. Now I would like to ask you about all other liquids that (***name***) may have had yesterday during the day or at night. Please tell me about all drinks, whether (***name***) had them at home, or somewhere else. Yesterday, during the day or at night, did (***name***) drink (***name of item***):		YES	NO	DK
[A] Plain water?	PLAIN WATER	1	2	8
[B] Infant formula, such as Bebelac, Aptamil, Impamil, Hipp or Nestle?	INFANT FORMULA	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[C]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[C]*
[B1] How many times did (***name***) drink formula? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK FORMULA .....__ DK.....8			
[C] Milk from animals, such as fresh, tinned, or powdered milk?	MILK	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[D]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[D]*
[C1] How many times did (***name)*** drink milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK MILK .....__ DK.....8			
[C2] (***Was the milk/Were any of the milk drinks***) a sweet or flavoured type of milk?	SWEET MILK	1	2	8
[D] Yogurt drinks such as yogurt, fermented milk or kefir?	YOGURT DRINKS	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[E]*
[D1] How many times did (***name)*** drink yogurt drinks? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES DRANK YOGURT .....__ DK.....8			
[D2] (***Was the yogurt drink/Were any of the yogurt drinks***) a sweet or flavoured type of yogurt drink?	SWEET YOGURT DRINKS	1	2	8
[E] Chocolate-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	CHOCOLATE DRINKS	1	2	8
[F] Fruit juice or fruit-flavoured drinks including those made from syrups or powders?	FRUIT JUICE, JUICE DRINKS	1	2	8
[G] Sodas, malt drinks, sports drinks, or energy drinks?	SODA, MALT, SPORTS, ENERGY DRINKS	1	2	8
[H] Tea, coffee, or herbal drinks?	TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[I]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[I]*
[H1] (***Was the drink/Were any of these drinks***) sweetened?	SWEET TEA, COFFEE, HERBAL DRINKS	1	2	8
[I] Clear broth or clear soup?	CLEAR BROTH	1	2	8
[X] Any other liquids?	OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2 ⇨ *BD8*	8 ⇨ *BD8*
[X1] *Record all other liquids mentioned. Recode if possible.*	(*Specify*) _____			
[X2] (***Was the drink/Were any of these drinks***) sweetened?	SWEET OTHER LIQUIDS	1	2	8

BD8. Now I would like to ask you about <u>everything</u> that (***name***) ate yesterday during the day or at night. I am interested in all foods (***name***) ate whether at home or somewhere else.
Think about when (***name***) woke up yesterday. Did (***he/she***) eat anything at that time?
If 'Yes', ask: Please tell me everything (***name***) ate at that time. *Probe:* Anything else?
Record answers using the food groups below.
What did (***name***) do after that? Did (***he/she***) eat anything at that time?
Repeat and record with these questions, until reaching when the child woke up this morning.
For any mixed dish, including those commercially packaged, probe: What were the main ingredients in (*mixed dish*)? *Record main ingredients in appropriate food groups.*

For each food group <u>not</u> mentioned after completing the above ask: Just to make sure, did (***name***) eat (***food group items***) yesterday during the day or at night?		YES	NO	DK
[A] Yogurt or fermented milk other than liquid yogurt drinks? *Note that liquid/drinking yogurt should be captured in BD7[D].*	YOGURT/FERMENTED MILK	1	2 ⇨ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇨ *BD8[B]*
[A1] How many times did (***name***) eat yogurt or fermented milk? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ATE YOGURT .....__ DK.....8			
[B] Polenta, semolina, bread, rice, pasta or other foods made from grains?	FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS	1	2	8
[C] Pumpkin, carrots, sweet red peppers, squash, or sweet potatoes that are yellow or orange inside?	PUMPKIN, CARROTS, SQUASH, ETC.	1	2	8
[D] Potatoes, parsnip, turnip or other starchy tubers that are white or pale inside?	FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS	1	2	8
[E] Dark green, leafy vegetables, such as spinach, Swiss chard, kale or broccoli?	DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[F] Any other vegetables, such as tomatoes, cucumbers or cauliflower?	OTHER VEGETABLES	1	2	8
[G] Fresh or dried apricots, ripe melon that is orange inside or raw sour cherries?	RIPE MANGO, RIPE PAPAYA	1	2	8
[H] Any other fruits such as bananas, apples or grapes?	OTHER FRUITS	1	2	8
[I] Liver, kidney, heart, or other organ meats?	ORGAN MEATS	1	2	8
[J] Sausages, hot dogs, ham, bacon, salami or canned meat?	PROCESSED MEATS	1	2	8
[K] Any other meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, chicken, or turkey?	OTHER MEATS	1	2	8
[L] Eggs?	EGGS	1	2	8
[M] Fish or seafood?	FISH OR SEAFOOD	1	2	8
[N] Beans, peas, lentils, chickpeas, millet, nuts, such as walnuts, hazelnuts, almonds, chestnuts, or seeds such as sunflower, pumpkin, chia, flax or sesame seeds?	FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, NUTS, ETC.	1	2	8

[O] Hard or soft cheese such as kačkavalj, feta, cottage or curd cheese?	CHEESE	1	2	8	
[P] Sweet foods such as chocolates, candies, pastries, cakes, biscuits, or ice cream?	SWEET FOODS	1	2	8	
[Q] Chips, French fries, puffs, grisini, instant noodles or other fried and salty foods?	SALTY FOODS	1	2	8	
[X] Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food?	OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD	1	2 ⇨ *BD9*	8 ⇨ *BD9*	
[X1] *Record all other foods mentioned. Recode if possible.*	(*specify*)_____				
BD9. Yesterday during the day or at night, how many times did (***name***) eat any solid, semi-solid, or soft foods? *If BD8[A] is 'Yes', ensure that the response here includes the number of times recorded for yogurt in BD8[A1].* *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK..... 8				

IMMUNISATION		IM
IM1. *Check UB2: Child's age?*	AGE 0, 1, OR 2 ..... 1 AGE 3 OR 4 2	2 ⇨ *End*
IM2. Do you have a vaccination card, immunisation records from a private health provider, a release letter from the hospital or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4	1 ⇨ *IM5* 3 ⇨ *IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a vaccination card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
IM4. *Check IM2:*	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4	 4 ⇨ *IM11*
IM5A. *Record date of birth from the card and/or other document.* *Record '98' for any missing or illegible information.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	

IM6.
(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.
(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.

		DATE OF IMMUNISATION								
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR				
BCG						2	0			
Polio (IPV) I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV1					2	0			
Polio (IPV) II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV2					2	0			
Polio (IPV) III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV R1					2	0			
DTaP I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP1					2	0			
DTaP II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP2					2	0			
DTaP III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP3					2	0			
DTaP R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP R1					2	0			

Hepatitis B I Euvax B	HB1/Hв1					2	0			
Hepatitis B II Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB2/Hв2					2	0			
Hepatitis B III Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB3/Hв3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib1/H1b1					2	0			
Hem. Inf B II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hiв2/H1b2					2	0			
Hem. Inf B III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hiв3/H1b3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib R1/H1b R1					2	0			
MMR	MMR1					2	0			
PCV I Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV1					2	0			
PCV II Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV2					2	0			
PCV III Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV3					2	0			
PCV R1 Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV R1					2	0			

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to PCV R1) recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM8 Did (***name***) receive any vaccinations in any of the following campaigns, immunisation weeks or MMR campaigns:	Y N DK	
[A] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2025	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2025 ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2024	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2024 ..... 1 2 8	
[C] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2023	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2023 ..... 1 2 8	
[D] MMR campaign starting from September 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	MMR CAMPAIGN 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8	
[E] MMR campaign conducted between October 2023 and January 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	MMR CAMPAIGN 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	
IM9. In addition to what is recorded on (this card/this card and the document(s)/the document(s)) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations, including those received during the immunisation weeks or the MMR campaigns that you just mentioned?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM28* 8 ⇨*IM28*

IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each additional vaccine received. For each vaccination <u>not</u> received record '00' in day column.* *When <u>finished</u>, go to next module.*		⇨*IM28*
IM11. Did (***name***) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (***him/her***) from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in immunisation weeks or the MMR campaigns?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (***name***) receive any vaccinations in any of the following campaigns, immunisation weeks or MMR campaigns:	Y N DK	
[A] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2025	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2025 ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2024	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2024 ..... 1 2 8	
[C] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2023	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2023 ..... 1 2 8	
[D] MMR campaign starting from September 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	MMR CAMPAIGN 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8	
[E] MMR campaign conducted between October 2023 and January 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	MMR CAMPAIGN 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12[A-E]:*	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM14. Now I would like to ask about specific vaccinations that (***name***) may have received. I will start with those typically given shortly after birth, although they can sometimes be given later as well. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. At or soon after birth, did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM15A. Did (***name***) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

IM20. In Serbia, young children can receive a vaccination that prevents more than one disease. The vaccine is known as a combined vaccine. Usually, but not always, children receive the combined Pentavalent vaccine, known as Pentaxim. The Pentaxim vaccine prevents children from getting whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and Haemophilus influenzae type b. Has (***name***) ever received a combined Pentavalent vaccination, known as Pentaxim, that is, an injection in the thigh or arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? *Probe by indicating that the combined vaccination is given as a single injection to protect against multiple diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM21A* 8 ⇨ *IM21A*
IM21. How many times was the combined Pentaxim vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM21A. Sometimes, based on a paediatrician's recommendation, a combined vaccine is given to children in Serbia. It is used less frequently and is known as Hexaxim. The Hexaxim vaccine prevents children from getting all the diseases I mentioned previously, as well as Hepatitis B. Has (***name***) ever received a combined vaccination, known as Hexaxim, that is, an injection in the thigh or arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, Haemophilus influenzae type b and Hepatitis B? *Probe by indicating that the combined vaccination is given as a single injection to protect against multiple diseases, one of which is Hepatitis B.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM21C* 8 ⇨ *IM21C*
IM21B. How many times was the combined Hexaxim vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM21C. *Check IM15: Hepatitis B birth dose received?*	YES, IM15=1 ..... 1 NO, IM15=2 ..... 2 DK, IM15=8 3	1 ⇨ *IM21D* 2 ⇨ *IM21E* 3 ⇨ *IM21E1*

IM21D. You mentioned that (***name***) received a Hepatitis B vaccination shortly after birth. Has (***name***) received any <u>additional</u> Hepatitis B vaccinations after? Specifically, I am referring to a Hepatitis B vaccination that was <u>not</u> part of a combination vaccine, typically referred to as Hexaxim. **IM21E**. You mentioned that (***name***) did not receive a Hepatitis B vaccination shortly after birth. Has (***name***) <u>ever</u> received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? Specifically, I am referring to a Hepatitis B vaccination that was <u>not</u> part of a combination vaccine, typically referred to as Hexaxim. **IM21E1**. You mentioned that you do not know whether (***name***) received a Hepatitis B vaccination shortly after birth. Has (***name***) <u>ever</u> received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? Specifically, I am referring to a Hepatitis B vaccination that was <u>not</u> part of a combination vaccine, typically referred to as Hexaxim.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM22* 8 ⇨*IM22*
IM21F. *Check IM15: Hepatitis B birth dose received?*	YES, IM15=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, IM15=2 OR IM15=8 2	1 ⇨*IM21G* 2 ⇨*IM21H*
IM21G. How many times has (***name***) received the Hepatitis B vaccine, excluding the one given shortly after birth, and that was not part of the combination vaccine typically referred to as Hexaxim? **IM21H**. How many doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine, that was not part of the combination vaccine typically referred to as Hexaxim, has (***name***) received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm or thigh to prevent pneumonia? *Probe by indicating that pneumococcal vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM26* 8 ⇨*IM26*
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received an MMR vaccine, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting measles, mumps, and rubella?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM28. *Issue a FACILITY BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS FORM for this child. Complete the UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*		

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	SERBIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
UF14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN ..... 02 ALBANIAN ..... 03 BOSNIAN ..... 04 HUNGARIAN ..... 05 ROMA ..... 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 96	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
UF15A. *Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨*UF16*
UF15B. *Check the respondent's line number (UF4) in UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, UF4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*UF16*
UF15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨*UF16*
UF15D. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*UF15F*
UF15E. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UF15H* 2 ⇨*UF16*

UF15F. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*UF16*
UF15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES.....1 NO.....2	1 ⇨*UF15I* 2 ⇨*UF16*
UF15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES.....1 NO.....2	 2 ⇨*UF16*

UF15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
UF15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
UF15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in UF15J***)? *If no, return to UF15J and correct entry.*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *UF15J*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *UF15J*	YES.....1 NO.....2 ⇩ *UF15J*
UF15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES.....1 ⇩ *[P2]* NO.....2 ⇩ *UF16*	YES.....1 ⇩ *[P3]* NO.....2 ⇩ *UF16*	YES.....1 ⇩ *[P4]* NO.....2 ⇩ *UF16*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used:..... ☐

UF16. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Check columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Check HL6 and column HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of a child age 5-17 selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 in this household?*

- ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS AGE 5-17 to be administered to the same respondent.*
- ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF17 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation. Check to see if there are other questionnaires to be administered in this household.*

UF17. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to mother/caregiver.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM
CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Serbia MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL	**AN**
AN1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
AN3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Child's age from UB2:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
AN5. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		
AN7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS... 99.3 CHILD REFUSED ..... 99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN14* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?*	YES..... 1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM..... 2	
AN10. *Check AN4: Child's age?*	AGE 0 OR 1..... 1 AGE 2, 3 OR 4..... 2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *The child is less than 2 years old and should be measured lying down. Record the result of length measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.* **AN11B**. *The child is at least 2 years old and should be measured standing up. Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	LENGTH / HEIGHT (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED ..... 999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED..... 999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN14* 999.5 ⇨*AN14* 999.6 ⇨*AN14*
AN12. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	LYING DOWN ..... 1 STANDING UP..... 2	

AN13. *Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?*	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT ..... 1 NO 2	
AN14. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
AN15. *Is there another child under age 5 or a child age 5-9 years selected for measurement in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
AN16. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM

MICS

FACILITY-BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS FORM

Serbia MICS 2025

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	HF
This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0–2 years.	

Read the following text to the mother or caregiver:

As you know, as part of this survey we are collecting immunisation data for all children age 0–2 years. Besides vaccination cards kept at home, immunisation data is collected from records that are kept at health facilities. Immunisation data collected from health facility records is particularly important for supplementing data from vaccination cards kept at home and will help prepare more precise estimates of immunisation coverage. I have here a consent form that I would ask you to sign if you consent to the collection of (***name***)'s vaccination records from the health facility. Again, all the information we collect will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. Do you have any questions? Do you grant consent for us to collect (***name***)'s vaccination records from the health facility?

HF0. *Results of request for consent to collect vaccination records from the health facility:*	CONSENT OF MOTHER/CAREGIVER RECEIVED .....1 CONSENT OF MOTHER/CAREGIVER NOT RECEIVED .....2 FATHER/CAREGIVER ABSENT FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME .....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	2 ⇨*HF15* 3 ⇨*HF15* 6 ⇨*HF15*

HF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF4**. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___
HF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF6**. *Write the name of health facility:* NAME _____
HF7A. *Child's day, month, and year of birth: Copy from UB1 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**HF7B**. *Child's day, month, and year of birth: Copy from IM5A in the IMMUNISATION Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE. Leave blank if IM5A is blank.* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

HF8. *Name and number of field staff recording at facility:* NAME _____ ___ ___		**HF9**. *Day / Month / Year of facility visit:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 5
HF10. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __	⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Result of health facility visit:*	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED .....1 NOT COPIED (*specify*) _____ 2 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (*specify*) _____ 3 CONSENT NOT GIVEN .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6

FACILITY-BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS											HF
HF11. *Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card in facility*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___									
HF12. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION									
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR					
BCG						2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) I	**IPV1**					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) II	**IPV2**					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) III	**IPV3**					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) R1	**IPV R1**					2	0	2			
DTaP I	**DTaP1**					2	0	2			
DTaP II	**DTaP2**					2	0	2			
DTaP III	**DTaP3**					2	0	2			
DTaP R1	**DTaP R1**					2	0	2			
Hepatitis B I	**HB1/Hb1**					2	0	2			
Hepatitis B II	**HB2/Hb2**					2	0	2			
Hepatitis B III	**HB3/Hb3**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B I	**Hib1/H1b1**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B II	**Hib2/H1b2**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B III	**Hib3/H1b3**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B R1	**Hib R1/H1b R1**					2	0	2			
MMR	**MMR1**					2	0	2			
PCV I	**PCV1**					2	0	2			
PCV II	**PCV2**					2	0	2			
PCV III	**PCV3**					2	0	2			
PCV R1	**PCV R1**					2	0	2			
HF13. *For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded, enter '00' in day column.*											

HF14. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	⇨*HF15*

DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

For the purpose of the 2025 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) that is conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the Contract with the UNICEF Serbia Country Office, contracted on 30 June 2023, contract number '01 broj 400-828', the following consent is given:

CONSENT

I, the below undersigned mother/caregiver, give consent for information related to vaccinations received by child_____ (*name and surname from HF3*) to be copied at the Health Facility_____ (*name of the Health Facility from HF6*).

Mother's/caregiver's signature: _____

Personal No of mother/caregiver: _____

Reg. No: _____

Issuing authority: _____

Date: _____

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE
Serbia MICS 2025
Wave 2 – Vaccination records

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		**UF**
Before entering the household, locate this household's record on the ADDRESS LIST and LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS and copy the cluster number (UF1), household number (UF2), name of household head (UF2a), child's name and line number (UF3), and mother's/caregiver's name and line number (UF4).		
UF0. *Wave number:* 0 2		
UF1. *Cluster number (from MICS 2025):* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Household number (from MICS 2025):* ___ ___	
UF2A. *Name of household head (from MICS 2025)*: NAME _____ 0 1	**UF3**. *Child's name and line number (from MICS 2025)*: NAME_____ ___ ___	
UF4. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number (from MICS 2025):* NAME _____ ___ ___	**UF5**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 6	**UF8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES — — : — —

Check that the respondent is a knowledgeable member of the household and at least 18 years old before proceeding. You may only interview a child age 15-17 if there is no adult member of the household or all adult members are incapacitated. You may not interview a child under age 15.

UF8A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). I am from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.
At the end of 2025, my colleagues interviewed (***mother's/caregiver's name from UF3***) as part of a survey we are conducting. We are now in the second phase of the survey, and it would be important for us to ask (***mother's/caregiver's name from UF3***) a few more questions – this would mean a lot to us.
May I speak briefly with (***mother's/caregiver's name from UF3***)?

YES 1	1 ⇨*UF9A*
NO, MOTHER/CAREGIVER IS NO LONGER A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 2	2 ⇨*UF18*
NO, CHILD IS NO LONGER A HOUSEHOLD MEMBER 3	3 ⇨*UF18*
NO / NOT ASKED 4	4 ⇨*UF18*

If the mother/caregiver is age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (UF8A) or not necessary (mother/caregiver is emancipated). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '4' should be recorded in UF8A and '06' should be recorded in UF18. The respondent must be at least 15 years old.

UF9A. *Is the mother/caregiver the same person who responded to question UF8A?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*UF10B1* 2 ⇨*UF10A1*

UF10A1. Hello, my name is (***your name***). I am from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. At the end of 2025, my colleagues visited and interviewed you about (***child's name from UF3***)'s health and well-being. We are glad to have the opportunity to speak with you again.

We are currently conducting the second phase of this survey, which focuses on collecting more detailed information about the health of (***child's name from UF3***). Your participation is truly valuable. Without responses from families like yours, we cannot collect complete and accurate data. These data provide a clear picture of children's health and development, which ultimately benefits everyone.

This interview is brief and will not take longer than 10 minutes.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. Only aggregated data about the population as a whole will be published – never information that could identify individual participants.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know. You do not have to answer it, and that is perfectly fine.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

UF10B1. We are glad to have the opportunity to speak with you again.

As I mentioned, we are continuing the survey from last year, and your participation is truly valuable. Without responses from families like yours, we cannot collect complete and accurate data. These data provide a clear picture of children's health and development, which ultimately benefits everyone.

This interview is brief and will not take longer than 10 minutes.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. Only aggregated data about the population as a whole will be published – never information that could identify individual participants.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know. You do not have to answer it, and that is perfectly fine.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

YES 1	1 ⇨*UNDER FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module*
NO / NOT ASKED 2	2 ⇨*UF18*

UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND		UB
UB0. Before I begin the interview, could you please bring any vaccination records that you have for (***name***), such as (***name***)'s vaccination card, hospital release form and any immunisation record from a private health provider? We will need to refer to those documents.		
UB1A. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
UB2A. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *If responses to UB1 and UB2 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __	

IMMUNISATION										**IM**
IM2. Do you have a vaccination card, immunisation records from a private health provider, a release letter from the hospital or any other document where (***name***)'s vaccinations are written down?	YES, HAS ONLY CARD(S) ..... 1 YES, HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 2 YES, HAS CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT ..... 3 NO, HAS NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT 4									1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Did you ever have a vaccination card or immunisation records from a private health provider for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO 2									
IM4. *Check IM2:*	HAS ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 HAS NO CARDS AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT AVAILABLE, IM2=4 2									2 ⇨*IM11*
IM5. May I see the card(s) (and/or) other document?	YES, ONLY CARD(S) SEEN ..... 1 YES, ONLY OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 2 YES, CARD(S) AND OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 NO CARD AND NO OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN 4									4 ⇨*IM11*
IM5A. *Record date of birth from the card and/or other document.* *Record '98' for any missing or illegible information.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __									
IM6. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the documents.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if documents show that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*	**DATE OF IMMUNISATION**									
	DAY		**MONTH**		**YEAR**					
BCG					2	0				
Polio (IPV) I Pentaxim / Hexaxim IPV1					2	0				
Polio (IPV) II Pentaxim / Hexaxim IPV2					2	0				
Polio (IPV) III Pentaxim / Hexaxim IPV3					2	0				
Polio (IPV) R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim IPV R1					2	0				
DTaP I Pentaxim / Hexaxim DTaP1					2	0				
DTaP II Pentaxim / Hexaxim DTaP2					2	0				
DTaP III Pentaxim / Hexaxim DTaP3					2	0				
DTaP R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim DTaP R1					2	0				
Hepatitis B I Euvax B HB1/HB1					2	0				

Hepatitis B II Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB2/HB2					2	0			
Hepatitis B III Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB3/HB3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib1/H1b1					2	0			
Hem. Inf B II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	HIB2/H1b2					2	0			
Hem. Inf B III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	HIB3/H1b3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib R1/H1b R1					2	0			
MMR	MMR1					2	0			
PCV I Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV1					2	0			
PCV II Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV2					2	0			
PCV III Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV3					2	0			
PCV R1 Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV R1					2	0			

IM7. *Check IM6: Are all vaccines (BCG to PCV R1) recorded?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*IM28*

IM8 Did (***name***) receive any vaccinations in any of the following campaigns, immunisation weeks or MMR campaigns:	Y N DK	
[A] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2025	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2025 ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2024	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2024 ..... 1 2 8	
[C] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2023	IMMUNISATION WEEK 2023 ..... 1 2 8	
[D] MMR campaign starting from September 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	MMR CAMPAIGN 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8	
[E] MMR campaign conducted between October 2023 and January 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	MMR CAMPAIGN 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	

IM9. In addition to what is recorded on (this card/this card and the document(s)/the document(s)) you have shown me, did (***name***) receive any other vaccinations, including those received during the immunisation weeks or the MMR campaigns that you just mentioned?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM28* 8 ⇨*IM28*

IM10. *Go back to IM6 and probe for these vaccinations.* *Record '66' in the corresponding day column for each additional vaccine received. For each vaccination not received record '00' in day column.* *When finished, go to next module.*		⇨*IM28*
IM11. Did (***name***) ever receive any vaccinations to prevent (***him/her***) from getting diseases? This includes any vaccinations received in immunisation weeks or MMR campaigns?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM12. Did (***name***) receive any vaccinations in any of the following campaigns, immunisation weeks or MMR campaigns: [A] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2025 [B] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2024 [C] Immunisation week in the last week of April 2023 [D] MMR campaign starting from September 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella [E] MMR campaign conducted between October 2023 and January 2024, for the prevention of measles, mumps and rubella	Y N DK IMMUNISATION WEEK 2025 ..... 1 2 8 IMMUNISATION WEEK 2024 ..... 1 2 8 IMMUNISATION WEEK 2023 ..... 1 2 8 MMR CAMPAIGN 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8 MMR CAMPAIGN 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	
IM13. *Check IM11 and IM12[A-E]:*	ALL NO OR DK ..... 1 AT LEAST ONE YES 2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM14. Now I would like to ask about specific vaccinations that (***name***) may have received. I will start with those typically given shortly after birth, although they can sometimes be given later as well. Has (***name***) ever received a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis, that is, an injection in the left arm or shoulder that usually causes a scar?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM15. At or soon after birth, did (***name***) receive a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is, an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM15A. Did (***name***) receive it within 24 hours of birth?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

IM20. In Serbia, young children can receive a vaccination that prevents more than one disease. The vaccine is known as a combined vaccine. Usually, but not always, children receive the combined Pentavalent vaccine, known as Pentaxim. The Pentaxim vaccine prevents children from getting whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and Haemophilus influenzae type b. Has (***name***) ever received a combined Pentavalent vaccination, known as Pentaxim, that is, an injection in the thigh or arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, and Haemophilus influenzae type b? *Probe by indicating that the combined vaccination is given as a single injection to protect against multiple diseases.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM21A* 8 ⇨*IM21A*
IM21. How many times was the combined Pentaxim vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM21A. Sometimes, based on a paediatrician's recommendation, a combined vaccine is given to children in Serbia. It is used less frequently and is known as Hexaxim. The Hexaxim vaccine prevents children from getting all the diseases I mentioned previously, as well as Hepatitis B. Has (***name***) ever received a combined vaccination, known as Hexaxim, that is, an injection in the thigh or arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria, poliomyelitis, Haemophilus influenzae type b and Hepatitis B? *Probe by indicating that the combined vaccination is given as a single injection to protect against multiple diseases, one of which is Hepatitis B.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*IM21C* 8 ⇨*IM21C*
IM21B. How many times was the combined Hexaxim vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM21C. *Check IM15: Hepatitis B birth dose received?*	YES, IM15=1 ..... 1 NO, IM15=2 ..... 2 DK, IM15=8 3	1 ⇨*IM21D* 2 ⇨*IM21E* 3 ⇨*IM21E1*

IM21D. You mentioned that (***name***) received a Hepatitis B vaccination shortly after birth. Has (***name***) received any <u>additional</u> Hepatitis B vaccinations after? Specifically, I am referring to a Hepatitis B vaccination that was <u>not</u> part of a combination vaccine, typically referred to as Hexaxim. **IM21E**. You mentioned that (***name***) did not receive a Hepatitis B vaccination shortly after birth. Has (***name***) <u>ever</u> received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? Specifically, I am referring to a Hepatitis B vaccination that was <u>not</u> part of a combination vaccine, typically referred to as Hexaxim. **IM21E1**. You mentioned that you do not know whether (***name***) received a Hepatitis B vaccination shortly after birth. Has (***name***) <u>ever</u> received a Hepatitis B vaccination, that is an injection on the outside of the thigh to prevent Hepatitis B? Specifically, I am referring to a Hepatitis B vaccination that was <u>not</u> part of a combination vaccine, typically referred to as Hexaxim.	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM22* 8 ⇨ *IM22*
IM21F. *Check IM15: Hepatitis B birth dose received?*	YES, IM15=1 ..... 1 NO OR DK, IM15=2 OR IM15=8 2	1 ⇨ *IM21G* 2 ⇨ *IM21H*
IM21G. How many times has (***name***) received the Hepatitis B vaccine, excluding the one given shortly after birth, and that was not part of the combination vaccine typically referred to as Hexaxim? **IM21H**. How many doses of the Hepatitis B vaccine, that was not part of the combination vaccine typically referred to as Hexaxim, has (***name***) received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM22. Has (***name***) ever received a pneumococcal vaccination, that is, an injection in the arm or thigh to prevent pneumonia? *Probe by indicating that pneumococcal vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as the Pentavalent vaccination.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *IM26* 8 ⇨ *IM26*
IM23. How many times was the pneumococcal vaccine received?	NUMBER OF TIMES ..... __ DK 8	
IM26. Has (***name***) ever received an MMR vaccine, that is, an injection in the arm to prevent (***him/her***) from getting measles, mumps, and rubella?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
IM28. *Issue a FACILITY BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS FORM for this child. Complete the UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*		

UF11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF13. *Language of the Interview.*	SERBIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 6	
UF14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN ..... 02 ALBANIAN ..... 03 BOSNIAN ..... 04 HUNGARIAN ..... 05 ROMA ..... 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*)_____ 96	
UF15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	

UF16A. *Check data from columns HL10 and HL20 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE from the main fieldwork of MICS 2025: Is the respondent the mother or caregiver of another child that was age 0-2 at the time of the interview during the main fieldwork of MICS 2025 living in this household?*

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UF18 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent.*

☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to UF18 on the UNDER-FIVE INFORMATION PANEL and record '01'. Then end the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation.*

UF18. *Result of interview for children under 5* *Codes refer to the mother/caregiver.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) ..... 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) 96	 02 ⇨*End* 03 ⇨*End* 04 ⇨*End* 05 ⇨*End* 06 ⇨*End* 96 ⇨*End*
UF18A. *Result of consent, vaccination cards, and other documents*	**CONSENT FOR FACILITY-BASED RECORD COLLECTION RECEIVED AND:** VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 1 VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN ..... 2 **CONSENT FOR FACILITY-BASED RECORD COLLECTION NOT RECEIVED AND:** VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT SEEN ..... 3 VACCINATION CARD OR OTHER DOCUMENT NOT SEEN 4	

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

FACILITY-BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS FORM

Serbia MICS 2025

Wave 2 – Vaccination records

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	HF
This form must be appended to the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for each child age 0–2 years.	

Read the following text to the mother or caregiver:

As you know, as part of this survey we are collecting immunisation data for all children age 0–2 years. Besides vaccination cards kept at home, immunisation data is collected from records that are kept at health facilities. Immunisation data collected from health facility records is particularly important for supplementing data from vaccination cards kept at home and will help prepare more precise estimates of immunisation coverage. I have here a consent form that I would ask you to sign if you consent to the collection of (***name***)'s vaccination records from the health facility. Again, all the information we collect will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. Do you have any questions? Do you grant consent for us to collect (***name***)'s vaccination records from the health facility?

HF0. *Results of request for consent to collect vaccination records from the health facility:*	CONSENT OF MOTHER/CAREGIVER RECEIVED .....1 CONSENT OF MOTHER/CAREGIVER NOT RECEIVED .....2 FATHER/CAREGIVER ABSENT FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME .....3 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6	2 ⇨*HF15* 3 ⇨*HF15* 6 ⇨*HF15*

HF1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**HF2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
HF3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF4**. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___
HF5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**HF6**. *Write the name of health facility:* NAME _____
HF7A. *Child's day, month, and year of birth: Copy from UB1 in the UNDER-FIVE'S BACKGROUND Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**HF7B**. *Child's day, month, and year of birth: Copy from IM5A in the IMMUNISATION Module of the QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE. Leave blank if IM5A is blank.* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

HF8. *Name and number of field staff recording at facility:* NAME _____ ___ ___		**HF9**. *Day / Month / Year of facility visit:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 5
HF10. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __	⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Result of health facility visit:*	RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY COPIED .....1 RECORDS AVAILABLE AT FACILITY NOT COPIED (*specify*) _____ 2 RECORDS NOT AVAILABLE AT FACILITY (*specify*) _____ 3 CONSENT NOT GIVEN .....4 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 6

FACILITY-BASED RECORDS OF VACCINATIONS											HF
HF11. *Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record/card in facility*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 ___ ___									
HF12. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		DATE OF IMMUNIZATION									
		DAY		MONTH		YEAR					
BCG						2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) I	**IPV1**					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) II	**IPV2**					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) III	**IPV3**					2	0	2			
Polio (IPV) R1	**IPV R1**					2	0	2			
DTaP I	**DTaP1**					2	0	2			
DTaP II	**DTaP2**					2	0	2			
DTaP III	**DTaP3**					2	0	2			
DTaP R1	**DTaP R1**					2	0	2			
Hepatitis B I	**HB1/Hb1**					2	0	2			
Hepatitis B II	**HB2/Hb2**					2	0	2			
Hepatitis B III	**HB3/Hb3**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B I	**Hib1/H1b1**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B II	**Hib2/H1b2**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B III	**Hib3/H1b3**					2	0	2			
Hem. Inf B R1	**Hib R1/H1b R1**					2	0	2			
MMR	**MMR1**					2	0	2			
PCV I	**PCV1**					2	0	2			
PCV II	**PCV2**					2	0	2			
PCV III	**PCV3**					2	0	2			
PCV R1	**PCV R1**					2	0	2			
HF13. *For each vaccination <u>not</u> recorded, enter '00' in day column.*											

HF14. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES..... __ __ : __ __	⇨*HF15*

DATA COLLECTOR'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

For the purpose of the Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) 2025 that is conducted by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia in accordance with the Contract with the UNICEF Serbia Country Office, contracted on 30 June 2023, contract number '01 broj 400-828', the following consent is given:

CONSENT

I, the below undersigned mother/caregiver, give consent for information related to vaccinations received by child_____ (*name and surname from HF3*) to be copied at the Health Facility_____ (*name of the Health Facility from HF6*).

Mother's/caregiver's signature: _____

Personal No of mother/caregiver: _____

Reg. No: _____

Issuing authority: _____

Date: _____

MICS

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS
AGE 5-17
Serbia MICS 2025

5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL		FS
FS1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Household number:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Supervisor's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	
FS7. *Day / Month / Year of interview:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**FS8**. *Record the time:*	HOURS : MINUTES __ __ : __ __

Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE:
If age 15-17, verify that adult consent for interview is obtained (HH33 or HH39/HH39A) or not necessary (HL20=90). If consent is needed and not obtained, the interview must not commence and '06' should be recorded in FS17. The respondent must be at least 15 years old. In the very few cases where a child age 15-17 has no mother or caregiver identified in the household (HL20=90), the respondent will be the child him/herself.

FS9. *Check completed questionnaires in this household: Have you or another member of your team interviewed this respondent for another questionnaire?*	YES, INTERVIEWED ALREADY .....1 NO, FIRST INTERVIEW.....2	1⇨*FS10B* 2⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Hello, my name is (***your name***). We are from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. We are conducting a survey about the situation of children, families, and households. I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being.

This interview usually takes about 15 minutes.

Participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment or incentive will be given to you or your family members for answering these questions. However, the information gathered will be very helpful for the government and the general public to better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose.

Should you feel uncomfortable about any questions and not wish to answer, just let me know and we can skip the question. Also, if you wish to stop the interview at any point just let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information provided on this card to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

YES.....1 NO / NOT ASKED.....2	1⇨*CHILD'S BACKGROUND Module* 2⇨*FS17*

FS10B. Now I would like to talk to you about (***child's name from FS3***)'s health and well-being in more detail.

This interview usually takes about 15 minutes.

Again, participation in this survey is voluntary. No payment of incentive will be given to you for answering these questions. However, this survey will help the government and the general public better understand the situation and needs of children and adolescents.

Please know that all the information you share during the interview will remain strictly confidential and anonymous. No information about you or your child will be made publicly available. We will only produce information about the general population, and any future use of the data by others will also be limited to this purpose.

Again, should you wish not to answer a question or wish to stop the interview at any point, please let me know.

If at any time you have any complaints or concerns about this survey, please use the information on the card I gave you earlier to contact the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia.

May I start the interview?

CHILD'S BACKGROUND		CB
CB0A. *Check relationship of respondent to child in the LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE.*	BIOLOGICAL MOTHER (HL20 = HL14) ..... 1 BIOLOGICAL FATHER (HL20 = HL18) ..... 2 CHILD IS RESPONDENT (HL20 = 90) ..... 3 OTHER 6	1 ⇨*CB2* 2 ⇨*CB2* 3 ⇨*CB2*
CB0B. What is your relationship to (***name***)?	GRANDPARENT ..... 01 AUNT/UNCLE ..... 02 BROTHER/SISTER ..... 03 OTHER RELATIVE OF CHILD ..... 06 STEPMOTHER/FATHER ..... 11 STEPSISTER/BROTHER ..... 12 OTHER RELATIVE OF STEPPARENT ..... 16 FORMAL FOSTER/ADOPTED PARENT ..... 21 FRIEND ..... 31 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96	
CB2. On what day, month and year was (***name***) born? *Probe:* What is (***his/her***) birthday? *If the mother/caregiver knows the exact date of birth, also record the day; otherwise, record '98' for day.* *Month and year must be recorded.*	DATE OF BIRTH DAY ..... __ __ DK DAY ..... 98 MONTH ..... __ __ YEAR ..... 2 0 __ __	
CB3. How old is (***name***)? *Probe*: How old was (***name***) at (***his/her***) last birthday? *Record age in completed years.* *If responses to CB2 and CB3 are inconsistent, probe further and correct.*	AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __ __	
CB4. *Check ED5 (LEVEL) in the EDUCATION MODULE in the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Has child ever attended primary school or higher (ED5, LEVEL=21, 31, 32, or 41)?*	YES, ED5, LEVEL=21, 31, 32, OR 41 ..... 1 NO, ED5, LEVEL=11 OR 12 OR BLANK ..... 2 DK, ED5, LEVEL=98 3	1 ⇨*CB5B* 2 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*CB5A*
CB5A. Did (***name***) ever attend any early childhood education programme? **CB5B**. According to the information I have, the highest level of education (***name***) has ever attended is (***information from ED5, LEVEL***). Did (**name**) ever attend any early childhood education programme?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

HEALTH INSURANCE		**FIN**
FIN1. Is (***name***) covered by any health insurance?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*End*
FIN2. What type of health insurance is (***name***) covered by? *Record all mentioned.*	COMPULSORY HEALTH INSURANCE .....F VOLUNTARY PRIVATE HEALTH INSURANCE .....D OTHER (*specify*) _____ X	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. Now I would like to ask about any work (***name***) may do. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following activities, even for only one hour?	YES NO	
[A] Did (***name***) do any work or help on (***his/her***) own or the household's plot, farm, food garden or looked after animals? For example, growing farm produce, harvesting, or feeding, grazing, or milking animals?	WORKED ON PLOT, FARM, FOOD GARDEN, LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS 1 2	
[B] Did (***name***) help in a family business or a relative's business with or without pay, or run (***his/her***) own business?	HELPED IN FAMILY / RELATIVE'S BUSINESS / RAN OWN BUSINESS 1 2	
[C] Did (***name***) produce or sell articles, handicrafts, clothes, food, or agricultural products?	PRODUCE / SELL ARTICLES / HANDICRAFTS / CLOTHES / FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS 1 2	
[X] Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) engage in any <u>other</u> activity in return for income in cash or in kind, even for only one hour?	ANY OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
CL2. *Check CL1, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. Since last (***day of the week***) about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL4. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require carrying heavy loads?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL5. (Does the activity/Do these activities) require working with dangerous tools such as knives and similar or operating heavy machinery?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
CL6. How would you describe the work environment of (***name***)?	YES NO	
[A] Is (***he/she***) exposed to dust, fumes, or gas?	DUST, FUMES OR GAS 1 2	
[B] Is (***he/she***) exposed to extreme cold, heat or humidity?	EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY . 1 2	
[C] Is (***he/she***) exposed to loud noise or vibration?	LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION 1 2	
[D] Is (***he/she***) required to work at heights?	HEIGHTS 1 2	
[E] Is (***he/she***) required to work with chemicals, such as pesticides, glues and similar, or explosives?	CHEMICALS OR EXPLOSIVES 1 2	
[X] Is (***name***) exposed to other things, processes, or conditions bad for (***his/her***) health or safety?	OTHER BAD FOR HEALTH/SAFETY 1 2	

CL7. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) fetch water for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CL9*
CL8. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on fetching water for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL9. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) collect firewood for household use?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨ *CL11*
CL10. In total, how many hours did (***name***) spend on collecting firewood for household use, since last (***day of the week***)? *If less than one hour, record '00'.*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	
CL11. Since last (***day of the week***), did (***name***) do any of the following for this household?	YES NO	
[A] Shopping for the household?	SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD 1 2	
[B] Cooking?	COOKING 1 2	
[C] Washing dishes or cleaning around the house?	WASHING DISHES / CLEANING HOUSE 1 2	
[D] Washing clothes?	WASHING CLOTHES 1 2	
[E] Caring for children?	CARING FOR CHILDREN 1 2	
[F] Caring for someone old or sick?	CARING FOR OLD / SICK 1 2	
[X] Other household tasks?	OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS 1 2	
CL12. *Check CL11, [A]-[X]:*	AT LEAST ONE 'YES' ..... 1 ALL ANSWERS ARE 'NO' 2	2 ⇨ *End*
CL13. Since last (***day of the week***), about how many hours did (***name***) engage in (this activity/these activities), in total? *If less than one hour, record '00'*	NUMBER OF HOURS ..... __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		FCD
FCD1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-14 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 15-17 YEARS 2	2 ⇨*End*
FCD2. Now I'd like to talk to you about something else. Adults use certain ways to teach children the right behaviour or to address a behaviour problem. I will read various methods that are used. Please tell me if you or any other adult in your household has used this method with ***(name)*** in the past month.	YES NO	
[A] Took away privileges, forbade something ***(name)*** liked or did not allow (***him/her***) to leave the house.	TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES 1 2	
[B] Explained why ***(name)***'s behaviour was wrong.	EXPLAINED WRONG BEHAVIOUR 1 2	
[C] Shook (***him/her***).	SHOOK HIM/HER 1 2	
[D] Shouted, yelled at, or screamed at (***him/her***).	SHOUTED, YELLED, SCREAMED 1 2	
[E] Gave (***him/her***) something else to do.	GAVE SOMETHING ELSE TO DO 1 2	
[F] Spanked, hit, or slapped (***him/her***) on the bottom with bare hand.	SPANKED, HIT, SLAPPED ON BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND 1 2	
[G] Hit (***him/her***) on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object.	HIT WITH BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT 1 2	
[H] Called (***him/her***) dumb, lazy or another name like that.	CALLED DUMB, LAZY OR ANOTHER NAME 1 2	
[I] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the face, head, or ears.	HIT / SLAPPED ON FACE, HEAD OR EARS 1 2	
[J] Hit or slapped (***him/her***) on the hand, arm, or leg.	HIT / SLAPPED ON HAND, ARM OR LEG 1 2	
[K] Beat (***him/her***) up, that is hit (***him/her***) over and over as hard as one could.	BEAT UP, HIT OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD 1 2	
FCD3. *Check FS4: Is this respondent the mother or caregiver of any other children under age 5?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Check FS4: Has this respondent already responded to the following question (UCD5) for another child?*	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*End*
FCD5. Do you believe that in order to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, the child needs to be physically punished?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK / NO OPINION 8	

CHILD FUNCTIONING		FCF
FCF1. I would like to ask you some questions about difficulties (***name***) may have. Does (***name***) wear glasses or contact lenses?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
FCF2. Does (***name***) use a hearing aid?	YES..... 1 NO 2	
FCF3. Does (***name***) use any equipment or receive assistance for walking?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	
FCF4. In the following questions, I will ask you to answer by selecting one of four possible answers. For each question, would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all. *Repeat the categories during the individual questions whenever the respondent does not use an answer category:* Remember the four possible answers: Would you say that (***name***) has: 1) no difficulty, 2) some difficulty, 3) a lot of difficulty, or 4) that (***he/she***) cannot at all?		
FCF5. *Check FCF1: Child wears glasses or contact lenses?*	YES, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. When wearing (***his/her***) glasses or contact lenses, does (***name***) have difficulty seeing? **FCF6B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty seeing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT SEE AT ALL 4	
FCF7. *Check FCF2: Child uses a hearing aid?*	YES, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. When using (***his/her***) hearing aid(s), does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music? **FCF8B**. Does (***name***) have difficulty hearing sounds like people's voices or music?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT HEAR AT ALL..... 4	
FCF9. *Check FCF3: Child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking?*	YES, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NO, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Without (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields. *Note that category 'No difficulty' is not available, as the child uses equipment or receives assistance for walking.*	SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF12. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. With (***his/her***) equipment or assistance, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	1 ⇨*FCF16* 2 ⇨*FCF16* 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 100 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 1 football field.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 100 M AT ALL 4	 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty walking 500 meters on level ground? *Probe:* That would be about the length of 5 football fields.	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT WALK 500 M AT ALL 4	
FCF16. Does (***name***) have difficulty with self-care such as feeding or dressing (***himself/herself***)?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CARE FOR SELF AT ALL 4	
FCF17. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people inside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4	
FCF18. When (***name***) speaks, does (***he/she***) have difficulty being understood by people outside of this household?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT BE UNDERSTOOD AT ALL..... 4	
FCF19. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty learning things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT LEARN THINGS AT ALL..... 4	

FCF20. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty remembering things?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT REMEMBER THINGS AT ALL 4	
FCF21. Does (***name***) have difficulty concentrating on an activity that (***he/she***) enjoys doing?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONCENTRATE AT ALL 4	
FCF22. Does (***name***) have difficulty accepting changes in (***his/her***) routine?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT ACCEPT CHANGES AT ALL 4	
FCF23. Compared with children of the same age, does (***name***) have difficulty controlling (***his/her***) behaviour?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT CONTROL BEHAVIOUR AT ALL 4	
FCF24. Does (***name***) have difficulty making friends?	NO DIFFICULTY ..... 1 SOME DIFFICULTY ..... 2 A LOT OF DIFFICULTY ..... 3 CANNOT MAKE FRIENDS AT ALL 4	
FCF25. The next questions have different options for answers. I am going to read these to you after each question. I would like to know how often (***name***) seems very anxious, nervous or worried. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	
FCF26. I would also like to know how often (***name***) seems very sad or depressed. Would you say: daily, weekly, monthly, a few times a year or never?	DAILY ..... 1 WEEKLY ..... 2 MONTHLY ..... 3 A FEW TIMES A YEAR ..... 4 NEVER 5	

HOUSEHOLD INVOLVEMENT IN EDUCATION		PR
PR1. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-6 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 7-14 YEARS ..... 2 AGE 15-17 YEARS 3	1 ⇨*End* 3 ⇨*End*
PR3. Excluding school textbooks and holy books, how many books do you have for (***name)*** to read at home?	NONE ..... 00 NUMBER OF BOOKS ..... 0 __ TEN OR MORE BOOKS 10	
PR4. *Check ED9: In the current school year, did the child attend school or any Early Childhood Education programme?*	YES, ED9=1 ..... 1 NO, ED9=2 OR BLANK 2	2 ⇨*End*
PR5. Does (***name***) ever have homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR6B* 8 ⇨*PR6B*
PR6. Does anyone help (***name***) with homework?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR6B* 8 ⇨*PR6B*
PR6A. Who usually helps (***name***) with homework? *Probe:* Anyone else?	MOTHER ..... A FATHER ..... B SIBLING ..... C GRANDPARENT ..... D PAID TUTOR ..... E OTHER PERSON X	
PR6B. Does (***name***) participate in any of the following activities that the household is paying for?	YES NO	
[A] Private lessons for school subjects?	PRIVATE LESSONS FOR SCHOOL SUBJECTS 1 2	
[B] Extended school stay?	EXTENDED SCHOOL STAY 1 2	
[C] Sports?	SPORTS 1 2	
[D] Foreign language classes?	FOREIGN LANGUAGE CLASSES 1 2	
[E] Creative activities, such as acting, painting, music or ballet?	CREATIVE ACTIVITIES 1 2	
[X] Any other activity?	OTHER ACTIVITY 1 2	
PR6B1. *Check PR6B[A]: Is the child attending private lessons for school subjects?*	YES, PR6B[A]=1 ..... 1 NO, PR6B[A]=2 2	 2 ⇨*PR6C*
PR6B2. For how many school subjects does (***name***) take private classes?	1–2 SCHOOL SUBJECTS ..... 1 3–5 SCHOOL SUBJECTS ..... 2 6 OR MORE SCHOOL SUBJECTS ..... 3 DK 8	

PR6C. *Check ED10: During this current school year, which level and grade or year is the child attending?*	ED10, LEVEL=11 OR 12 ..... 1 ED10, LEVEL=21 AND GRADE 01–04 ..... 2 ED10, LEVEL=21 AND GRADE 05–08 OR ED10, LEVEL=31 OR 32 3	1 ⇨*PR6D[F]* 2 ⇨*PR6D[A]* 3 ⇨*PR6D[C]*
PR6D. Does (***name***) attend or participate in any of the following activities in school that are free of charge?	YES NO	
[A] Extended school stay for children in grades 1–4?	EXTENDED SCHOOL STAY 1 2	
[B] Full-day classes for children in grades 1–4?	FULL-DAY CLASSES 1 2	
[C] Remedial classes?	REMEDIAL CLASSES 1 2	
[D] Extracurricular classes?	EXTRACURRICULAR CLASSES 1 2	
[E] School sections and clubs, such as mathematics or biology and art clubs such as acting, painting, music or ballet?	SCHOOL SECTIONS AND ART CLUBS 1 2	
[F] Individual education plan?	INDIVIDUAL EDUCATION PLAN 1 2	
PR7. In the last 12 months, have you or any other adult from your household received a school report card or certificate for (***name***)?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	
PR8A. In the last 12 months, have you or any adult from your household gone to (***name***)'s school for any of the following reasons:	YES NO DK	
[A] A school celebration or a sports event?	CELEBRATION OR SPORTS EVENT 1 2 8	
[B] To discuss (***name***)'s progress with (***his/her***) teachers?	TO DISCUSS PROGRESS WITH TEACHERS 1 2 8	
[C] A parent teacher meeting?	PARENT TEACHER MEETING 1 2 8	
PR9A. Are you aware that there is a Parents' Council in (***name***)'s school?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨*PR12* 8 ⇨*PR12*
PR9B. Have you or any other adult from your household been informed about the conclusions reached at the schools Parents' Council meetings?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	

PR12. In the last 12 months, has (***name***)'s school been closed on a school day, even for one day, for any of the following reasons:	YES NO DK	
[A] Natural disasters, such as a flood, snowstorm, extremely high temperatures, epidemic or similar?	NATURAL DISASTERS / EPIDEMICS ... 1 2 8	
[B] Man-made disasters, such as a fire, building collapse, riots or similar?	MAN-MADE DISASTERS 1 2 8	
[C] Teacher strike?	TEACHER STRIKE 1 2 8	
[X] Any other reason?	OTHER 1 2 8	
PR12A. In the last 12 months, has (***name***) been absent from school for more than 5 school days but less than a third of the school year?	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 DK 8	 2 ⇨ *End* 8 ⇨ *End*
PR12B. Has (***name***) been absent from school for any of the following reasons:	YES NO DK	
[A] Illness?	ILLNESS 1 2 8	
[B] Change of place of residence?	CHANGE OF RESIDENCE 1 2 8	
[C] Temporary travel abroad?	TEMPORARY TRAVEL ABROAD 1 2 8	
[X] Any other reason?	OTHER ..... 1 2 8 ⇩ ⇩ *End End*	
[X1] *Specify the other reason mentioned*	(*specify*)_____	

FS11. *Record the time.*	HOURS AND MINUTES ..... __ __ : __ __	
FS13. *Language of the Interview.*	SERBIAN ..... 2 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 6	
FS14. What is your native language?	SERBIAN ..... 02 ALBANIAN ..... 03 BOSNIAN ..... 04 HUNGARIAN ..... 05 ROMA ..... 06 OTHER LANGUAGE (*specify*) _____ 96	
FS15. *Was a translator used for any parts of this questionnaire?*	YES, THE ENTIRE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 1 YES, PARTS OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE ..... 2 NO, NOT USED 3	
FS15A. *Check respondent's age in HL6 in LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS, HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE: Respondent's age is 15-17 years?*	AGE 15-17 ..... 1 AGE 18 OR ABOVE 2	1 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15B. *Check the respondent's line number (FS4) in 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE (HH47): Is this respondent also the respondent to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE?*	YES, RESPONDENT IS THE SAME, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NO, RESPONDENT IS NOT THE SAME, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15C. *Has this respondent already been interviewed with any individual questionnaires?*	YES, ALREADY INTERVIEWED ..... 1 NO, NOT ALREADY INTERVIEWED 2	1 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15D. *Check HC7[A] and HC12: Does this household have a fixed telephone line or does any member of the household have a mobile phone?*	YES, HC7[A]=1 OR HC12=1 ..... 1 NO, HC7[A]=2 AND HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*FS15F*
FS15E. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a phone survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may call a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. Your phone number and all the information you share during these phone interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨*FS15H* 2 ⇨*FS16A*

FS15F. Thank you for your participation. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia will be conducting a follow-up survey about the situation of children, families, and households in the future. We may contact you a few times over a period of a few months, for about 15 minutes at a time. Participation is voluntary. If you agree to participate now, you can still withdraw later. It will not cost you anything to participate. All the information you share during these interviews will not be shared with anyone outside our team. Would you like to participate?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *FS16A*
FS15G. You have told me that there are no phones in your household. Just to confirm, do you have a personal telephone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	1 ⇨ *FS15I* 2 ⇨ *FS16A*
FS15H. Do you have a personal phone number or is there a phone number for the household?	YES ..... 1 NO 2	 2 ⇨ *FS16A*

FS15I. You may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Please, tell me which phone number to call.

	[P1] BEST NUMBER	[P2] 2ND NUMBER	[P3] 3RD NUMBER
FS15J. *Ask for and record phone number.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
FS15K. Just to confirm, the number is (***number recorded in FS15J***)? *If no, return to FS15J and correct entry.*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS15J*	YES ..... 1 NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS15J*
FS15L. Remember, you may share your household's number, but please, do not share any personal phone numbers that belong to other members of your household or to people outside your household. Do you have another personal or shared phone number where you can be reached?	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P2]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS16A*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P3]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS16A*	YES ..... 1 ⇨ *[P4]* NO ..... 2 ⇨ *FS16A*
			Tick here if additional questionnaire used: ..... ☐

FS16A. *Check CB3: Child's age?*	AGE 5-9 YEARS ..... 1 AGE 10-17 YEARS 2	1 ⇨ *FS16B* 2 ⇨ *FS16C*

FS16B. *Tell the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household and a colleague will come to lead the measurement. Issue the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM CHILDREN AGE 5-9 YEARS for this child and complete the ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL on that Form.*

Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation. Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS16C. *Thank the respondent for her/his cooperation. Proceed to complete the result in FS17 in the 5-17 CHILD INFORMATION PANEL and then go to the HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE and complete HH56.*

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

FS17. *Result of interview for child age 5-17 years* *Codes refer to the respondent.* *Discuss any result not completed with Supervisor.*	COMPLETED ..... 01 NOT AT HOME ..... 02 REFUSED ..... 03 PARTLY COMPLETED ..... 04 INCAPACITATED (*specify*) _____ 05 NO ADULT CONSENT FOR MOTHER/ CAREGIVER AGE 15-17 ..... 06 OTHER (*specify*) _____ 96

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS

MICS

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM
CHILDREN AGE 5-9 YEARS
Serbia MICS 2025

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM INFORMATION PANEL	**FA**
FA1. *Cluster number:* ___ ___ ___	**FA2**. *Household number:* ___ ___
FA3. *Child's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FA4**. *Child's age from CB3:* AGE (IN COMPLETED YEARS) ..... __
FA5. *Mother's / Caregiver's name and line number:* NAME _____ ___ ___	**FA6**. *Interviewer's name and number:* NAME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS		**FA**
FA7. *Measurer's name and number:*	NAME_____ ___ ___ ___	
FA8. *Record the result of weight measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	KILOGRAMS (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ CHILD NOT PRESENT AFTER REVISITS ...99.3 CHILD REFUSED .....99.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....99.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____99.6	 99.3 ⇨*FA14* 99.4 ⇨*FA11* 99.5 ⇨*FA11* 99.6 ⇨*FA11*
FA9. *Was the child undressed to the minimum, that is, no more than very light clothing or undergarments only?*	YES .....1 NO, THE CHILD COULD NOT BE UNDRESSED TO THE MINIMUM.....2	
FA11. *Record the result of height measurement as read out by the Measurer:* *Read the record back to the Measurer and also ensure that he/she verifies your record.* *Later, when recording paper form in CAPI, also ensure that records are verified by Measurer.*	HEIGHT (CM) ..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ CHILD REFUSED .....999.4 RESPONDENT REFUSED .....999.5 OTHER (*specify*) _____999.6	 999.4 ⇨*FA14* 999.5 ⇨*FA14* 999.6 ⇨*FA14*
FA13. *Was the recorded measurement interfered with by braided or ornamented hair?*	YES, HAIR INTERFERED WITH MEASUREMENT .....1 NO 2	
FA14. *Day / Month / Year of measurement:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
FA15. *Is there a child under age 5 in the household who has not yet been measured?*	YES .....1 NO 2	1 ⇨*Next Child*
FA16. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and inform your Supervisor that the Measurer and you have completed all the measurements in this household.*		

INTERVIEWER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM [5-9]

MEASURER'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM [5-9]

SUPERVISOR'S OBSERVATIONS FOR ANTHROPOMETRIC MEASUREMENTS FORM [5-9]

Serbian Questionnaires

MICS

UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO

Srbija MICS 2025

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DOMAĆINSTVO			HH
HH1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___		**HH2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___	
HH3. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___		**HH4**. *Ime i šifra supervizora:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___	
HH5. *Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		**HH6**. *Tip naselja:*	GRADSKO ..... 1 OSTALO 2
HH7. *Naziv i šifra regiona:* NAZIV _____ ___ ___		**HH7A**. *Naziv i šifra okruga:* NAZIV _____ ___ ___	
HH8. *Da li se u domaćinstvu popunjava UPITNIK ZA MUŠKARCA?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	**HH7B** *Naziv i šifra opštine:* NAZIV ___ _____ __ __ __ __ __	
HH9. *Da li se u domaćinstvu popunjava UPITNIK ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	**HH10**. *Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za testiranje kontrolnog uzorka?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2

Proverite da li je ispitanik član domaćinstva koji je najbolje upoznat sa situacijom domaćinstva i ima najmanje 18 godina pre anketiranja. Možete anketirati decu uzrasta 15-17 godina samo u slučaju da nema odraslih članova domaćinstva ili da odrasli članovi domaćinstva nisu u stanju da pruže odgovore. Ne možete anketirati decu ispod 15 godina starosti.	**HH11**. *Unesite vreme.* SATI : MINUTI __ __ : __ __

HH12. Dobar dan, moje ime je (***Vaše ime***). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava.

Ova anketa će trajati oko 30 minuta.

Učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Ni Vi, niti članovi Vaše porodice nećete dobiti naknadu ili podsticaj za odgovaranje na ova pitanja. Međutim, prikupljene informacije biće veoma korisne za donosioce odluka i širu javnost kako bi bolje razumeli situaciju i potrebe stanovništva.

Sve dobijene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacije o Vama ili Vašem domaćinstvu neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika.

Ako Vam bilo koje pitanje bude neprijatno i ne budete želeli da na njega odgovorite, samo mi recite i preskočićemo ga. Takođe, ukoliko želite da prekinete anketiranje, molim Vas da mi to kažete.

Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, možete kontaktirati Republički zavod za statistiku.

Možemo li da počnemo?

DA 1	1 ⇨*SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA*
NE/NIJE PITANO 2	2 ⇨*HH46*

SPISAK ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA — HL

Prvo popunite kolone HL2-HL4 vertikalno za sve članove domaćinstva, počevši od lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo. Kada popunite HL2-HL4 za sve članove domaćinstva, obavezno proverite da li postoji još neki član domaćinstva: neko ko trenutno nije kod kuće, neka beba ili malo dete ili neki drugi koji možda nisu članovi porodice (kao npr. posluga, prijatelji) ali uobičajeno žive u domaćinstvu.

Nakon toga, postavljate pitanja od HL5-HL20 za svakog člana domaćinstva posebno. Ukoliko koristite dodatni upitnik, upišite X u ovu kućicu: ..... ☐

HL1. *Redni broj*	**HL2.** Prvo, molim Vas recite mi imena svih članova domaćinstva koji uobičajeno žive ovde, počevši od lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo. *Ponovo pitajte za dodatne članove domaćinstva.*	**HL3.** U kakvom je srodstvu (***ime***) sa (***ime lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo***)?	**HL4.** Da li je (***ime***) muškog ili ženskog pola? 1 MUŠKO 2 ŽENSKO	**HL5.** Koji je (***ime***) datum rođenja? 98 NZ 9998 NZ		**HL6.** Koliko godina ima (***ime***)? *Upišite broj punih godina. Ako osoba ima 95 godina ili više, upišite „95“.*	**HL8.** *Obeležite redni broj ako je žena starosti 15-49 godina.*	**HL9.** *Obeležite redni broj ako je muškarac starosti 15-24 godine i odgovor na HH8 je “DA”.*	**HL10.** *Obeležite redni broj ako je dete starosti 0-4 godine*	**HL11.** *Starost 0-17?* 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *Sledeći red*	**HL12.** Da li je (***ime***) biološka majka živa? 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *HL16* 8 NZ ✩ *HL16*	**HL13.** Da li (***ime***) biološka majka živi u ovom domaćinstvu? 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *HL15*	**HL14.** *Obeležite redni broj majke i pređite na HL16.*	**HL15.** Gde živi (***ime***) biološka majka? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U NEKOJ DRUGOJ OPŠTINI 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U SRBIJI 8 NZ	**HL16.** Da li je (***ime***) biološki otac živ? 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *HL20* 8 NZ ✩ *HL20*	**HL17.** Da li (***ime***) biološki otac živi u ovom domaćinstvu? 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *HL19*	**HL18.** *Obeležite redni broj oca i pređite na HL20.*	**HL19.** Gde živi (***ime***) biološki otac? 1 U INOSTRANSTVU 2 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U ISTOJ OPŠTINI 3 U DRUGOM DOMAĆINSTVU U NEKOJ DRUGOJ OPŠTINI 4 U NEKOJ INSTITUCIJI U SRBIJI 8 NZ	**HL20.** *Unesite broj majke iz HL14. ako je unet. Ako je polje HL14. prazno, pitajte:* Ko je (***ime***) staratelj? *Ako je odgovor “Niko” za dete starosti 15-17 godina unesite ‘90’.*
R. BR.	IME	SRODSTVO	M Ž	MESEC	GODINA	STAROST	Ž 15-49	M 15-24	0-4	DA NE	DA NE NZ	DA NE	MAJKA		DA NE NZ	DA NE	OTAC		
01		0 1	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	01	01	01	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	02	02	02	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	03	03	03	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	04	04	04	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	05	05	05	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	06	06	06	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	07	07	07	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	08	08	08	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	09	09	09	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	10	10	10	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	11	11	11	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	1 2 8	1 2	__ __	1 2 3 4 8	__ __

** Šifre za **HL3**: Srodstvo sa licem na koje se vodi domaćinstvo:*

01 LICE NA KOJE SE VODI DOMAĆINSTVO
02 SUPRUG/SUPRUGA, PARTNER/PARTNERKA
03 SIN/KĆERKA
04 ZET (OD ĆERKE)/SNAHA (OD SINA)
05 UNUK/UNUKA
06 RODITELJ
07 RODITELJ SUPRUŽNIKA
08 BRAT/SESTRA
09 BRAT/SESTRA SUPRUŽNIKA
10 UJAK, STRIC, TEČA/UJNA, STRINA, TETKA
11 BRATANAC, SESTRIĆ/BRATANICA/SESTRIČINA
12 DRUGI RODACI
13 USVOJENO DETE/DETE U HRANITELJSKOJ PORODICI/PASTORAK/PASTORKA
14 POSLUGA (ŽIVI U DOMAĆINSTVU)
96 OSTALI (NIJE U SRODSTVU)
98 NE ZNA

OBRAZOVANJE: POSTIGNUĆE **ED**

ED1. *Redni broj*	**ED2**. *Ime i starost.* *Prepišite ime i starost <u>svih</u> članova domaćinstva iz HL2 i HL6 u ovu tabelu i u tabelu na sledećoj strani modula.*		**ED3**. *Starost 3 godine i više?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ED4**. Da li je (***ime***) ikada pohađao/ pohađala školu ili predškolsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ED5**. Koji je najviši nivo obrazovanja i koji je (razred/godina) koji (***ime***) <u>sada pohađa</u>, odnosno nekada je <u>pohađao/pohađala</u>? ŠKOLA: 11 OBDANIŠTE ⇩ *ED7* 12 PRIPREMNI PREDŠKOLSKI PROGRAM (PPP) ⇩ *ED7* 21 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 31 SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA 32 SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA 41 VISOKA 98 NZ	RAZRED/GODINA: 98 NZ ⇩ *ED7*	**ED6**. Da li je (***ime***) ikada <u>završio/završila</u> taj (razred/ godinu)? 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	**ED7**. *Starost 3-24 godine?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*	**ED8**. *Proverite ED4: Da li je ikad pohađao/pohađala školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*
R. BR.	IME	STAROST	DA	NE	DA	NE	ŠKOLA	RAZRED/GODINA	DA	NE	NZ	DA	NE	DA	NE
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	___ ___	1	2	8	1	2	1	2

OBRAZOVANJE: POHAĐANJE

ED

ED1. *Redni broj*	**ED2**. *Ime i starost.*		**ED9**. Tokom ove školske godine, tj. 2025/ 2026, da li je (***ime***) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili u predškolsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *ED15*	**ED10**. Tokom ove školske godine, koju školu i koji (razred/godinu) (***ime***) pohađa? ŠKOLA: 11 OBDANIŠTE ✩ *ED12* 12 PPP ✩ *ED11* 21 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 31 SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA 32 SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA 41 VISOKA 98 NZ	RAZRED/ GODINA: 98 NZ	**ED11**. Koju vrstu škole (***ime***) pohađa? 1 REDOVNA DRŽAVNA 3 REDOVNA PRIVATNA 4 ŠKOLA ZA OBRAZOVANJE ODRASLIH 5 ŠKOLA ILI ODELJENJE ZA OBRAZOVANJE UČENIKA SA SMETNJAMA U RAZVOJU 6 DRUGO 8 NZ	**ED12**. Tokom ove školske godine, da li je (***ime***) primio/primila subvenciju za obdanište ili stipendiju ili kredit za školovanje? *Ako je „Da“, proverite da budete sigurni da ta podrška nije primljena od porodice, drugih rođaka, prijatelja ili komšija.* 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *ED14* 8 NZ ✩ *ED14*	**ED13**. Ko je obezbedio/ pružio/dao subvenciju, stipendiju ili kredit? *Obeležite sve pomenuto.* A REPUBLIKA/ MINISTARSTVO D OPŠTINA (JEDINICA LOKALNE SAMOUPRAVE) E PROJEKTNO FINANSIRANJE X DRUGO Z NZ	**ED14**. Tokom ove školske godine, da li je (***ime***) dobio/dobila neku materijalnu pomoć kao što su prevoz do škole, besplatnu užinu, udžbenike, školski pribor, obuću, odeću ili plaćeni odlazak na izlet ili ekskurziju? *Ako je „Da“, proverite da budete sigurni da ta podrška nije primljena od porodice, drugih rođaka, prijatelja ili komšija.* 1 DA 2 NE 8 NZ	**ED15**. Tokom prethodne školske godine, tj. 2024/ 2025, da li je (***ime***) uopšte išao/išla u školu ili pred-školsku ustanovu? 1 DA 2 NE ✩ *Sledeći red* 8 NZ ✩ *Sledeći red*	**ED16**. Tokom prethodne školske godine, koju školu i koji (razred/godinu) je (***ime***) pohađao/pohađala? ŠKOLA: 11 OBDANIŠTE ✩ *Sledeći red* 12 PPP ✩ *Sledeći red* 21 OSNOVNA ŠKOLA 31 SREDNJA TROGODIŠNJA 32 SREDNJA ČETVOROGODIŠNJA 41 VISOKA 98 NZ	RAZRED/ GODINA: 98 NZ	**ED17**. *Proverite ED10. Da li je unet odgovor ‘obdanište’, ‘PPP’ ili ‘NZ’ (ED10 = 11, 12 ili 98)?* 1 DA ✩ *Sledeći red* 2 NE	**ED18**. Sa koliko godina je (***ime***) krenuo/ krenula u prvi razred osnovne škole? *Upišite broj punih godina.* 98 NZ
R. BR.	IME	STAROST	DA NE	ŠKOLA	RAZRED/ GODINA	VRSTA ŠKOLE	DA NE NZ	PODRŠKA	DA NE NZ	DA NE NZ	ŠKOLA	RAZRED/ GODINA	DA NE	GODINE
01		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
02		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
03		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
04		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
05		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
06		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
07		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
08		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
09		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
10		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
11		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
12		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
13		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
14		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __
15		__ __	1 2	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 3 4 5 6 8	1 2 8	A D E X Z	1 2 8	1 2 8	11 12 21 31 32 41 98	__ __	1 2	__ __

OBRAZOVANJE (POHAĐANJE OBAVEZNOG PRIPREMNOG PREDŠKOLSKOG PROGRAMA – PPP)

ED19. *Redni broj*

ED20. *Ime i starost*

Prepišite ime i starost iz ED2

ED21. *Starost 5-7?*

1 DA
2 NE ⇘
Sledeći red

ED22. Da li (***ime***) pohađa ili je pohađao/ pohađala obavezni pripremni predškolski program?

1 DA ⇘
ED24

2 NE

ED23. *Proverite starost deteta u ED20. Da li je dete starosti 6 ili 7 godina?*

1 DA ⇘
ED28

2 NE ⇘
Sledeći red

ED24. U kojoj vrsti ustanove (***ime***) pohađa ili je prethodne godine pohađao/pohađala obavezni pripremni predškolski program?

1 DRŽAVNO OBDANIŠTE
2 PRIVATNO OBDANIŠTE
3 ŠKOLA
6 DRUGO
8 NZ

Bez obzira na odgovor, pređite na sledeći red.

ED28. Postoji više razloga zbog kojih dete ne pohađa ili nije pohađalo pripremni predškolski program. Pročitaću Vam neke od razloga i molim Vas da mi za svaki kažete da li je uticao na to da (***ime***) ne pohađa pripremni predškolski program?

[A] Roditelji ili staratelji nisu znali da je pohađanje pripremnog predškolskog programa obavezno.

1 DA ⇘
Sledeći red
2 NE
8 NZ ⇘
Sledeći red

[B] Nedostaje mesta da (***ime***) boravi u ustanovi ceo dan, kao što je Vama potrebno, umesto samo 4 sata predviđenih za pripremni predškolski program, za koliko trenutno ima mesta.

1 DA
2 NE
8 NZ

[C] Ustanova gde se program organizuje je predaleko od kuće i ne može se organizovati prevoz.

1 DA
2 NE
8 NZ

[D] Troškovi u vezi sa pripremnim predškolskim programom, kao što su prevoz, odeća, potrošni materijal, radni listovi... su previsoki.

1 DA
2 NE
8 NZ

[E1] Da li postoji neki drugi razlog koji nisam spomenula?

1 DA
2 NE ⇘
Sledeći red
8 NZ ⇘
Sledeći red

[E2] Možete li mi reći koji je taj drugi razlog?

1 DA ⇘
Navesti

2 NE ⇘
Sledeći red

R. BR.	IME	STAROST	ED21 DA	ED21 NE	ED22 POHAĐANJE PPP DA	ED22 POHAĐANJE PPP NE	ED23 DA	ED23 NE	ED24 USTANOVA	ED28 [A] DA	ED28 [A] NE	ED28 [A] NZ	ED28 [B] DA	ED28 [B] NE	ED28 [B] NZ	ED28 [C] DA	ED28 [C] NE	ED28 [C] NZ	ED28 [D] DA	ED28 [D] NE	ED28 [D] NZ	ED28 [E1] DA	ED28 [E1] NE	ED28 [E1] NZ	ED28 [E2] DRUGI RAZLOZI
01		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
02		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
03		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
04		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
05		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
06		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
07		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
08		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
09		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
10		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
11		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
12		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
13		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
14		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	
15		__ __	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 6 8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	1	2	8	

KARAKTERISTIKE DOMAĆINSTVA		HC
HC1A. Koje je veroispovesti (***ime lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo iz HL2***)?	PRAVOSLAVNE ..... 1 KATOLIČKE ..... 2 ISLAMSKE ..... 3 DRUGA RELIGIJA (*navesti*) _____ 6 NIJE VERNIK ..... 7 NE ŽELI DA SE IZJASNI 9	
HC2. Koje je nacionalnosti (***ime lica na koje se vodi domaćinstvo iz HL2***)?	SRPSKE ..... 1 ALBANSKE ..... 2 BOŠNJAČKE ..... 3 MAĐARSKE ..... 4 ROMSKE ..... 5 DRUGE NACIONALNOSTI (*navesti*) _____ 6 NE ŽELI DA SE IZJASNI 9	
HC3. Koliko se prostorija u ovom domaćinstvu obično koristi za spavanje?	BROJ PROSTORIJA ..... __ __	
HC4. *Osnovni materijal od koga je napravljen pod u prostorijama.* *Zabeležite zapažanje.* *Ako zapažanje nije moguće, pitajte ispitanika da odredi osnovni materijal poda.*	**PRIRODNI POD** ZEMLJA/PESAK/ŠLJUNAK ..... 11 **NEOBRAĐENI POD** DRVENE DASKE ..... 21 **OBRAĐENI POD** PARKET ILI BRODSKI POD ..... 31 VINILNA PODLOGA/LINOLEUM ..... 32 KERAMIČKE PLOČICE ..... 33 BETON ..... 34 TEPIH/ITISON ..... 35 LAMINAT ..... 36 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	
HC5. *Osnovni materijal od koga je napravljen krov.* *Zabeležite zapažanje.*	BEZ KROVA ..... 11 **PRIRODNI KROV** SLAMA ..... 12 **NEOBRAĐENI KROV** TRSKA ..... 22 DRVENE DASKE ..... 23 KARTON ..... 24 **OBRAĐENI KROV** METAL/LIM ..... 31 DRVO ..... 32 CINKANA/CEMENTNA VLAKNA ..... 33 KERAMIČKI CREP ..... 34 BETONSKA PLOČA ..... 35 KROVNA ŠINDRA ..... 36 AZBESTNE PLOČE/SALONIT ..... 37 GLINENI CREP ..... 38 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	

HC6. *Osnovni materijal od koga su napravljeni spoljašnji zidovi.* *Zabeležite zapažanje.*	BEZ ZIDOVA ..... 11 **PRIRODNI ZIDOVI** TRSKA/DEBLA ..... 12 BLATO ..... 13 **NEOBRAĐENI ZIDOVI** NABOJ (TRSKA, SLAMA I BLATO) ..... 21 KAMEN SA BLATOM ..... 22 NEPOKRIVENI ĆERPIČ (NEPEČENA CIGLA) ..... 23 IVERICA/ŠPER PLOČA ..... 24 KARTON ..... 25 POLOVNA DRVNA GRAĐA ..... 26 **OBRAĐENI ZIDOVI** BETON ..... 31 KAMEN SA KREČOM/CEMENTOM ..... 32 CIGLE ..... 33 CEMENTNI BLOKOVI ..... 34 POKRIVENI ĆERPIČ ..... 35 DRVENE DASKE/ŠINDRA ..... 36 MALTERISANI ZIDOVI ..... 37 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	
HC7. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima: [A] Fiksnu telefonsku liniju?	DA NE FIKSNA TELEFONSKA LINIJA 1 2	
HC8. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima električnu energiju?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*HC10*
HC8A. Koji izvor električne energije se koristi u domaćinstvu? *Obeležiti sve navedeno.* *Pitajte:* Neki drugi izvor električne energije?	POVEZANO JE NA MREŽU ..... A **NIJE POVEZANO NA MREŽU** LOKALNA MINI MREŽA ..... B SOLARNI KUĆNI SISTEM ..... C SOLARNA LAMPA ..... D ELEKTRIČNI GENERATOR ..... E PUNJIVA BATERIJA ..... F BATERIJSKA LAMPA ..... G DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X NZ ..... Z	
HC8A1. *Proverite HC8A. Obeležen samo jedan izvor energije?*	DA, SAMO JEDAN IZVOR ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE JE OBELEŽEN ..... 1 NE, VIŠE OD JEDNOG IZVORA ELEKTRIČNE ENERGIJE JE OBELEŽENO .. 2	1 ⇨*HC9*

HC8B. Koji izvor električne energije se najčešće koristi u domaćinstvu? *Samo izvor naveden u HC8A može biti naveden.*	POVEZANO JE NA MREŽU ..... 11 **NIJE POVEZANO NA MREŽU** LOKALNA MINI MREŽA ..... 12 SOLARNI KUĆNI SISTEM ..... 31 SOLARNA LAMPA ..... 32 ELEKTRIČNI GENERATOR..... 41 BATERIJSKA LAMPA ..... 52 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 NZ..... 98	

HC9. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ime:		DA	NE	
[A] Televizor sa ravnim ekranom?	TV SA RAVNIM EKRANOM.....	1	2	
[C] Televizor sa katodnom cevi (stari tip TV-a)?	TV SA KATODNOM CEVI	1	2	
[B] Frižider?	FRIŽIDER	1	2	
[D] Peglu?	PEGLA	1	2	
[E] Fen?	FEN.....	1	2	
[F] Kvarcna grejalica ili kalorifer?	GREJALICA/KALORIFER	1	2	
[G] Bojler?	BOJLER	1	2	
[H] Zamrzivač?	ZAMRZIVAČ	1	2	
[I] Električni šporet?	ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET	1	2	
[J] Mašinu za sušenje veša?	MAŠINA ZA SUŠENJE VEŠA	1	2	
[K] Mašinu za pranje sudova?	MAŠINA ZA PRANJE SUDOVA	1	2	
[L] Mikrotalasnu pećnicu?	MIKROTALASNA PEĆNICA	1	2	
[M] Kablovsku televiziju/Total TV?	KABLOVSKA TV/TOTAL TV.....	1	2	
[N] Klima uređaj?	KLIMA UREĐAJ.....	1	2	
[O] Sistem za video nadzor?	SISTEM ZA VIDEO NADZOR.....	1	2	
[P] Automatski (robot) usisivač?	AUTOMATSKI USISAVAČ	1	2	
[Q] Kućni prečišćivač vazduha?	KUĆNI PREČIŠĆIVAČ VAZDUHA ...	1	2	
[R] Konzole za igranje video-igara, npr., Sony Play Station, Nintendo ili X-box?	KONZOLE ZA VIDEO IGRE	1	2	

HC10. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima:	DA NE	
[C] Motor ili skuter?	MOTOR/SKUTER 1 2	
[D] Životinjsku zapregu?	ŽIVOTINJSKU ZAPREGU 1 2	
[E] Automobil, kamion ili kombi?	AUTOMOBIL/KAMION/KOMBI..... 1 2	
[F] Motorni čamac?	MOTORNI ČAMAC 1 2	
[G] Traktor ili kombajn?	TRAKTOR/KOMBAJN 1 2	
[H] Ručni plug?	RUČNI PLUG 1 2	
[I] Ručnu kosu?	RUČNA KOSA 1 2	
[J] Skijašku opremu?	SKIJAŠKU OPREMU..... 1 2	
HC11. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima desktop računar, laptop, tablet ili sličnu vrstu kompjutera?	DA .....1 NE.....2	
HC12. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?	DA .....1 NE.....2	2⇨*HC13*
HC12A. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima pametni telefon (smartphone)?	DA .....1 NE.....2	
HC13. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima pristup internetu kod kuće?	DA .....1 NE.....2	1⇨*HC14*
HC13A. *Proverite HC12A. Da li neko od članova domaćinstva ima pametni telefon (smartphone)?*	DA, HC12A = 1.....1 NE, HC12A = 2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2⇨*HC14*
HC13B. Spomenuli ste da član Vašeg domaćinstva ima pametni telefon (smartphone) i da nemate pristup internetu kod kuće. Samo da potvrdimo – može li taj pametni telefon pristupiti internetu dok se koristi kod kuće?	DA, PAMETNI TELEFON MOŽE PRISTUPITI INTERNETU OD KUĆE .....1 NE, PAMETNI TELEFON NE MOŽE PRISTUPITI INTERNETU OD KUĆE .....2 NZ.....8	
HC14. Da li ste Vi ili neko ko živi u ovom domaćinstvu vlasnik (ovog stana/ove kuće)? *Ako je odgovor „Ne“, pitajte:* Da li iznajmljujete (ovaj stan/ovu kuću) od nekog ko ne živi u ovom domaćinstvu? *Ako je odgovor „Iznajmljujemo od nekog drugog“, obeležite „2“. Za druge odgovore, obeležite „6“ i navedite.*	VLASNIŠTVO .....1 IZNAJMLJIVANJE.....2 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6	
HC15. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva poseduje poljoprivredno zemljište?	DA .....1 NE.....2	2⇨*HC17*

HC16. Koliko hektara ili ari poljoprivrednog zemljišta zajedno poseduju članovi Vašeg domaćinstva? *Ako je 1 hektar ili više, obeležite '1' i unesite odgovor u hektarima.* *Ako je 95 hektara ili više, obeležite '995'.* *Ako je manje od 1 hektara, obeležite '2' i unesite odgovor u arima.* *Ako je manje od 1 ara, obeležite '2' i unesite „00".* *Ako ne znaju, obeležite '998'.* *100 ari = 1 hektar*	HEKTARI..... 1 ___ ___ ARI ..... 2 ___ ___ 95 HEKTARA ILI VIŠE .....995 NZ.....998	
HC17. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo poseduje stoku, druge domaće životinje, košnice pčela ili živinu?	DA .....1 NE.....2	2⇨*HC19*
HC18. Koliko sledećih životinja ima Vaše domaćinstvo? [A] Muznih krava ili bikova? [B] Drugih goveda? [C] Konja, magaraca ili mazgi? [D] Koza? [E] Ovaca? [G] Svinja? [F] Kokoški (ne uključujući brojlere)? [H] Brojlera? [I] Ćurki? [J] Patki (plovki)? [K] Guski? [L] Košnica pčela? *Ako je odgovor nijednu, unesite „00".* *Ako je odgovor 95 ili više, unesite „95".* *Ako ne znaju, unesite „98".*	MUZNE KRAVE ILI BIKOVI ..... ___ ___ DRUGA GOVEDA ..... ___ ___ KONJI, MAGARCI ILI MAZGE..... ___ ___ KOZE ..... ___ ___ OVCE ..... ___ ___ SVINJE..... ___ ___ KOKOŠKE ..... ___ ___ BROJLERI..... ___ ___ ĆURKE..... ___ ___ PATKE (PLOVKE) ..... ___ ___ GUSKE..... ___ ___ KOŠNICE PČELA ..... ___ ___	
HC19. Da li neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva ima račun u banci ili nekoj drugoj finansijskoj ustanovi?	DA .....1 NE.....2	
HC20. Da li neki član ovog domaćinstva koristi mobilni telefon za finansijske transakcije, kao što su slanje ili primanje novca, plaćanje računa, kupovina robe ili usluga, ili primanje plate, bilo putem svoje banke ili mobilne usluge, kao što je Google Pay ili PayPal?	DA .....1 NE.....2	

UPOTREBA ENERGIJE U DOMAĆINSTVU		EU
EU1. Šta ovo domaćinstvo najčešće koristi za kuvanje, uključujući pripremu hrane, kuvanje čaja ili kafe, prokuvavanje vode za piće?	SOLARNI ŠPORET (TOPLOTNA ENERGIJA, NE SOLARNI PANELI) ... 01 ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET/REŠO ... 02 ŠPORET NA GAS IZ GASOVODA ... 03 ŠPORET NA BIOGAS ... 04 ŠPORET NA PLIN/PLINSKA BOCA/TNG ... 05 FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTA GORIVA ... 06 TRADICIONALNI ZANATSKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTA GORIVA ... 07 ŠPORET NA TEČNO GORIVO ... 08 PRENOSIVO LOŽIŠTE ... 09 OTVORENA VATRA/OGNJIŠTE ... 10 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 U DOMAĆINSTVU SE NE KUVA HRANA ... 97	01 ⇨*EU4A* 02 ⇨*EU4A* 03 ⇨*EU4A* 04 ⇨*EU4A* 05 ⇨*EU4A* 08 ⇨*EU4* 09 ⇨*EU4* 10 ⇨*EU4* 96 ⇨*EU4* 97 ⇨*EU6*
EU1A. (Koji je naziv/Koja je marka) ovog šporeta ili aparata?	SMEDEREVAC ... 01 ALFA ... 02 NEEMAJLIRANI CRNI ŠPORET ... 03 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 NZ ... 98	
EU4. Koju vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije koristi taj šporet? *Ako je više od jednog izvora, unesite glavni izvor energije za taj šporet.*	ALKOHOL/ETANOL ... 01 BENZIN/DIZEL (NE U GENERATORU) ... 02 KEROZIN/PARAFIN ... 03 NEOBRAĐENI UGALJ/LIGNIT ... 04 BRIKETI/PELET OD UGLJA/LIGNITA ... 05 DRVENI UGALJ/ĆUMUR ... 06 BRIKETI/PELET OD ĆUMURA ... 07 DRVO ... 08 OSTATKE USEVA/TRAVU/SLAMU/ŠIBLJE ... 09 ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET/OTPAD ... 10 PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET/BRIKETI) ... 11 IVERJE ... 12 SMEĆE/PLASTIKA ... 13 PILJEVINA ... 14 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	
EU4A. Da li ovo domaćinstvo koristi još neki šporet ili uređaj osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU1***) za kuvanje, uključujući pripremu hrane, kuvanje čaja ili kafe, prokuvavanje vode za piće?	DA ... 1 NE ... 2	2 ⇨*EU6*

EU4B. Koji još šporet ili uređaj koristi ovo domaćinstvo osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU1***) za kuvanje, uključujući pripremu hrane, kuvanje čaja ili kafe, prokuvavanje vode za piće? *Ako domaćinstvo koristi više dodatnih šporeta ili uređaja za kuvanje, unesite onaj koji se najčešće koristi.*	SOLARNI ŠPORET (TOPLOTNA ENERGIJA, NE SOLARNI PANELI) ... 01 ELEKTRIČNI ŠPORET/REŠO ... 02 ŠPORET NA GAS IZ GASOVODA ... 03 ŠPORET NA BIOGAS ... 04 ŠPORET NA PLIN/PLINSKA BOCA/TNG ... 05 FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTA GORIVA ... 06 TRADICIONALNI ZANATSKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET NA ČVRSTA GORIVA ... 07 ŠPORET NA TEČNO GORIVO ... 08 PRENOSIVO LOŽIŠTE ... 09 OTVORENA VATRA/OGNJIŠTE ... 10 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	01 ⇨*EU6* 02 ⇨*EU6* 03 ⇨*EU6* 04 ⇨*EU6* 05 ⇨*EU6* 08 ⇨*EU4D* 09 ⇨*EU4D* 10 ⇨*EU4D* 96 ⇨*EU4D*
EU4C. (Koji je naziv/Koja je marka) tog drugog šporeta ili aparata?	SMEDEREVAC ... 01 ALFA ... 02 NEEMAJLIRANI CRNI ŠPORET ... 03 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 NZ ... 98	
EU4D. Koju vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije koristi taj drugi šporet? *Ako je više od jednog izvora unesite glavni izvor energije za taj drugi šporet.*	ALKOHOL/ETANOL ... 01 BENZIN/DIZEL (NE U GENERATORU) ... 02 KEROZIN/PARAFIN ... 03 NEOBRAĐENI UGALJ/LIGNIT ... 04 BRIKETI/PELET OD UGLJA/LIGNITA ... 05 DRVENI UGALJ/ĆUMUR ... 06 BRIKETI/PELET OD ĆUMURA ... 07 DRVO ... 08 OSTATKE USEVA/TRAVU/SLAMU/ŠIBLJE ... 09 ŽIVOTINJSKI IZMET/OTPAD ... 10 PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET/BRIKETI) ... 11 IVERJE ... 12 SMEĆE/PLASTIKA ... 13 PILJEVINA ... 14 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	

EU6. Šta Vaše domaćinstvo uglavnom koristi za zagrevanje prostorija kada je potrebno?	CENTRALNO GREJANJE ..... 01 FABRIČKI PROIZVEDENI UREĐAJI ZA GREJANJE ..... 02 ZANATSKI PROIZVEDENI UREĐAJI ZA GREJANJE ..... 03 FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET ZA KUVANJE ..... 04 TRADICIONALNI ZANATSKI ŠPORET ..... 05 PRENOSIVO LOŽIŠTE ZA GREJANJE..... 06 OTVORENA VATRA/OGNJIŠTE ..... 07 TOPLOTNA PUMPA..... 08 ELEKTRIČNI RADIJATOR..... 09 KLIMA UREĐAJ ..... 10 LPG GREJALICA ..... 11 TA PEĆ..... 12 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA GREJANJA..... 97 UOPŠTE NIJE POTREBNO GREJANJE 00	01 ⇨*EU8* 06 ⇨*EU8* 07 ⇨*EU8* 08 ⇨*EU8* 09 ⇨*EU8* 10 ⇨*EU8* 11 ⇨*EU8* 12 ⇨*EU8* 96 ⇨*EU8* 97 ⇨*EU9* 00 ⇨*EU9*
EU6A. (Koji je naziv/Koja je marka) ovog uređaja za grejanje, šporeta ili aparata?	SMEDEREVAC ..... 01 ALFA..... 02 NEEMAJLIRANI CRNI ŠPORET..... 03 KAMIN NA DRVA..... 04 DRUGO (*navesti*)_____96	
EU8. Koju vrstu goriva i koji izvor energije koristi taj uređaj za grejanje? *Ako je više od jednog izvora unesite glavni izvor energije za grejanje.*	ELEKTRIČNU ENERGIJU (UKLJUČUJUĆI I SOLARNE PANELE)..... 01 GAS IZ GASOVODA ..... 02 TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG)/ PLINSKA BOCA/PLIN..... 03 BIOGAS..... 04 ALKOHOL/ETANOL ..... 05 BENZIN/DIZEL (NE U GENERATORU)..... 06 KEROZIN/PARAFIN..... 07 NEOBRAĐENI UGALJ/LIGNIT..... 08 BRIKETI/PELET OD UGLJA/LIGNITA ..... 09 DRVENI UGALJ/ĆUMUR ..... 10 BRIKETI/PELET OD ĆUMURA..... 11 DRVO ..... 12 OSTATKE USEVA/TRAVU/SLAMU/ŠIBLJE..... 13 PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET/BRIKETI)..... 15 IVERJE ..... 16 SMEĆE/PLASTIKA..... 17 PILJEVINA ..... 18 MAZUT (LOŽ ULJE)..... 19 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 NZ..... 98	
EU8A. Da li ovo domaćinstvo koristi još nešto za zagrevanje prostorija osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU6***) kada je to potrebno?	DA..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*EU9*

EU8B. Šta još ovo domaćinstvo koristi osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU6***) za zagrevanje prostorija kada je to potrebno? *Ako domaćinstvo koristi više uređaja za zagrevanje prostorija, unesite onaj koji se najčešće koristi.*	CENTRALNO GREJANJE ..... 01 FABRIČKI PROIZVEDENI UREĐAJI ZA GREJANJE ..... 02 ZANATSKI PROIZVEDENI UREĐAJI ZA GREJANJE ..... 03 FABRIČKI PROIZVEDEN ŠPORET ZA KUVANJE ..... 04 TRADICIONALNI ZANATSKI ŠPORET ..... 05 PRENOSIVO LOŽIŠTE ZA GREJANJE..... 06 OTVORENA VATRA/OGNJIŠTE ..... 07 TOPLOTNA PUMPA..... 08 ELEKTRIČNI RADIJATOR..... 09 KLIMA UREĐAJ ..... 10 LPG GREJALICA ..... 11 TA PEĆ..... 12 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	01 ⇨*EU8D* 06 ⇨*EU8D* 07 ⇨*EU8D* 08 ⇨*EU8D* 09 ⇨*EU8D* 10 ⇨*EU8D* 11 ⇨*EU8D* 12 ⇨*EU8D* 96 ⇨*EU8D*
EU8C. (Koji je naziv/Koja je marka) tog drugog grejnog tela, šporeta ili uređaja?	SMEDEREVAC ..... 01 ALFA ..... 02 NEEMAJLIRANI CRNI ŠPORET ..... 03 KAMIN NA DRVA..... 04 DRUGO (*navesti*)_____96 NZ 98	
EU8D. Koju vrstu goriva i koji izvor energije koristi taj drugi uređaj za grejanje? *Ako je više od jednog izvora unesite glavni izvor energije za grejanje.*	ELEKTRIČNU ENERGIJU (UKLJUČUJUĆI I SOLARNE PANELE)..... 01 GAS IZ GASOVODA ..... 02 TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG)/ PLINSKA BOCA/PLIN..... 03 BIOGAS..... 04 ALKOHOL/ETANOL ..... 05 BENZIN/DIZEL (NE U GENERATORU)..... 06 KEROZIN/PARAFIN..... 07 NEOBRAĐENI UGALJ/LIGNIT..... 08 BRIKETI/PELET OD UGLJA/LIGNITA ..... 09 DRVENI UGALJ/ĆUMUR ..... 10 BRIKETI/PELETI OD ĆUMURA ..... 11 DRVO ..... 12 OSTATKE USEVA/TRAVU/SLAMU/ŠIBLJE..... 13 PRERAĐENA BIOMASA (PELET/BRIKETI)..... 15 IVERJE ..... 16 SMEĆE/PLASTIKA..... 17 PILJEVINA ..... 18 MAZUT (LOŽ ULJE)..... 19 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 NZ 98	

EU9. Šta se u Vašem domaćinstvu uglavnom koristi za osvetljavanje prostorija, ili kao izvor svetlosti?	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA (UKLJUČUJUĆI I SOLARNE PANELE)..... 01 SOLARNA SVETILJKA ILI BATERIJSKA LAMPA..... 02 BATERIJSKA LAMPA KOJA SE MOŽE PUNITI, MOBILNA BATERIJSKA LAMPA ILI SVETILJKA ..... 03 BATERIJSKA LAMPA NA BATERIJE ILI SVETILJKA ..... 04 LAMPA NA BIOGAS..... 05 LAMPA NA TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG)..... 06 LAMPA NA BENZIN..... 07 LAMPA NA KEROZIN/PARAFIN (PETROLEJKA) ..... 08 ULJANA LAMPA ..... 09 SVEĆA ..... 10 OTVORENA VATRA..... 11 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA OSVETLJENJA 97	97 ⇨*EU10*
EU9A. Da li ovo domaćinstvo koristi još nešto za osvetljavanje prostorija, ili kao izvor svetlosti osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU9***)?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇨*EU10*
EU9B. Šta još ovo domaćinstvo koristi za osvetljavanje prostorija, ili kao izvor svetlosti? *Ako je više od jednog izvora unesite glavni dodatni izvor energije za osvetljavanje.*	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA (UKLJUČUJUĆI I SOLARNE PANELE)..... 01 SOLARNA SVETILJKA ILI BATERIJSKA LAMPA..... 02 BATERIJSKA LAMPA KOJA SE MOŽE PUNITI, MOBILNA BATERIJSKA LAMPA ILI SVETILJKA ..... 03 BATERIJSKA LAMPA NA BATERIJE ILI SVETILJKA ..... 04 LAMPA NA BIOGAS..... 05 LAMPA NA TEČNI NAFTNI GAS (TNG)..... 06 LAMPA NA BENZIN ..... 07 LAMPA NA KEROZIN/PARAFIN (PETROLEJKA) ..... 08 ULJANA LAMPA ..... 09 SVEĆA ..... 10 OTVORENA VATRA..... 11 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	

EU10. Koju vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije ovo domaćinstvo najčešće koristi za grejanje vode, uključujući grejanje vode za pranje sudova i kupatilo? *Ako je više od jedne vrste, unesite glavni izvor energije ili tehnologije.*	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA ..... 01 UGALJ ..... 02 DRVO ..... 03 DRUGA BIOMASA ..... 04 GASOVITA GORIVA (PRIRODNI GAS/TNG) ... 05 LOŽ ULJE ..... 06 SUNČEVA ENERGIJA ..... 07 TOPLOTNA PUMPA ..... 08 ČVRSTI OTPAD (DRVENE PALETE, UGLJENA PRAŠINA, SANDUCI, DRVENE GREDE, STARI NAMEŠTAJ, PARKET) ..... 09 CENTRALNO (DISTRIKTNO) GREJANJE ..... 10 GREJANJE KORIŠĆENJEM ZAJEDNIČKOG KOTLA ZA JEDNU ILI VIŠE ZGRADA (KOTLARNICA U ZGRADI) ..... 11 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 U DOMAĆINSTVU SE NE GREJE VODA ..... 97 GREJANJE VODE NIKADA NIJE POTREBNO. 00	 97 ⇨*EU12* 00 ⇨*EU12*
EU11. Da li ovo domaćinstvo koristi još neku vrstu goriva ili izvor energije osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU10***) za grejanje vode, uključujući grejanje vode za pranje sudova i kupatilo?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	 2 ⇨*EU12*
EU11A. Koju drugu vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije ovo domaćinstvo koristi za grejanje vode, uključujući grejanje vode za pranje sudova i kupatilo? *Ako je više od jedne vrste, unesite glavni dodatni izvor energije ili tehnologije.*	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA ..... 01 UGALJ ..... 02 DRVO ..... 03 DRUGA BIOMASA ..... 04 GASOVITA GORIVA (PRIRODNI GAS/TNG) ... 05 LOŽ ULJE ..... 06 SUNČEVA ENERGIJA ..... 07 TOPLOTNA PUMPA ..... 08 ČVRSTI OTPAD (DRVENE PALETE, UGLJENA PRAŠINA, SANDUCI, DRVENE GREDE, STARI NAMEŠTAJ, PARKET) ..... 09 CENTRALNO (DISTRIKTNO) GREJANJE ..... 10 GREJANJE KORIŠĆENJEM ZAJEDNIČKOG KOTLA ZA JEDNU ILI VIŠE ZGRADA (KOTLARNICA U ZGRADI) ..... 11 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	
EU12. Koju vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije ovo domaćinstvo najčešće koristi za rashlađivanje (stana/kuće)?	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA ..... 01 SUNČEVA ENERGIJA ..... 07 TOPLOTNA PUMPA ..... 08 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 U DOMAĆINSTVU NEMA RASHLADNOG UREĐAJA ..... 97 RASHLAĐIVANJE NIKADA NIJE POTREBNO 00	 97 ⇨*EU12C* 00 ⇨*EU12C*

EU12A. Da li ovo domaćinstvo koristi još nešto osim (***odgovor iz pitanja EU12***) za rashlađivanje prostorija?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*EU12C*
EU12B. Koju još vrstu goriva ili koji izvor energije domaćinstvo koristi za rashlađivanje prostorija?	ELEKTRIČNA ENERGIJA ..... 01 SUNČEVA ENERGIJA ..... 07 TOPLOTNA PUMPA ..... 08 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	
EU12C. *Proverite EU6. Domaćinstvo zagreva prostorije u stanu/kući?*	DA (EU6 = 01 DO 12 ILI 96) ..... 1 NE ZAGREVA PROSTORIJE, EU6=97 ..... 2 NIJE POTREBNO ZAGREVANJE PROSTORIJA, EU6=00 3	2 ⇨*EU17* 3 ⇨*EU17*
EU13. Da li zagrevate sve prostorije u (stanu/kući)?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*EU17*
EU14. Koliko prostorija u (stanu/kući) Vaše domaćinstvo obično zagreva kada je to potrebno?	BROJ PROSTORIJA ..... ___ ___ NZ 98	
EU15. Možete li, molim Vas, da procenite koliko kvadratnih metara (stana/kuće) Vaše domaćinstvo obično zagreva kada je to potrebno?	m^2 ..... ___ ___ ___ NZ 998	
EU16. Rekli ste mi da domaćinstvo ne zagreva ceo stambeni prostor. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti zagrevanje onog dela prostora koji inače ne zagrevate?	NE ŽELI ZA ZAGREVA SVE PROSTORIJE ..... 1 ŽELI, ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI ..... 2 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6	
EU17. *Proverite EU12. Domaćinstvo rashlađuje prostorije u stanu/kući?*	DA (EU12=01, 07, 08, 96) ..... 1 NEMA RASLHADNOG UREĐAJA, EU12=97 ..... 2 NIJE POTREBNO RASHLAĐIVANJE PROSTORIJA, EU12=00 3	2 ⇨*EU22* 3 ⇨*EU22*
EU18. Da li rashlađujete sve prostorije u (stanu/kući)?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*EU22*
EU19. Koliko prostorija u (stanu/kući) Vaše domaćinstvo obično rashlađuje kada je to potrebno?	BROJ PROSTORIJA ..... ___ ___ NZ 98	
EU20. Možete li, molim Vas, da procenite koliko kvadratnih metara (stana/kuće) Vaše domaćinstvo obično rashlađuje kada je to potrebno?	m^2 ..... ___ ___ ___ NZ 998	
EU21. Rekli ste mi da Vaše domaćinstvo ne rashlađuje ceo stambeni prostor. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo može da priušti da rashlađuje onaj deo prostora koji inače ne rashlađujete?	NE ŽELI ZA RASHLAĐUJE SVE PROSTORIJE .. 1 ŽELI, ALI NE MOŽE DA PRIUŠTI ..... 2 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6	

EU22. Prema Vašem saznanju, da li su neke od sledećih mera za poboljšanje energetske efikasnosti sprovedene u (ovom stanu/ovoj kući) u poslednjih 15 godina, odnosno od 2010.?	DA NE NZ	
[A] Termoizolacija spoljnih zidova?	TERMOIZOLACIJA SPOLJNIH ZIDOVA 1 2 8	
[B] Izolacija ili zamena krova?	IZOLACIJA ILI ZAMENA KROVA 1 2 8	
[C] Termoizolacija poda?	TERMOIZOLACIJA PODA 1 2 8	
[D] Ugradnja PVC ili energetski efikasnih prozora?	UGRADNJA PVC ILI ENERGETSKI EFIKASNIH PROZORA 1 2 8	
[E] Zamena spoljnih vrata izolovanim vratima?	ZAMENA SPOLJNIH VRATA IZOLOVANIM VRATIMA 1 2 8	
[F] Ugradnja toplotne pumpe?	UGRADNJA TOPLOTNE PUMPE 1 2 8	
[G] Ugradnja solarnih panela ili solarnih bojlera?	UGRADNJA SOLARNIH PANELA ILI SOLARNIH BOJLERA 1 2 8	
[H] Upotreba termostata koji se mogu programirati ili kontrola grejanja?	UPOTREBA PROGRAMABILNIH TERMOSTATA ILI KONTROLA GREJANJA 1 2 8	
[I] Zaptivanje prozora i vrata radi smanjenja promaje?	ZAPTIVANJE PROZORA I VRATA RADI SMANJENJA PROMAJE 1 2 8	
[J] Prelazak na energetski efikasno osvetljenje, kao što je LED osvetljenje?	PRELAZAK NA ENERGETSKI EFIKASNO OSVETLJENJE (NPR., LED) 1 2 8	
[K] Neke druge mere energetske efikasnosti?	DRUGE MERE DA (*navesti*) _____ 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EU23. *Proverite HC8. Domaćinstvo ima električnu energiju?*	DA, HC8=1 ..... 1 NE, HC8=2 2	2 ⇨*EU26*
EU24. Da li Vaše domaćinstvo ima mesečne troškove za električnu energiju?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*EU26*
EU25. Da li delite račun za električnu energiju sa nekim drugim domaćinstvom?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
EU26. *Proverite EU6. Domaćinstvo zagreva stan ili kuću?*	DA, EU6=01 DO 12 ILI 96 ..... 1 NE GREJE, EU6=97 ..... 2 NEMA POTREBE ZA GREJANJEM, EU6=00 3	 2 ⇨*Kraj* 3 ⇨*Kraj*
EU27. *Proverite EU8 i EU24. Domaćinstvo koristi električnu energiju kao glavni izvor energije za grejanje stana/kuće i nema mesečne troškove za električnu energiju.*	DA, EU8=01 I EU24=2 ..... 1 DA, EU8=01 I EU24=1 ..... 2 NE, EU8≠01 3	1 ⇨*EU29*

EU28. Sada bih želela da razgovaramo o godišnjim troškovima Vašeg domaćinstva za grejanje. Možete li da procenite koliko je Vaše domaćinstvo potrošilo, u dinarima, na (***odgovor iz EU8***) koji je korišćen za grejanje (Vašeg stana/Vaše kuće) u 2024. godini?	GODIŠNJI TROŠAK (RSD) ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 999995 RSD ILI VIŠE..... 999995 DOMAĆINSTVO ŽIVI U STANU/KUĆI MANJE OD GODINU DANA ..... 999997 NE ZNA..... 999998 ODBIJA DA ODGOVORI 999996	
EU29. *Proverite EU8A, EU8 i EU8D. Domaćinstvo koristi dodatni uređaj ili aparat za zagrevanje stana, a primarni i sekundarni izvori energije su različiti?*	DA, EU8A=1 I EU8≠EU8D ..... 1 NE, EU8A=2..... 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
EU30. *Proverite EU8D i EU24. Domaćinstvo koristi električnu energiju kao dodatni izvor energije za grejanje stana/kuće i nema mesečne troškove za električnu energiju.*	DA, EU8D=01 I EU24=2 ..... 1 DA, EU8D=01 I EU24=1 ..... 2 NE, EU8D≠01..... 3	1 ⇨*Kraj*
EU31. Rekli ste da Vaše domaćinstvo koristi i dodatni izvor goriva ili energije za grejanje. Možete li da procenite koliko je Vaše domaćinstvo potrošilo, u dinarima, na (***odgovor iz EU8D***) koji je korišćen za grejanje (Vašeg stana/Vaše kuće) u 2024. godini?	GODIŠNJI TROŠAK (RSD) ..... ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ ___ 999995 RSD ILI VIŠE..... 999995 DOMAĆINSTVO ŽIVI U STANU/KUĆI MANJE OD GODINU DANA ..... 999997 NE ZNA..... 999998 ODBIJA DA ODGOVORI 999996	

SOCIJALNI TRANSFERI — ST

ST1. Želela bih da Vas pitam o različitim programima novčanih davanja koji se pružaju domaćinstvima. Pod različitim programima novčanih davanja mislim na podršku koju pruža država (republičke, gradske, odnosno opštinske institucije) ili nevladine organizacije kao što su verske, humanitarne ili društvene organizacije. Ova davanja ne uključuju pomoć porodice, rođaka, prijatelja ili komšija.

	[A] NOVČANA SOCIJALNA POMOĆ (NSP)	[B] DEČIJI DODATAK	[C] JEDNOKRATNA SOCIJALNA POMOĆ	[D] DODATAK ZA NEGU I POMOĆ DRUGOG LICA	[E] PENZIJA	[F] POMOĆ ZA ENERGETSKI UGROŽENE KUPCE	[X] NEKO DRUGO NOVČANO DAVANJE
ST2. Da li ste čuli za (***ime programa***)?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[B]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[E]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[F]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]*	DA (*navesti*) _____ 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *ST11*
ST3. Da li je Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva ikada dobio (***ime programa***)?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *ST7* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *ST7*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[C]* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *[C]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[D]* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *[D]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[E]* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *[E]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[F]* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *[F]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *[X]* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *[X]*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *ST11* NZ ..... 8 ⇩ *ST11*
ST4. Kome u Vašem domaćinstvu je ovo davanje namenjeno? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još nekome? *Unesite broj lica iz SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA za sve one koji su primili novčano davanje.* *Ako su svi članovi domaćinstva primaoci davanja, unesite '95'* *Ako ispitanik „Ne zna" za kog je člana domaćinstva pomoć bila namenjena, unesite '98'* *Ako je pomoć namenjena za nekoga ko nije član domaćinstva, unesite '00'.*	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#3_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NE ŽIVI U OVOM DOMAĆINSTVU .. 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#3_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NE ŽIVI U OVOM DOMAĆINSTVU .. 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#3_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NE ŽIVI U OVOM DOMAĆINSTVU .. 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#3_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME#5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NE ŽIVI U OVOM DOMAĆINSTVU .. 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#2_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#3_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#4_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#5_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NE ŽIVI U OVOM DOMAĆINSTVU .. 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#2_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#3_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#4_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME#5_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NE ŽIVI U OVOM DOMAĆINSTVU .. 00

MICS7.HH.20

ST5. Ko u Vašem domaćinstvu ima ili je imao ovlašćenje za primanje ili preuzimanje pomoći? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još neko? *Unesite broj lica iz SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA za sve one koji imaju ovlašćenje da primaju ili preuzimaju novčano davanje.* *Ako svi članovi domaćinstva imaju ovlašćenje, unesite '95'* *Ako ispitanik „Ne zna" koji član(ovi) domaćinstva imaju ovlašćenje, unesite '98'* *Ako nijedan član domaćinstva nema ovlašćenje za primanje ili preuzimanje novčanog davanja, unesite '00'*	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #2_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #3_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #4_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #5_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NIJEDAN ČLAN OVOG DOMAĆINSTVA 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #3_____ REDNI BROJ... __ __ IME #4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI ..... 95 NZ ..... 98 NIJEDAN ČLAN OVOG DOMAĆINSTVA 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #3_____ REDNI BROJ... __ __ IME #4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI .....95 NZ ..... 98 NIJEDAN ČLAN OVOG DOMAĆINSTVA 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #2_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #3_____ REDNI BROJ... __ __ IME #4_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ IME #5_____ REDNI BROJ ... __ __ SVI ČLANOVI .....95 NZ ..... 98 NIJEDAN ČLAN OVOG DOMAĆINSTVA 00		IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #2_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #3_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #4_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #5_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ SVI ČLANOVI..... 95 NZ..... 98 NIJEDAN ČLAN OVOG DOMAĆINSTVA 00	IME#1_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #2_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #3_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #4_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ IME #5_____ REDNI BROJ .. __ __ SVI ČLANOVI..... 95 NZ..... 98 NIJEDAN ČLAN OVOG DOMAĆINSTVA 00

ST6. Kada je Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva poslednji put dobio/dobila (***ime programa***)? *Ako je manje od jednog meseca, obeležite '1' i unesite '00' u Meseci.* *Ako je manje od 12 meseci, obeležite '1' i unesite broj meseci u Meseci.* *Ako je 1 godina/12 meseci ili više, obeležite '2' i unesite broj godina u Godina.*	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI ..... **1** __ __ ⇩ *ST9* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA ..... **2**__ __ NZ..... 998	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI ....**1** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[C]* NZ..... 998 ⇩ *[C]*	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI .....**1** __ __⇩ *[D]* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA.... **2** __ __⇩ *[D]* NZ .....998 ⇩ *[D]*	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI .....**1** __ __ ⇩ *[E]* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA ....**2** __ __ ⇩ *[E]* NZ .....998 ⇩ *[E]*	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI .....**1** __ __⇩ *[F]* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA .... **2** __ __⇩ *[F]* NZ ..... 998 ⇩ *[F]*	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI .... **1** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA ... **2** __ __ ⇩ *[X]* NZ..... 998 ⇩ *[X]*	PRE NEKOLIKO MESECI .... **1** __ __ ⇩ *ST11* PRE NEKOLIKO GODINA ... **2** __ __ ⇩ *ST11* NZ..... 998 ⇩ *ST11*
ST7. Tokom prethodnih 12 meseci, da li se Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva prijavio ili obnovio zahtev za novčanu socijalnu pomoć?	DA ..... 1 NE.....2 ⇨*ST10* NZ..... 8 ⇨*[B]*						
ST8. Da li je Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva ostvario pravo na novčanu socijalnu pomoć na osnovu tog zahteva?	NZ/ČEKA ODGOVOR ... 1 ⇨*[B]* DA ..... 2 NE..... 3 ⇨*[B]*						
ST9. Koliko dugo Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva prima ovu vrstu pomoći, čak i ako je bilo prekida?	NIJE NIKADA PRIMAO/ PRIMALA ..... 1 ⇨*[B]* MANJE OD 1 GODINE ..... 1 ⇨*[B]* 1-3 GOD ..... 2 ⇨*[B]* 4-5 GOD ..... 3 ⇨*[B]* VIŠE OD 5 GODINA..... 4 ⇨*[B]*						

ST10. Koji je <u>glavni</u> razlog što se Vaše domaćinstvo ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva nije prijavio za novčanu socijalnu pomoć?	NIJE MI BILO POTREBNO 01 ⇨*[B]* NISAM ZNAO/ ZNALA KAKO DA SE PRIJAVIM... 02 ⇨*[B]* ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE KOMPLIKOVANA ..... 03 ⇨*[B]* ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE SKUPA ... 04 ⇨*[B]* ZNAM DA DOMAĆINSTVO NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE..... 05 ⇨*[B]* REČENO DA DOMAĆINSTVO NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE..... 06 ⇨*[B]* DRUGO (*navesti*): _____ 96 ⇨*[B]*						

ST11. *Proverite ST2[F]. Ispitanik je čuo za program pomoći države za energetski ugrožene kupce?*	DA, ST2[F]=1 ..... 1 NE, ST2[F]=2 2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
ST12. Kako ste čuli za program pomoći države za energetski ugrožene kupce? *Dodatno pitajte:* Iz još nekog izvora?	TELEVIZIJA ILI RADIO ..... A NOVINE ILI ČASOPISI ..... B DRUŠTVENE MREŽE (NPR., FACEBOOK, X, INSTAGRAM) ..... C INTERNET PORTALI ..... D VLADIN VEB SAJT ILI ZVANIČNO SAOPŠTENJE ..... E PREKO LOKALNIH ILI OPŠTINSKIH VLASTI ..... F KOMŠIJE, PRIJATELJI, PORODICA ..... G SASTANCI ILI DOGAĐAJI LOKALNE ZAJEDNICE ..... H OD SOCIJALNIH RADNIKA ILI SLUŽBE PODRŠKE ZAJEDNICI ..... I DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X NZ ..... Z	
ST13. *Proverite ST3[F]. Domaćinstvo je primilo program pomoći države za energetski ugrožene kupce?*	DA, ST3[F]=1 ..... 1 NE, ST3[F]=2 2	 2 ⇨*ST15*
ST14. Koji je razlog ili koji su razlozi zbog koga je Vašem domaćinstvu omogućena pomoć kroz državni program za energetski ugrožene kupce? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još neki razlog?	MATERIJALNO STANJE ..... A OSTVARENO PRAVO NA NOVČANU SOCIJALNU POMOĆ ILI DEČIJI DODATAK ILI UVEĆANI DODATAK ZA POMOĆ I NEGU DRUGIH LICA ..... B ZDRAVSTENO STANJE ČLANA DOMAĆINSTVA ..... C DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X NZ ..... Z	 ⇨*Kraj*
ST15. Rekli ste da ovo domaćinstvo nije primilo pomoć kroz državni program za energetski ugrožene kupce. Da li ste se Vi ili bilo ko u ovom domaćinstvu ikada prijavili za ovaj program pomoći?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*Kraj* 8 ⇨*Kraj*
ST16. Da li trenutno čekate odgovor na Vašu prijavu ili je ona ranije odbijena?	TRENUTNO ČEKA ODGOVOR ..... 1 PRIJAVA ODBIJENA ..... 2 NZ 8	1 ⇨*Kraj* 8 ⇨*Kraj*

ST17. Šta je razlog ili šta su razlozi zbog koga je Vaša prijava za ovaj program pomoći odbijena? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još neki razlog?	DOMAĆINSTVO NE ISPUNJAVA KRITERIJUME NA OSNOVU MATERIJALNOG STANJA (PRIHODI, BROJ ČLANOVA, IMOVINSKO STANJE*)*.....A NIJE SMATRANO PRIORITETNIM DOMAĆINSTVOM NA OSNOVU ZDRAVSTVENOG STANJA ČLANA DOMAĆINSTVA.....B DOMAĆINSTVO VEĆ PRIMA DRUGU VRSTU POMOĆI.....C DOMAĆINSTVO NIJE PRILOŽILO SVU NEOPHODNU DOKUMENTACIJU.....D DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X NZ.....Z	

SOCIJALNI TRANSFERI: DEČIJI DODATAK

ST

ST18. *Redni broj*	**ST19.** *Ime i starost* *Prepišite ime i starost iz ED2.*		**ST20.** *Starost 0-18?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ST21.** *Proverite ST2[B]: Da li je ispitanik čuo za dečiji dodatak?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ST22.** *Proverite ST3[B]: Da li ste Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva ikada dobili dečiji dodatak?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *ST24*		**ST22A.** *Proverite ST4[B]: Da li je dečiji dodatak namenjen ovom članu domaćinstva?* 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ST23.** Koliko dugo Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva prima ili je primao ovu vrstu pomoći za (***ime***)? 1 MANJE OD 1 GODINE 2 OD 1-3 GODINE 3 OD 4-5 GODINA 4 VIŠE OD 5 GODINA *Bez obzira na odgovor, pređite na sledeći red.*	**ST24.** Da li ste Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva podneli ili obnovili zahtev za dečiji dodatak u poslednjih 12 meseci za (***ime***)? 1 DA 2 NE ⇩ *ST26* 8 NZ ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ST25.** Da li je na osnovu tog zahteva ostvareno pravo na dečiji dodatak za (***ime***)? 1 DA ⇩ *Sledeći red* 2 NE ⇩ *Sledeći red* 8 NZ/ČEKA ODGOVOR ⇩ *Sledeći red*		**ST26.** Molim Vas da mi kažete <u>glavni razlog</u> zašto Vi ili neko iz Vašeg domaćinstva niste podneli zahtev za dečiji dodatak za (***ime***)? 01 NIJE MI BILO POTREBNO 02 NISAM ZNAO/ZNALA KAKO DA SE PRIJAVIM 03 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE KOMPLIKOVANA 04 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE SKUPA 05 ZNAM DA DETE NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE 06 REČENO MI JE DA DETE NE ISPUNJAVA USLOVE 96 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ *Ako je odgovor „Drugo“, navedite odgovor u koloni „(navesti)“, inače pređite na sledeći red*	
R.BR.	IME	STAROST	DA	NE	DA	NE	DA	NE	DA	NE	DUŽINA PRIMANJA	D	N	NZ	D	N	NZ	RAZLOZI	DRUGO (*navesti*)
01		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
02		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
03		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
04		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
05		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
06		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
07		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
08		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
09		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
10		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
11		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
12		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
13		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
14		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	
15		___ ___	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	1 2 3 4	1	2	8	1	2	8	___ ___	

ISKUSTVO SA NEDOSTATKOM HRANE		FE
FE1. Sada bih želela da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o hrani. Tokom prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je bilo situacija kada ste Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu bili zabrinuti da nećete imati dovoljno hrane zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa? *Pojasnite:* Pod nedostatkom novca ili drugih resursa mislim na nemogućnost nabavke hrane, bilo kroz njeno uzgajanje, kupovinu, razmenu i sl.	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE2. I dalje govoreći o prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je bilo situacija kada Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu niste bili u mogućnosti da jedete zdravu i kvalitetnu hranu zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE3. U prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je bilo situacija kada ste Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu jeli samo nekoliko vrsta hrane zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE4. U prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je bilo situacija kada ste Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu morali da preskočite obrok zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa da nabavite hranu?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE5. U prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je bilo situacija kada ste Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu jeli manje nego što ste smatrali da treba zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE6. U prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je ikada bilo situacija da Vaše domaćinstvo nije imalo bilo kakve hrane zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE7. Tokom prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je ikada bilo situacija kada ste Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu bili gladni, ali niste jeli zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa da nabavite hranu?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	
FE8. Tokom prethodnih 12 meseci, da li je bilo situacija kada Vi ili neko u Vašem domaćinstvu niste jeli ceo dan zbog nedostatka novca ili drugih resursa?	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	

VODA		WS
WS1. Koji je glavni izvor pijaće vode za članove Vašeg domaćinstva? *Ako je nejasno, pokušajte da utvrdite mesto sa koga članovi domaćinstva najčešće uzimaju vodu za piće.*	**TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)** TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI.....11 TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU...12 TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE .....13 JAVNA ČESMA .....14 BUŠENI BUNAR.....21 **ISKOPANI BUNAR** POKRIVENI BUNAR.....31 NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR.....32 **VODA SA IZVORA** ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR .....41 NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR .....42 SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE.....51 **VODA KOJA SE DOSTAVLJA** KAMION/CISTERNA .....61 POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK, BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL, IRIGACIONI KANAL).....81 **PAKOVANA VODA** FLAŠIRANA VODA .....91 VELIKA BOCA/DOPUNA ZA APARAT ZA VODU .....93 DRUGO (*navesti*)_____ 96	11 ⇨*WS7* 12 ⇨*WS7* 13 ⇨*WS4* 14 ⇨*WS4* 21 ⇨*WS3* 31 ⇨*WS3* 32 ⇨*WS3* 41 ⇨*WS3* 42 ⇨*WS3* 51 ⇨*WS3* 61 ⇨*WS4* 81 ⇨*WS3* 96 ⇨*WS3*
WS2. Koji je glavni izvor vode koji se u Vašem domaćinstvu koristi u druge svrhe, kao što su kuvanje i pranje ruku? *Ako je nejasno, pokušajte da utvrdite mesto sa koga članovi domaćinstva najčešće uzimaju vodu za druge namene.*	**TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)** TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI.....11 TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU...12 TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE .....13 JAVNA ČESMA .....14 BUŠENI BUNAR.....21 **ISKOPANI BUNAR** POKRIVENI BUNAR.....31 NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR.....32 **VODA SA IZVORA** ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR .....41 NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR .....42 SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE.....51 **VODA KOJA SE DOSTAVLJA** KAMION/CISTERNA .....61 POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK, BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL, IRIGACIONI KANAL).....81 DRUGO (*navesti*)_____ 96	11 ⇨*WS7* 12 ⇨*WS7* 13 ⇨*WS4* 14 ⇨*WS4* 61 ⇨*WS4*

WS3. Gde se nalazi taj izvor?	U SVOM STANU/KUĆI..... 1 U SOPSTVENOM DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU..... 2 NEGDE DRUGDE..... 3	1 ⇨*WS7* 2 ⇨*WS7*
WS4. Koliko je članovima Vašeg domaćinstva potrebno vremena da se ode do tog mesta sa vodom, uzme voda i da se vrati nazad?	ČLANOVI DOMAĆINSTVA NE DONOSE VODU.....000 BROJ MINUTA .....__ __ __ NZ.....998	000 ⇨*WS7*
WS5. Ko obično ide na taj izvor po vodu za Vaše domaćinstvo? *Upišite ime i redni broj tog lica iz SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.*	IME_____ REDNI BROJ .....__ __	
WS6. Od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***), koliko puta je ta osoba išla po vodu?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ __ NZ.....98	
WS7. Da li se u poslednjih mesec dana dešavalo da Vaše domaćinstvo nije imalo dovoljnu količinu vode za piće?	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNOM..... 1 NE, UVEK JE BILO DOVOLJNO ..... 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇨*WS9* 8 ⇨*WS9*
WS8. Poslednji put kada se to desilo, koji je bio glavni razlog zbog koga niste imali dovoljnu količinu vode kada Vam je bila potrebna?	IZVOR VODE NIJE BIO U FUNKCIJI ..... 1 IZVOR NIJE DOSTUPAN..... 4 VODA NIJE BILA DOSTUPNA ..... 2 VODA JE PRESKUPA ..... 3 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6 NZ..... 8	
WS9. Da li Vi ili bilo koji drugi član ovog domaćinstva preduzimate nešto kako biste vodu učinili bezbednijom za piće?	DA ..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	2 ⇨*Kraj* 8 ⇨*Kraj*
WS10. Šta obično radite kako biste vodu učinili bezbednijom za piće? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još nešto? *Obeležiti sve navedeno.*	PROKUVAVANJE .....A DODAVANJE IZBELJIVAČA/HLORA.....B PROCEĐIVANJE KROZ TKANINU.....C UPOTREBA FILTERA ZA VODU (KERAMIČKI, PEŠČANI, KOMPOZITNI, ITD.) .....D SOLARNA DEZINFEKCIJA .....E OSTAVLJANJE DA ODSTOJI I SLEGNE SE ..... F DRUGO (*navesti*) _____X NZ.....Z	

SANITACIJA		**WS**
WS11. Koju vrstu WC/toaleta obično koriste članovi Vašeg domaćinstva? *Ako je 'vodokotlić' ili 'ispiranje vodom', postavite dodatno pitanje:* Gde otiče? *Ako je neophodno, tražite dozvolu da vidite sanitarne prostorije.*	**VODOKOTLIĆ/ISPIRANJE VODOM** OTIČE U KANALIZACIONE CEVI.....11 U SEPTIČKU JAMU .....12 U JAMU POLJSKOG WC .....13 OTIČE NA OTVORENU POVRŠINU .....14 OTIČE, NE ZNA KUDA.....18 **POLJSKI WC** VENTILISANI POKRIVENI POLJSKI WC .....21 POKRIVENI POLJSKI WC SA JEDNOM RUPOM.....22 POKRIVENI POLJSKI WC SA DVE RUPE.....24 NEPOKRIVENI POLJSKI WC.....23 EKOLOŠKI (SUVI) TOALET.....31 SANITACIJA POMOĆU KONTEJNERA .....32 KANTA .....41 VISEĆI TOALET.....51 NEMA WC TOALET/ŽBUNJE/POLJE .....95 DRUGO (*navesti*)_____ 96	11 ⇨*WS14* 14 ⇨*WS14* 18 ⇨*WS11D* 21 ⇨*WS11D* 22 ⇨*WS11D* 24 ⇨*WS11D* 23 ⇨*WS11D* 31 ⇨*WS11D* 32 ⇨*WS11D* 41 ⇨*WS14* 51 ⇨*WS14* 95 ⇨*Kraj* 96 ⇨*WS14*
WS11B. Da li Vaš (***odgovor iz WS11***) ima odvodnu cev za tečni otpad? *Ako dolazi do infiltracije u zemlju iz osnove ili sa strana rezervoara ili jame, izaberite „Ne".* *Ako rezervoar ili jama koji sadrže otpad imaju cev koja odvodi tečni otpad, izaberite „Da".*	DA .....1 NE.....2 NZ.....8	 2 ⇨*WS11D* 8 ⇨*WS11D*
WS11C. Gde ova cev odlazi?	DO DRENAŽNOG POLJA/DRENAŽNE JAME.....11 DO KANALIZACIJE/ZATVORENOG ODVODA KOJI VODI DO POSTROJENJA ZA PRERADU OTPADNIH VODA (PPOV) .....21 DO VODOTOKA (KOJI NIJE POVEZAN SA PPOV) .....22 NE ZNA GDE ODLAZI.....23 DO OTVORENOG ODVODA .....31 DO VODOTOKA/POVRŠINSKE VODE .....32 DRUGO (*navesti*)_____ 96 NZ.....98	

WS11D. U poslednjih godinu dana, da li je sadržaj iz Vašeg (***odgovor iz WS11***) dospeo na površinu i okolinu zbog nekog od sledećih događaja?		DA	NE	NZ	
[A] Prelivanje?	PRELIVANJE	1	2	8	
[B] Poplava?	POPLAVA.....	1	2	8	
[C] Rušenje septičke jame?	RUŠENJE SEPTIČKE JAME.....	1	2	8	
[D] Drugi događaj koji je doveo do izlivanja sadržaja na površinu i okolinu?	DRUGI DOGAĐAJ.....	1	2 ⇩ *WS12*	8 ⇩ *WS12*	
[D1] *Navedite koji je to drugi događaj*	(*navesti*) _____				
WS12. Da li je Vaš (***odgovor iz WS11***) ikada pražnjen?	DA, PRAŽNJEN JE.....1 NE, NIKADA NIJE PRAŽNJEN .....4 NE, NIJE PRAŽNJEN, VEĆ JE PREKRIVEN I OSTAVLJEN NETAKNUT KADA SE NAPUNIO .....5 NZ.....8				4⇨*WS14* 5⇨*WS14* 8⇨*WS14*
WS13. Poslednji put kada je pražnjen, gde je sadržaj uklonjen?	VAN LOKACIJE (U POSTROJENJU ZA TRETMAN/NEPOZNATO).....1 U VODI, NA OTVORENOM, NJIVI ILI NEGDE DRUGDE.....2 U POKRIVENOJ JAMI KOD ILI BLIZU DOMAĆINSTVA (NA LICU MESTA) .....3 U POKRIVENOJ JAMI/ROVU NA DRUGOJ LOKACIJI) .....4 ODLOŽEN U NEPOKRIVENOJ JAMI.....5 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6 NZ.....8				
WS14. Gde se nalazi taj WC/toalet?	U SVOM STANU/KUĆI.....1 U SOPSTVENOM DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU .....2 NEGDE DRUGDE 3				
WS15. Da li delite WC/toalet sa drugim osobama koje nisu članovi Vašeg domaćinstva?	DA .....1 NE.....2				2⇨*Kraj*
WS16. Da li delite WC/toalet samo sa članovima drugih domaćinstava koje poznajete ili je to WC/toalet za javnu upotrebu?	DELI SA POZNATIM DOMAĆINSTVIMA (NIJE JAVNI).....1 WC/TOALET ZA JAVNU UPOTREBU.....2				2⇨*Kraj*
WS17. Koliko ukupno domaćinstava koristi taj WC/toalet, uključujući i Vaše domaćinstvo?	BROJ DOMAĆINSTAVA (AKO IH JE MANJE OD 10)..... 0 __ 10 ILI VIŠE DOMAĆINSTAVA .....10 NZ.....98				

HIGIJENA		**HW**
HW1. Želeli bismo da saznamo gde članovi ovog domaćinstva peru ruke. Možete li mi, molim Vas, pokazati gde članovi Vašeg domaćinstva najčešće peru ruke? *Ako ispitanik navede da ne postoji određeno mesto za pranje ruku, postaviti dodatno pitanje:* Šta članovi Vašeg domaćinstva najčešće koriste za pranje ruku? *Zabeležiti odgovor i zapažanje.*	**VIĐENO** STALNI OBJEKAT (SUDOPERA/SLAVINA) U SVOM STANU/KUĆI.....1 U SOPSTVENOM DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU.....2 MOBILNI OBJEKAT (KANTA/BOKAL/ČAJNIK).....3 **NIJE VIĐENO** NEMA ODREĐENOG MESTA U SVOM STANU/KUĆI/DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU .....4 NIJE DATA SAGLASNOST DA SE POGLEDA ....5 DRUGI RAZLOG (*navesti*) _____6	 4 ⇨*HW4A* 5 ⇨*HW4A* 6 ⇨*HW4A*
HW2. *Proverite da li ima vode na mestu za pranje ruku.* *Proverite prisustvo vode tako što ćete pregledati slavinu/pumpu, lavabo, kantu, posudu za vodu ili slične predmete.*	VODA JE DOSTUPNA .....1 VODA NIJE DOSTUPNA 2	
HW3. *Proverite da li ima sapuna, deterdženta, ili pepela/peska na mestu za pranje ruku.* *Zabeležite sve što ste zapazili.*	ČVRSTI ILI TEČNI SAPUN .....A DETERDŽENT (U PRAHU/TEČNI/U TUBI) .....B PEPEO.....C PESAK .....D NIŠTA OD NAVEDENOG.....Y	
HW4A. Da li imate kadu ili tuš kabinu u (Vašem stanu/Vašoj kući), u dvorištu ili na placu?	DA, U STANU/KUĆI .....1 DA, U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU.....2 NE, ALI IMAMO NEGDE DRUGDE .....3 NE, NEMA 4	 4 ⇨*Kraj*
HW5A. Da li u kadi/tuš kabini imate vodu? *Ako postoji tekuća voda iz slavine ili voda uskladištena u rezervoaru, kanti, bokalu itd., obeležite „Da“.*	DA .....1 NE.....2	

HH13. *Upišite vreme.*	SAT I MINUTI ..... __ __ : __ __	
HH15. *Jezik na kome je obavljeno anketiranje.*	SRPSKI ..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 6	
HH16. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI ..... 02 ALBANSKI ..... 03 BOSANSKI ..... 04 MAĐARSKI ..... 05 ROMSKI ..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 96	
HH17. *Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?*	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK ..... 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA ..... 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
HH18. *Proverite HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA i unesite ukupan broj dece starosti 5-17 godina:*	NEMA DECE ..... 0 1 DETE ..... 1 2 ILI VIŠE DECE (BROJ) ..... __	0 ⇨*HH29* 1 ⇨*HH27*

HH19. *Upišite svako dete starosti 5–17 godina redom kojim su upisani u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.*

Nemojte upisivati druge članove domaćinstva koji nisu u starosnoj grupi 5–17 godina. Unesite redni broj, ime, pol i starost svakog deteta.

HH20. *Redosled*	**HH21**. *Redni broj iz HL1*	**HH22**. *Ime iz HL2*	**HH23**. *Pol iz HL4*	**HH24**. *Starost iz HL6*
REDOSLED	REDNI BROJ	IME	M Ž	STAROST
1	__ __		1 2	___ ___
2	__ __		1 2	___ ___
3	__ __		1 2	___ ___
4	__ __		1 2	___ ___
5	__ __		1 2	___ ___
6	__ __		1 2	___ ___
7	__ __		1 2	___ ___
8	__ __		1 2	___ ___

HH25. *Proverite poslednju cifru rednog broja domaćinstva (HH2) iz INFORMACIONOG PANELA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO. To je broj reda na koji treba da pređete u tabeli ispod.*

Proverite ukupan broj dece starosti 5-17 godina u HH18. To je broj kolone na koju treba da pređete u tabeli ispod.

Pronađite polje u kojem se red i kolona ukrštaju i obeležite broj u tom polju. To je redosled (HH20) izabranog deteta.

POSLEDNJA CIFRA REDNOG BROJA DOMAĆINSTVA (IZ HH2)	UKUPAN BROJ DECE KOJA ISPUNJAVAJU USLOVE U DOMAĆINSTVU (IZ HH18)						
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8+
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

HH26. *Upišite redosled (HH20), redni broj (HH21), ime (HH22) i starost (HH24) za izabrano dete.*

HH27. *(Kada je HH18=1 ili kada ima samo jedno dete starosti 5-17 godina u domaćinstvu): Kao redosled unesite '1' i unesite redni broj (HL1), ime (HL2) i starost (HL6) tog deteta iz SPISKA ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA.*

REDOSLED ..... __

REDNI BROJ..... __ __

IME _____

STAROST..... __ __

HH28. *Pripremite UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA da ga popunite sa majkom/starateljem ovog deteta.*

HH29. *Proverite HL8 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neka žena starosti 15-49 godina?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA ŽENA STAROSTI 15-49 ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*
HH30. *Pripremite poseban UPITNIK ZA ŽENU OD 15 DO 49 GODINA za svaku ženu starosti 15-49 godina.*		
HH31. *Proverite HL6 i HL8 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neka devojčica starosti 15-17 godina?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA DEVOJČICA STAROSTI 15-17 ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*
HH32. *Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li je potrebna saglasnost za anketiranje bar jedne devojčice starosti 15-17 godina?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA DEVOJČICA STAROSTI 15-17 SA HL20≠90..... 1 NE, HL20=90 ZA SVE DEVOJČICE STAROSTI 15-17 2	2 ⇨ *HH34*

HH33. Deo ovog istraživanja je i anketiranje žena starosti 15-49 godina. Svaku osobu koju anketiramo pitamo za saglasnost. Anketu obavlja anketar ženskog pola (anketarka).

Za devojčice starosti 15-17 godina, takođe, moramo dobiti saglasnost odrasle osobe da bismo je anketirali. Kao što je ranije pomenuto, sve informacije koje smo prikupili ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne.

Možemo li anketirati (***ime ženskog člana starosti 15-17 godina***) kasnije?

☐ *'Da' za sve devojčice starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ nastaviti sa HH34.*

☐ *'Ne' za bar jednu devojčicu starosti 15-17 godina i 'Da' za bar jednu devojčicu starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ obeležite '06' u WM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH34.*

☐ *'Ne' za sve devojčice starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ obeležite '06' u WM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na svim individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH34.*

HH34. *Proverite HH8 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za Upitnik za muškarca?*	DA, HH8=1 ..... 1 NE, HH8=2 ..... 2 NE, NE POPUNJAVA SE OVAJ UPITNIK U ISTRAŽIVANJU (NEMA PITANJA HH8) 3	2 ⇨ *HH38A* 3 ⇨ *HH38A*
HH35. *Proverite HL9 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neki muškarac starosti 15-24 godine?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN MUŠKARAC STAROSTI 15-24 GODINA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH36. *Pripremite posebne UPITNIKE ZA MUŠKARCA OD 15 DO 24 GODINE za svakog muškarca starosti 15-24 godina.*		
HH37. *Proverite HL6 i HL9 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima dečaka starosti 15-17 godina?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN DEČAK STAROSTI 15-17 GODINA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38. *Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li je potrebna saglasnost za anketiranje najmanje jednog dečaka starosti 15-17 godina?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN DEČAK STAROSTI 15-17 GODINA ŽIVI SA RODITELJIMA/STARATELJIMA (HL20≠90). 1 NE, SVI DEČACI STAROSTI 15-17 GODINA ŽIVE SAMOSTALNO (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨ *HH39* 2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38A. *Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li je dečak starosti 15-17 godina evidentiran kao staratelj deteta u domaćinstvu?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH40*
HH38B. *Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li je potrebna saglasnost za anketiranje najmanje jednog dečaka starosti 15–17 godina koji je evidentiran kao staratelj?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDAN DEČAK STAROSTI 15-17 GODINA KOJI JE EVIDENTIRAN KAO STARATELJ ŽIVI SA RODITELJIMA/STARATELJIMA (HL20≠90). 1 NE, SVI DEČACI STAROSTI 15-17 GODINA KOJI SU EVIDENTIRANI KAO STARATELJI ŽIVE SAMOSTALNO (HL20=90) 2	1 ⇨ *HH39A* 2 ⇨ *HH40*

HH39. Deo ovog istraživanja je i anketiranje muškaraca starosti 15-24 godina. Svaku osobu koju anketiramo pitamo za saglasnost.

Za dečake starosti 15-17 godina, takođe, moramo dobiti saglasnost odrasle osobe da bismo je anketirali. Kao što je ranije pomenuto, sve informacije koje smo prikupili ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne.

Možemo li anketirati (***ime muškog člana starosti 15-17 godina***) kasnije?

☐ *'Da' za sve dečake starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ nastaviti sa HH40.*

☐ *'Ne' za bar jednog dečaka starosti 15-17 godina i 'Da' za bar jednog dečaka starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ obeležite '06' u MWM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.*

☐ *'Ne' za sve dečake starosti 15-17 godina⇨ obeležite'06' u MWM17 (takođe i u UF17 i FS17, ako je primenljivo) na svim individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.*

HH39A. Deo ovog istraživanja je i anketiranje muškaraca o deci koja su pod njihovim starateljstvom. Svaku osobu koju anketiramo pitamo za saglasnost.

Za dečake starosti 15-17 godina, takođe, moramo dobiti saglasnost odrasle osobe da bismo je anketirali. Kao što je ranije pomenuto, sve informacije koje smo prikupili ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne.

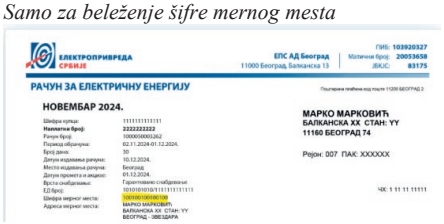
Možemo li anketirati (***ime muškog staratelja starosti 15-17 godina***) kasnije?

☐ *'Da' za sve muške staratelje starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ nastaviti sa HH40.*

☐ *'Ne' za bar jednog muškog staratelja starosti 15-17 godina i 'Da' za bar jednog muškog staratelja starosti 15-17 godina ⇨ obeležite '06' u UF17 i/ili u FS17, ako je primenljivo) na individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.*

☐ *Ne' za sve muške staratelje starosti 15-17 godina⇨ obeležite'06' u UF17 i/ili FS17, ako je primenljivo) na svim individualnim upitnicima za one za koje nije pribavljena saglasnost odraslih. Zatim nastavite sa HH40.*

HH40. *Proverite HL10 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA: Da li u domaćinstvu ima neko dete starosti 0-4 godine?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNO ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH42*
HH41. *Pripremite posebne UPITNIKE ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA za svako dete starosti 0-4 godine.*		
HH42. *Proverite HH9 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE?*	DA, HH9=1 ..... 1 NE, HH9=2 2	2 ⇨ *HH44A1*
HH43. *Pripremite poseban UPITNIK ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE u ovom domaćinstvu.*		
HH44. Kao deo istraživanja, takođe ispitujemo kvalitet pijaće vode. Želeli bismo da sprovedemo jednostavan test Vaše pijaće vode. Kolega će doći i prikupiti uzorke vode. Da li možemo da obavimo takav test? *Ako ispitanik zatraži rezultate, objasnite da rezultati neće biti dostupni pojedinačnim domaćinstvima, već će biti dostavljeni lokalnim vlastima.*	DA, SAGLASNOST JE DOBIJENA ..... 1 NE, SAGLASNOST NIJE DOBIJENA 2	2 ⇨ *Obeležite '02' u WQ31 u UPITNIKU ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE*
HH44A1. *Proverite HC8. Domaćinstvo ima električnu energiju?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨ *HH44A*

HH44A2. *Proverite EU24. Domaćinstvo ima troškove za električnu energiju?*	DA.....1 NE.....2	2⇨*HH44A*
HH44A3. *Proverite HC14. Stan ili kuća je u vlasništvu nekoga člana domaćinstva?*	DA, HC14=1.....1 NE, HC14≠1.....2	2⇨*HH44A*
HH44A4. Deo ovog istraživanja je i prikupljanje podataka o potrošnji električne energije za domaćinstvo, direktno od kompanije za distribuciju električne energije kao, i povezivanje podataka prikupljenih tokom poslednjeg Popisa stanovništva. To će smanjiti broj pitanja koja treba da Vam postavimo i pomoći će nam da bolje razumemo energetske potrebe domaćinstava. Da bismo koristili podatke o Vašoj stambenoj jedinici i podatke o potrošnji električne energije, potrebno je da dobijemo Vašu saglasnost. Nikakve druge informacije neće biti prikupljene. Ovde imam formular za saglasnost i zamolila bih Vas da ga potpišete ukoliko se slažete. Prikupljene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne.	DA, SAGLASNOST DATA.....1 NE, SAGLASNOST NIJE DATA (*Navesti razloge odbijanja*): _____2	2⇨*HH44A*
HH44A5. Da bismo prikupili podatke o potrošnji električne energije, potrebno je da zabeležimo šifru Vašeg mernog mesta. Možete li mi, molim Vas, pokazati račun za struju za (ovaj stan/ovu kuću) iz ove godine? Biće mi potreban samo da zabeležim šifru mernog mesta. *Ukoliko je račun pokazan, zamoliti ispitanika da potpiše obrazac saglasnosti.* *Samo za beleženje šifre mernog mesta*  ЕЛЕКТРОПРИВРЕДА СРБИЈЕ ЕПС АД Београд 11000 Београд, Балканска 13 ПИБ: 103920327 Матични број: 20053658 ЈБКЈС: 83175 РАЧУН ЗА ЕЛЕКТРИЧНУ ЕНЕРГИЈУ НОВЕМБАР 2024. МАРКО МАРКОВИЋ БАЛКАНСКА XX СТАН: YY 11160 БЕОГРАД 74 Рејон: 007 ПАК: XXXXXX	ŠIFRA MERNOG MESTA ..... __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ NEMA RAČUNA ZA 2025. / ODSKORO USELJEN.....999999967	
HH44A. *Proverite HC7[A] i HC12: Da li ovo domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju ili da li neko od članova domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?*	DA, HC7[A]=1 ILI HC12=1.....1 NE, HC7[A]=2 I HC12=2.....2	2⇨*HH44C*
HH44B. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi telefonsko istraživanje o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas pozvati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Vaš broj telefona i sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih telefonskih intervjua neće biti dostupni nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA.....1 NE.....2	1⇨*HH44E* 2⇨*HH46*

HH44C. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi naknadno istraživanje o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas kontaktirati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih intervjua neće biti dostupne nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA.....1 NE 2	 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44D. Rekli ste mi da u Vašem domaćinstvu nema telefona. Samo da potvrdim, da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA.....1 NE 2	1 ⇨*HH44F* 2 ⇨*HH46*
HH44E. Da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA..... 1 NE 2	 2 ⇨*HH46*

HH44F. Možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Molimo Vas, recite mi koji broj telefona treba pozvati.

	[P1] GLAVNI BROJ	[P2] DRUGI BROJ	[P3] TREĆI BROJ
HH44G. *Upišite broj telefona.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
HH44H. Samo da potvrdim, broj telefona je (***broj naveden u HH44G***)? *Ako nije, vratite se na HH44G i ispravite broj.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇨ *HH44G*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇨ *HH44G*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇨ *HH44G*
HH44I. Zapamtite, možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Da li imate još neki lični ili zajednički broj telefona na kojem Vas možemo kontaktirati?	DA ..... 1 ⇨ *[P2]* NE ..... 2 ⇨ *HH46*	DA ..... 1 ⇨ *[P3]* NE ..... 2 ⇨ *HH46*	DA ..... 1 ⇨ *[P4]* NE ..... 2 ⇨ *HH46*
			Obeležiti ako je korišćen dodatni upitnik: ..... ☐

HH46. *Rezultat anketiranja domaćinstva:* *Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen“.*	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN ..... 01 NIJEDAN ČLAN DOMAĆINSTVA ILI LICE KOJE MOŽE DA DA INFORMACIJE NIJE KOD KUĆE U VREME POSETE ..... 02 CELO DOMAĆINSTVO JE ODSUTNO DUŽE VREME ..... 03 ODBILI ANKETIRANJE ..... 04 PRAZAN STAN ILI NA TOJ ADRESI NIJE STAMBENI PROSTOR ..... 05 UNIŠTEN STAN/KUĆA ..... 06 NIJE PRONAĐEN STAN/KUĆA ..... 07 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96

HH47. *Ime i redni broj lica koje je dalo odgovore na pitanja iz Upitnika za domaćinstvo:* IME _____ ___ ___	*Popunjava se nakon što je Upitnik za domaćinstvo popunjen:* UKUPAN BROJ		*Popunjava se nakon što su <u>svi</u> upitnici u ovom domaćinstvu popunjeni* BROJ POPUNJENIH UPITNIKA	
ČLANOVI DOMAĆINSTVA	**HH48**	__ __		
BROJ ŽENA STAROSTI 15 DO 49 GODINA	**HH49**	__ __	**HH53**	__ __
Ako je domaćinstvo izabrano za UPITNIK ZA MUŠKARCA: MUŠKARCI STAROSTI 15-24 GOD.	**HH50**	__ __	**HH54**	__ __
BROJ DECE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA	**HH51**	__ __	**HH55**	__ __
BROJ DECE STAROSTI 5-17 GODINA	**HH52**	__ __	**HH56**	NULA ..... 0 JEDNO ... 1

HH57. *Zahvalite ispitaniku na saradnji, a zatim nastavite sa popunjavanjem preostalih individualnih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu.*

Ako u domaćinstvu nema individualnog upitnika niti UPITNIKA ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE koji treba popuniti, zahvalite ispitaniku na saradnji i pređite na sledeće domaćinstvo koje Vam je dodelio supervizor.

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

MICS

UPITNIK ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE

Srbija MICS 2025

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE	WQ
WQ1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___	**WQ2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___
WQ3. *Ime i šifra merača:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WQ4**. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___
WQ5. *Dan / Mesec / Godina testiranja:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
WQ6. *Proverite HH10 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za testiranje kontrolnog uzorka?*	DA.....1 NE.....2

WQ7. *Ime ispitanika za UPITNIK ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE:* IME _____		
WQ8. *Proverite HH44. Da li je dobijena saglasnost za testiranje vode?*	DA, SAGLASNOST JE DOBIJENA ..... 1 NE, SAGLASNOST NIJE DOBIJENA 2	1 ⇨ *WQ10* 2 ⇨ *WQ31*

WQ31. *Rezultati UPITNIKA ZA TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE.* *Svaki odgovor koji nije "Upitnik je popunjen" potrebno je razmotriti sa supervizorom.*	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN .....01 SAGLASNOST NIJE DOBIJENA .....02 DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN.....04 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96

TESTIRANJE KVALITETA VODE		
WQ10. *Unesite vreme:*	SATI: ..... ___ ___ MINUTI: ..... ___ ___	
WQ17. Ako biste sada pili vodu, koji bi bio izvor Vaše pijaće vode?	**TEKUĆA VODA (VODOVOD)** TEKUĆA VODA U STANU/KUĆI .....11 TEKUĆA VODA U DVORIŠTU/NA PLACU ....12 TEKUĆA VODA KOD KOMŠIJE.....13 JAVNA ČESMA.....14 BUŠENI BUNAR.....21 **ISKOPANI BUNAR** POKRIVENI BUNAR .....31 NEPOKRIVENI BUNAR.....32 **VODA SA IZVORA** ZAŠTIĆENI/UREĐEN IZVOR.....41 NEZAŠTIĆENI/NEUREĐENI IZVOR.....42 SAKUPLJANJE KIŠNICE .....51 **VODA KOJA SE DOSTAVLJA** KAMION/CISTERNA.....61 POVRŠINSKA VODA (REKA, POTOK, BRANA, JEZERO, BARA, KANAL, IRIGACIONI KANAL) .....81 **PAKOVANA VODA** FLAŠIRANA VODA.....91 VELIKA BOCA / DOPUNA ZA APARAT ZA VODU.....93 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____96	
WQ18. Možete li mi, molim Vas, pokazati ili reći gde se nalazi taj izvor pijaće vode?	DA, POKAZANO ILI REČENO.....1 NE, NIJE POKAZANO ILI REČENO 2	2⇨*WQ20*
WQ19. *Zabeležite da li je uzet uzorak vode sa izvora.* *Za testiranje na E. coli, značite uzorak oznakom **S-XXX-YY**, pri čemu **XXX** predstavlja redni broj popisnog kruga (WQ1), a **YY** redni broj domaćinstva unutar popisnog kruga (WQ2).* *Za testiranje na arsen, označite uzorak oznakom **AS-XXX-YY**, pri čemu **XXX** predstavlja redni broj popisnog kruga (WQ1), a **YY** redni broj domaćinstva unutar popisnog kruga (WQ2).*	UZET UZORAK VODE SA IZVORA..... 1 **NIJE UZET UZORAK VODE SA IZVORA** VODA NIJE DOSTUPNA NA IZVORU .....2 IZVOR JE PREDALEKO.....3 ONEMOGUĆEN PRISTUP IZVORU .....4 NIJE DATA SAGLASNOST ZA UZIMANJE UZORKA.....5	
WQ20. *Proverite WQ6: Da li je domaćinstvo izabrano za testiranje kontrolnog uzorka?*	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2⇨*WQ22*

WQ21. *Izvadite uzorak sterilne/mineralne vode koji ste dobili od Vašeg supervizora.* *Označite uzorak oznakom **B-XXX-YY**, pri čemu **XXX** predstavlja redni broj popisnog kruga (WQ1), a **YY** redni broj domaćinstva unutar popisnog kruga (WQ2).* *Zabeležite da li je uzorak dostupan.*	KONTROLNI UZORAK DOSTUPAN ..... 1 KONTROLNI UZORAK NIJE DOSTUPAN (*obrazložiti*) _____ 2	
WQ22. *Izvršite test u roku od 30 minuta od uzimanja uzorka. Zabeležite rezultate nakon 24-36 sati inkubacije*		
WQ22A. *Izvršite test na arsen i zabeležite rezultat.* *Ako je PPB više od 500, zabeležite '995'.*	ARSEN U PPB .....___ ___ ___ PPB JE VIŠE OD 500.....995	
WQ23. *Unesite vreme.*	SATI I MINUTI.....__ __ : __ __	

REZULTATI TESTIRANJA KVALITETA VODE		
Nakon 24-36 sati inkubacije, rezultati testova kvaliteta vode treba da budu zabeleženi.		
WQ24. *Dan / Mesec / Godina unosa rezultata testiranja na E. coli:*	___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	
WQ25. *Unesite vreme:*	SATI I MINUTI.....___ ___ : ___ ___	
WQ26A. *Proverite WQ19: Da li je uzet uzorak vode sa izvora?*	DA, WQ19=1.....1 NE, WQ19=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*WQ28*
WQ27. *Testiranje vode sa izvora (100ml)*: *Zabeležite broj kolonija sa tri cifre.* *Ako je 101 ili više kolonija zabeleženo, unesite '101'* *Ako nije moguće očitati rezultate, unesite '991'* *Ako su rezultati izgubljeni, unesite '992'*	BROJ PLAVIH KOLONIJA .....___ ___ ___	
WQ28. *Proverite WQ21: Da li je kontrolni uzorak dostupan?*	DA, WQ21=1.....1 NE, WQ21=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*WQ31*
WQ29. *Testiranje kontrolnog uzorka vode (100ml)*:	BROJ PLAVIH KOLONIJA .....___ ___ ___	⇨*WQ31*

ZAPAŽANJA MERAČA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

MICS

UPITNIK ZA ŽENU OD 15 DO 49 GODINA
Srbija MICS 2025

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA ŽENU	**WM**
WM1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___	**WM2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___
WM3. *Ime i redni broj žene:* IME _____ ___ ___	**WM4**. *Ime i šifra supervizora:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___
WM5. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___	**WM6**. *Dan / mesec / godina anketiranja:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

Proveriti starost žene u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Ako je žena starosti 15-17, proverite u HH33 da li je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za sprovođenje ankete ili saglasnost nije potrebna (HL20=90). Ukoliko je saglasnost potrebna i nije dobijena anketa ne sme da započne i treba obeležiti '06' u WM17.	**WM7**. *Unesite vreme anketiranja:* SATI : MINUTI __ __ : __ __

WM8. *Proveriti popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovu ispitanicu za drugi upitnik?*	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRANA ..... 1 NE, PRVA ANKETA 2	1 ⇨*WM9B* 2 ⇨*WM9A*

WM9A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (***Vaše ime***). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i drugim temama. Takođe, anketiramo majke o njihovoj deci. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe žena. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacije o Vama neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ukoliko se zbog nekog pitanja osećate neprijatno i ne želite da odgovorite, molim Vas da mi to kažete i možemo da preskočimo pitanje. Takođe, ako želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa ove kartice kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?	**WM9B**. Sada želim još malo da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i još nekim temama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Ponavljam, učestvovanje u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe žena. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacija o Vama neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ponavljam, ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa kartice koju sam Vam prethodno pokazala, kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?
DA .....1 NE / NIJE PITANA.....2	1 ⇨*Modul: PODACI O ŽENI* 2 ⇨*WM17*

PODACI O ŽENI		WB
WB1. *Proverite redni broj žene (WM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA ŽENU i odgovor u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za Upitnik za domaćinstvo?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
WB3. Kog meseca i koje godine ste rođeni?	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC ..... __ __ NZ MESEC ..... 98 GODINA ..... __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU 9998	
WB4. Koliko imate godina? *Pokušajte utvrditi:* Koliko ste godina napunili na svom poslednjem rođendanu? *Ukoliko su odgovori na pitanja WB3 i WB4 nedosledni, ponovo pitajte i ispravite. Godine moraju biti navedene.*	GODINE (PUNE GODINE) ..... __ __	

ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE		IN
IN1. Da li imate neko zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
IN2. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja imate? *Unesite sve što ispitanica navede.*	OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE ... F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE ..... D DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X	

UPOTREBA INFORMACIONO-KOMUNIKACIONIH TEHNOLOGIJA		IC
IC1. Da li posedujete mobilni telefon?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
IC2. Da li posedujete pametni telefon?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	

FERTILITET		CM
CM1. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svim porođajima koje ste imali tokom života. Da li ste se ikada porađali? *Ovaj modul, pitanja od CM1 do CM18, treba da uključi samo decu koja su rođena živa. Mrtvorođena deca ne treba da budu obuhvaćena u odgovorima na ova pitanja.*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM2. Da li imate sinove ili kćeri koje ste rodili i koji sada žive sa Vama?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM5*
CM3. Koliko sinova živi sa Vama? *Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.*	SINOVI KOD KUĆE ..... __ __	
CM4. Koliko kćerki živi sa Vama? *Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.*	KĆERKE KOD KUĆE ..... __ __	
CM5. Da li imate sinove ili kćeri koje ste rodili koji su živi, ali ne žive sa Vama?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM8*
CM6. Koliko sinova je živo ali ne živi sa Vama? *Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.*	SINOVI ŽIVE NEGDE DRUGO ..... __ __	
CM7. Koliko kćerki je živo ali ne živi sa Vama? *Ukoliko ih nema, unesite'00'.*	KĆERKE ŽIVE NEGDE DRUGO ..... __ __	
CM8. Da li ste ikada rodili dečaka ili devojčicu koji su rođeni živi, ali su kasnije umrli? *Ako „Ne" dodatno pitajte:* Mislim, bilo koja beba koja je plakala, napravila bilo kakav pokret, zvuk ili napor da diše ili je pokazala neke druge znake života, čak i u veoma kratkom vremenu?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM11*
CM9. Koliko dečaka je umrlo? *Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.*	BROJ UMRLIH DEČAKA ..... __ __	
CM10. Koliko devojčica je umrlo? *Ukoliko ih nema, unesite '00'.*	BROJ UMRLIH DEVOJČICA ..... __ __	
CM11. *Suma odgovora na CM3, CM4, CM6, CM7, CM9 i CM10.*	ZBIR ..... __ __	
CM12. Da bih se uverila da sam u pravu, ukupno ste imali (***ukupan broj u CM11***) porođaja tokom života. Da li je ovo tačno?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*CM14*
CM13. *Proverite odgovore na CM1-CM10 i izvršite ispravke ako je neophodno dok se u CM12 ne odgovori „Da".*		

CM14. *Proverite CM11. Koliko živorođene dece?*	NEMA ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=00 ..... 0 JEDNO ŽIVOROĐENO DETE, CM11=01 ..... 1 DVOJE ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=02 ILI VIŠE 2	0 ⇨*CM19* 1 ⇨*CM15A* 2 ⇨*CM15B*
CM15A. Kog meseca i godine je rođeno Vaše dete? **CM15B**. Kog meseca i godine je bio poslednji od Vaša/Vaših (***ukupan broj u CM11***) porođaja? *Mesec i godina se moraju uneti.*	DATUM POSLEDNJEG POROĐAJA MESEC ..... __ __ GODINA ..... __ __ __ __	
CM16A. *Proverite CM11. Koliko živorođenih?*	JEDNO ŽIVOROĐENO DETE, CM11=01 ..... 1 DVOJE ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE, CM11=02 ILI VIŠE 2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16B. Kog meseca i godine je rođeno Vaše prvo dete?	DATUM PRVOG POROĐAJA MESEC ..... __ __ NZ MESEC ..... 98 GODINA ..... __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU 9998	
CM16C. *Proverite CM16B. Da li je godina rođenja uneta?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*CM17*
CM16D. Pre koliko godina ste se prvi put porodili? *Dodatno pitajte:* Koliko godina ima ili bi imalo Vaše dete danas? Koliko ste imali godina kada ste rodili dete? *Ako koristite drugu proveru, ne zaboravite da koristite starosnu dob ispitanice prilikom punih godina od prvog rođenja.*	PUNE GODINE OD PRVOG POROĐAJA ..... __ __	
CM17. *Proverite CM15A/B: Poslednji porođaj je bio u poslednje 2 godine, odnosno od (**mesec anketiranja**) (**godina anketiranja manje 2**)?* *Ako su mesec anketiranja i mesec rođenja isti, a godina rođenja (**godina anketiranja manje 2**), smatrajte to kao rođenje u poslednje dve godine.*	NEMA ŽIVOROĐENE DECE U POSLEDNJE 2 GODINE ..... 0 JEDNO ILI VIŠE ŽIVOROĐENE DECE U POSLEDNJE 2 GODINE 1	0 ⇨*CM19*
CM18. Molim Vas recite mi ime Vašeg najmlađeg deteta? *Ako je dete umrlo, obratite se sa posebnom pažnjom kada se pozivate na dete po imenu u sledećim pitanjima i modulima.*	IME NAJMLAĐEG DETETA _____	
CM18A. Da li je (***ime***) rođen/a kao blizanac/bliznakinja?	NE, JEDINAC/JEDINICA ..... 1 DA, BLIZANAC/BLIZNAKINJA 2	
CM18B. Da li je (***ime***) dečak ili devojčica?	DEČAK ..... 1 DEVOJČICA 2	

CM19. *Proverite prisustvo drugih. Pre nego što nastavite, uložite sve napore kako biste osigurali privatnost.* Ponekad žene imaju trudnoću koja se ne završava rođenjem živog deteta. To se može dogoditi u različitim trenucima tokom trudnoće i zbog različitih razloga. Na primer, ponekad žena može izgubiti dete, ponekad se dete ne rodi živo, a u nekim okolnostima postoji odluka da se prekine trudnoća. Ponovo ću Vas uveriti da su Vaši odgovori potpuno poverljivi i nikome neće biti saopšteni. Ako dođemo na bilo koje pitanje na koje ne želite da odgovarate, to mi recite i idemo na sledeće pitanje.	PRIVATNOST OSIGURANA, TEKST PROČITAN ..... 1 PRIVATNOST NIJE MOGUĆA, TEKST PROČITAN 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
CM20. *Proverite CM11: Broj živorođene dece?*	NEMA (CM11=00) ..... 0 JEDNO ILI VIŠE (CM11>00)..... 1	0 ⇨*CM21A* 1 ⇨*CM21B*
CM21A. Rekli ste mi da niste rađali. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam o trudnoćama koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta. Da li ste ikada imali takvu trudnoću? **CM21B**. Rekli ste mi da ste rodili (***broj dece u CM11***) dece. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam o trudnoćama koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta. Da li ste ikada imali takvu trudnoću? *Ovo pitanje se odnosi na svaku trudnoću koja se završila spontanim pobačajem, mrtvorođenjem ili abortusom.*	DA ..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
CM22. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta?	BROJ TRUDNOĆA KOJE SE NISU ZAVRŠILE ROĐENJEM ŽIVOG DETETA ..... __ __	
CM23. Da li ste ikada imali trudnoću koja se završila mrtvorođenjem? *Pročitajte:* Pod mrtvorođenjem mislim na rođenje koje se desilo nakon petog meseca trudnoće ali dete nije davalo nikakve znake života.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM25*
CM24. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile mrtvorođenjem?	BROJ MRTVOROĐENJA ..... ___ ___	
CM25. Da li ste ikada imali trudnoću koja se završila spontanim pobačajem? *Pročitajte:* Pod spontanim pobačajem mislim na prevremeni i nevoljan prekid trudnoće u toku prvih pet meseci trudnoće.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM27*
CM26. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile spontanim pobačajem?	BROJ SPONTANIH POBAČAJA ..... __ __	

CM27. Da li ste ikada imali trudnoću koja se završila abortusom? *Pročitajte:* Pod abortusom mislim na trudnoću koju ste odlučili ili morali da prekinete, iz bilo kog razloga.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*CM31*
CM28. Koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile abortusom?	BROJ ABORTUSA ..... __ __	
CM29. U poslednjih 5 godina, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja manje 5***), koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile abortusom?	NIJEDAN ..... 00 BROJ ABORTUSA ..... __ __	00 ⇨*CM31*
CM30. U poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja manje 1***), koliko trudnoća ste imali koje su se završile abortusom?	BROJ ABORTUSA ..... __ __	
CM31. *Zbir odgovora na CM24, CM26 i CM28.*	ZBIR ..... __ __	
CM32. Da bih se uverila da sam u pravu, ukupno ste tokom života imali (***ukupan broj u CM31***) trudnoća koje se nisu završile rođenjem živog deteta. Da li je ovo tačno?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
CM33. *Proverite odgovore u CM22, CM24, CM26 i CM28 i izvršite ispravke po potrebi i odgovorite u CM32 sa „Da“.*		

DA LI JE POSLEDNJI POROĐAJ BIO ŽELJEN		**DB**
DB1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje dve godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime* _____	DA, CM17=1 ..... 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
DB2. Kada ste zatrudneli sa (***ime***), da li ste u to vreme želeli da zatrudnite?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
DB3. *Proverite CM11: Broj rađanja:*	SAMO JEDNO RAĐANJE ..... 1 DVA ILI VIŠE 2	1 ⇨*DB4A* 2 ⇨*DB4B*
DB4A. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije ili niste želeli decu? **DB4B**. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije ili niste želeli više dece?	KASNIJE ..... 1 NE VIŠE / NIJEDNO 2	

PRENATALNA NEGA		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime* _____	DA, CM17=1 ..... 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN2. Da li je tokom trudnoće sa (***ime***) obavljen prenatalni pregled?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN3. Ko Vas je tada pregledao ili kontrolisao? *Dodatno pitajte:* Da li još neko? *Dodatno pitajte ko konkretno i unesite sve date odgovore.*	**ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK** LEKAR ..... A MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICA ..... B PATRONAŽNA SESTRA ..... C **DRUGO LICE** NARODNA BABICA ..... F DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X	
MN4. Koliko nedelja ili meseci ste bili u drugom stanju, trudni, kada je prvi put obavljen prenatalni pregled za ovu trudnoću? *Unesite odgovor ispitanika. Ukoliko je odgovor „9 meseci“ ili kasnije unesite 9.*	NEDELJA ..... **1** __ __ MESECI ..... **2** 0 __ NZ 998	
MN5. Koliko puta je obavljen prenatalni pregled tokom te trudnoće? *Pokušajte da utvrdite koliko puta je obavljen prenatalni pregled tokom te trudnoće. Ukoliko je dat raspon broja pregleda unesite manji broj.*	BROJ PUTA ..... __ __ NZ 98	
MN6. Kao deo Vaše prenatalne nege tokom ove trudnoće, da li je zdravstveni radnik uradio nešto od sledećeg:	DA NE	
[A] Izmerio krvni pritisak?	KRVNI PRITISAK 1 2	
[B] Uzet uzorak urina/mokraće?	UZORAK URINA 1 2	
[C] Uzet uzorak krvi?	UZORAK KRVI 1 2	
[D] Slušao otkucaje bebinog srca?	OTKUCAJI SRCA 1 2	
[E] Razgovarao sa Vama oko toga koju hranu ili koliko hrane treba da jedete?	ISHRANA 1 2	
[F] Razgovarao sa Vama o dojenju?	DOJENJE 1 2	
[G] Pitao Vas da li imate vaginalno krvarenje?	VAGINALNO KRVARENJE 1 2	
[H] Izmerena telesna težina?	TELESNA TEŽINA 1 2	

SPREMNOST ZA PORODAJ		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime* _____	DA, CM17=1 ..... 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN6A. Da li Vas je u toku te trudnoće patronažna sestra posetila kod kuće?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
MN6B. Da li ste tokom te trudnoće išli na pripreme za porođaj, tj. u školu za roditeljstvo i trudnoću pri zdravstvenoj ustanovi?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*MN6D*
MN6C. Da li ste tokom pohađanja ovog programa dobili informacije o sledećim temama: [A] Zdravlje žene u trudnoći? [B] Dojenju? [C] Nezi novorođenčeta? [D] Veštinama roditeljstva?	DA NE ZDRAVLJE ŽENE U TRUDNOĆI ..... 1 2 DOJENJU ..... 1 2 NEZI NOVOROĐENČETA ..... 1 2 VEŠTINAMA RODITELJSTVA 1 2	⇨*Kraj*
MN6D. Koji je glavni razlog zašto niste išli na pripreme za porođaj, tj. u školu za roditeljstvo i trudnoću pri zdravstvenoj ustanovi?	NISAM ZNALA DA POSTOJI ..... 1 NISAM IMALA POTREBU ..... 2 NISAM IMALA VREMENA ..... 3 NIJE POSTOJALO U MOM MESTU ..... 4 NE ZNA / NE SEĆA SE ..... 5 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6	

POROĐAJNA NEGA		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime* _____	DA, CM17=1 ..... 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN19. Ko je pomogao pri rođenju (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još neko? *Još jednom pitajte ko je pomogao i unesite sve date odgovore.* *Ako ispitanica kaže da joj niko nije pomogao, probajte da utvrdite da li je bilo koja odrasla osoba prisustvovala porođaju.*	**ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK** LEKAR ..... A MEDICINSKA SESTRA / BABICA ..... B **NEKO DRUGO LICE** NARODNA BABICA ..... F DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X NIKO ..... Y	
MN20. Gde ste se porodili sa (***ime***)? *Postavljajte dodatna pitanja da utvrdite mesto porođaja.* *Ukoliko ne možete da utvrdite da li je javni ili privatni sektor, unesite naziv ustanove, organizacije i sl, i nakon toga privremeno obeležite '76' dok ne saznate odgovarajuću kategoriju za odgovor.* _____ *(Naziv ustanove, organizacije i sl.)*	**KOD KUĆE** KOD VAŠE KUĆE ..... 11 U NEČIJOJ DRUGOJ KUĆI ..... 12 **JAVNI ZDRAVSTVENI SEKTOR** DRŽAVNA BOLNICA ..... 21 DRŽAVNA KLINIKA/DOM ZDRAVLJA ..... 22 DRŽAVNA AMBULANTA ..... 23 DRUGA JAVNA USTANOVA (*navesti*) _____ 26 **PRIVATNI MEDICINSKI SEKTOR** PRIVATNA BOLNICA ..... 31 PRIVATNA KLINIKA ..... 32 PRIVATNO PORODILIŠTE ..... 33 NEKA DRUGA PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA (*navesti*) _____ 36 NE ZNA DA LI JE JAVNA ILI PRIVATNA MEDICINSKA USTANOVA ..... 76 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	11 ⇨*Kraj* 12 ⇨*Kraj* 96 ⇨*Kraj*
MN21. Da li je (***ime***) rođen/a carskim rezom tj. da li su Vam sekli stomak da bi izvadili bebu?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN22. Kada je doneta odluka o carskom rezu? *Postavite dodatno pitanje ako je potrebno:* Da li je to bilo pre ili nakon što su počeli porođajni bolovi?	PRE POROĐAJNIH BOLOVA ..... 1 NAKON POROĐAJNIH BOLOVA 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN22A. Da li je odluka doneta na Vaš zahtev, ili na predlog lekara zbog Vašeg zdravstvenog stanja ili zdravstvenog stanja deteta?	NA ZAHTEV MAJKE ..... 1 NA PREDLOG LEKARA ..... 2 DRUGO (*navesti*) ..... 6 NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8	

TOPLOTNA NEGA		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime* _____	DA, CM17=1 ..... 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN23. Da li je (***ime***) odmah nakon rođenja stavljen/a direktno na golu kožu Vaših grudi? *Ako je potrebno pokažite fotografiju položaja kože na koži.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8	2 ⇨*MN25* 8 ⇨*MN25*
		
MN24. Pre nego što je beba stavljena na golu kožu Vaših grudi, da li je bila umotana?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ / NE SEĆA SE 8	
MN25. Da li je (***ime***) osušen/a ili obrisan/a ubrzo nakon rođenja?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ / NE SEĆA SE..... 8	
MN26. Koliko dugo nakon rođenja je (***ime***) okupan/a po prvi put? *Ako je odgovor „odmah“ ili za manje od 1 sata, unesite '000'.* *Ako je odgovor manje od 24 sata, unesite sate.* *Ako je odgovor „1 dan“ ili „sledeći dan“, dodatno pitajte:* Otprilike, koliko sati nakon porođaja? *Ako je odgovor „24 sata“, potrudite se da dobijete najbolju procenu za manje od 24 sata ili 1 dana.* *Ako je odgovor za 24 sata ili duže, unesite dane.*	ODMAH/MANJE OD JEDNOG SATA ..... 000 SATI ..... **1** __ __ DANI ..... **2** __ __ NIJE OKUPANO ..... 997 NZ / NE SEĆA SE 998	

TEŽINA NOVOROĐENČETA		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime*_____	DA, CM17=1 .....1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN32. Kada je (***ime***) rođen/a, da li je bio/bila veoma velika beba, veća od proseka, prosečna, manja od prosečne ili veoma mala?	VEOMA VELIKA BEBA .....1 VEĆA OD PROSEČNE .....2 PROSEČNA.....3 MANJA OD PROSEČNE.....4 VEOMA MALA .....5 NZ 8	
MN33. Da li je (***ime***) izmeren/a po rođenju?	DA.....1 NE .....2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*Kraj* 8 ⇨*Kraj*
MN34. Koliko je (***ime***) bio/bila težak/teška? *Ukoliko postoji zdravstveni karton/otpusna lista unesite težinu.*	IZ ZDRAVSTVENOG KARTONA / OTPUSNE LISTE .....**1 (KG)** __ , __ __ __ PO SEĆANJU .....**2 (KG)** __ , __ __ __ NZ 99998	

POVRATAK MENSTRUALNOG CIKLUSA		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime*_____	DA, CM17=1 .....1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN35. Da li Vam se vratio menstrualni ciklus nakon rođenja (***ime***)?	DA .....1 NE 2	

PRVO DOJENJE		MN
MN1. *Proverite CM17: Da li je bilo živorođene dece u poslednje 2 godine?* *Unesite ime najmlađeg deteta navedenog u modulu Fertilitet (CM18) i koristite ga na naznačenim mestima.* *Ime*_____	DA, CM17=1 ..... 1 NE, CM17=0 ILI JE PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN36. Da li ste ikada dojili (***ime***)?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*MN39B*
MN37. Koliko vremena nakon porođaja ste prvi put stavili (***ime***) na grudi da biste ga/je podojili? *Ukoliko je odgovor manje od 1 sata, unesite '00' sati. Ukoliko je odgovor manje od 24 sata, unesite sate. U suprotnom unesite broj dana.*	ODMAH ..... 000 SATI ..... **1** __ __ DANI ..... **2** __ __ NZ / NE SEĆA SE 998	
MN38. U prva dva dana nakon porođaja, da li je (***ime***) dato nešto da jede ili pije osim majčinog mleka, kao što su voda, adaptirano mleko za bebe ili čaj?	DA, NEŠTO DRUGO OSIM MAJČINOG MLEKA.. ..... 1 NE, SAMO MAJČINO MLEKO 2	1 ⇨*MN39A* 2 ⇨*MN40*
MN39A. Šta je (***ime***) dato da jede ili pije? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još nešto? *Odgovor „Nije dato ništa za jelo ili piće" nije tačan odgovor i kategorija odgovora Y se ne može uneti.* **MN39B**. U prva dva dana nakon porođaja šta je dato (***ime***) da jede ili pije? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još nešto? *Odgovor „Nije dato ništa za jelo ili piće" (kategorija Y) može se uneti kao odgovor samo ako nisu unete druge kategorije odgovora.*	ADAPTIRANO MLEKO ZA BEBE .....A MLEKO KOJE NIJE MAJČINO .....B OBIČNA VODA .....C VODA SA DODATKOM ŠEĆERA ILI GLUKOZE .....D ČAJEVI/INFUZIJE/TRADICIONALNI BILJNI PREPARATI .....E PROPISANI LEKOVI ..... F DRUGO (*navesti*) _____X NIJE DATO NIŠTA ZA JELO ILI PIĆE .....Y	
MN40. Da li je dete bilo smešteno sa Vama u istoj sobi posle porođaja? *Ako je odgovor „Ne" postavite dodatno pitanje:* Zašto dete nije boravilo sa Vama u istoj sobi posle porođaja?	DA ..... 1 NE, NISAM ŽELELA IAKO JE BILO USLOVA ... 2 NE, NIJE BILO USLOVA ..... 3 NE, ZBOG BOLESTI MAJKE I/ILI BEBE 4	
MN41. Da li Vas je patronažna sestra posetila u toku 7 dana nakon što ste se vratili kući posle porođaja?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MN42. Koliko puta Vas je patronažna sestra posetila u toku 7 dana nakon što ste se vratili kući posle porođaja?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ __ NZ 98	

KONTRACEPCIJA		CP
CP0. Želim da razgovaram sa Vama o još jednoj temi – planiranju porodice. Parovi koriste različite načine ili metode da odlože ili izbegnu trudnoću. Da li ste ikada čuli za:		
[A] Sterilizaciju žene? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žena može biti podvrgnuta operaciji kako ne bi imala više dece („podvezivanje jajovoda“).	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[B] Sterilizaciju muškarca? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Muškarac može biti podvrgnut operaciji kako ne bi imao više dece.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[C] Spiralu? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žena može imati ugrađenu spiralu koju postavlja doktor ili medicinska sestra.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[D] Injekciju? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žena dobije injekciju, od strane lekara ili sestre, koja sprečava trudnoću na mesec dana ili više meseci.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[E] Implante? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žena može imati jedan ili više malih štapića koje joj doktor ili sestra ugrađuje potkožno u nadlakticu i koji sprečavaju trudnoću u toku jedne ili više godina.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[F] Pilule? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žene mogu svakodnevno da uzimaju pilule da bi izbegle trudnoću.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[G] Kondom? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Muškarci stavljaju gumenu navlaku na polni organ pre seksualnog odnosa.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[H] Ženski kondom? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte*: Žene stavljaju gumenu navlaku unutar polnog organa pre seksualnog odnosa.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[I] Dijafragmu? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žene mogu da stave meku gumenu opnu unutar polnog organa koja sprečava ulazak sperme u matericu ili u jajovod.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	

[J] Penu/Gel? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Žene mogu koristiti proizvode, npr. penu, gel ili krem, koji mogu da unište ili spreče spermatozoide da stignu do jajne ćelije.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[L] Periodičnu apstinenciju, odnosno, praćenje plodnih i neplodnih dana? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Kako bi izbegle trudnoću, žene nemaju seksualni odnos tokom dana u mesecu kada smatraju da mogu da ostanu trudne.	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[M] Prekinuti odnos? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte:* Muškarci mogu biti oprezni i da prekinu odnos neposredno pre ejakulacije („Muž me čuva“, „Čuvamo se“ ili „Pazimo se“).	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[N] Kontracepciju posle seksualnog odnosa? *Ako „Ne“ ili „NZ“, pročitajte*: Kao hitnu meru, u roku od tri dana posle nezaštićenog seksualnog odnosa, žene mogu da uzmu specijalne pilule da bi izbegle trudnoću (pilula za dan posle).	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
[X] Da li ste čuli za još neki način ili metod koji žene ili muškarci mogu da primenjuju kako bi se izbegla trudnoća?	DA ..... 1 _____ (*navesti*) _____ (*navesti*) NE 2	
CP1. Da li ste sada trudni?	DA, SADA JE TRUDNA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA 8	1 ⇨*CP3*
CP2. Da li trenutno radite nešto ili primenjujete neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*CP4*
CP3. Da li ste ikada primenjivali nešto ili neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*CP4A*
CP3B. Koji je glavni razlog zašto nikada niste primenjivali neki metod da biste izbegli ili odložili trudnoću?	NEMAM SEKSUALNE ODNOSE ..... 11 ŽELELA SAM DA OSTANEM TRUDNA ..... 12 MOJ SUPRUG/PARTNER JE BIO PROTIV TOGA ..... 13 NISAM MOGLA FINANSIJSKI (PRESKUPO) ... 14 NISAM IMALA DOVOLJNO INFORMACIJA O TOME ..... 15 ZBOG NUSPOJAVA KONTRACEPTIVA ..... 16 ZBOG VERSKIH RAZLOGA ..... 17 NEŠTO DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96 NZ 98	⇨*CP4A*

CP4. Šta Vi radite da biste odložili ili izbegli trudnoću? *Ne čitajte odgovore.* *Ako se pominje više od jedne metode, unesite svaku od njih.*	STERILIZACIJA ŽENE .....A STERILIZACIJA MUŠKARCA .....B SPIRALA .....C INJEKCIJA .....D IMPLANTI .....E PILULA .....F MUŠKI KONDOM .....G ŽENSKI KONDOM .....H DIJAFRAGMA .....I PENA / GEL .....J PERIODIČNA APSTINENCIJA / PRAĆENJE PLODNIH I NEPLODNIH DANA .....L PREKINUTI ODNOS .....M KONTRACEPCIJA POSLE SEKSUALNOG ODNOSA / PILULA ZA DAN POSLE .....N DRUGO (*navesti*) _____X	
CP4A. Da li ste se ikada konsultovali sa izabranim lekarom oko primene ili korišćenja nekog metoda da biste izbegli trudnoću?	DA .....1 NE.....2	1 ⇨*CP4B* 2 ⇨*CP4C*
CP4B. Pored toga, da li ste se ikada konsultovali i sa ginekologom oko primene ili korišćenja nekog metoda da biste izbegli trudnoću? **CP4C**. Da li ste se ikada konsultovali sa ginekologom oko primene ili korišćenja nekog metoda da biste izbegli trudnoću?	DA .....1 NE.....2	

NEZADOVOLJENE POTREBE		UN
UN1. *Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?*	DA, CP1=1 ..... 1 NE, NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	 2 ⇨*UN6*
UN2. Sada želim da pričam sa Vama o Vašoj sadašnjoj trudnoći. Kada ste ostali u drugom stanju, da li ste u tom trenutku želeli da zatrudnite?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*UN5*
UN3. *Proverite CM11: Da li je bilo porođaja?*	NIJE BILO POROĐAJA ..... 0 JEDAN ILI VIŠE POROĐAJA 1	0 ⇨*UN4A* 1 ⇨*UN4B*
UN4A. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije, ili niste želeli decu? **UN4B**. Da li ste želeli da rodite bebu kasnije, ili niste želeli više dece?	KASNIJE ..... 1 NIJE ŽELELA DETE/ VIŠE DECE 2	
UN5. Sada želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o budućnosti. Nakon deteta koje sada očekujete, da li želite da imate još jedno dete ili radije ne biste imali više dece?	ŽELI JOŠ JEDNO DETE ..... 1 NIJEDNO VIŠE / NE VIŠE ..... 2 NEODLUČNA / NZ 8	1 ⇨*UN8* 2 ⇨*UN14* 8 ⇨*UN14*
UN6. *Proverite CP4: Trenutno koristi „Sterilizaciju žene“?*	DA, CP4=A ..... 1 NE, CP4≠A 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN7. Sada želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o budućnosti. Da li želite da rodite (dete/još jedno dete) ili radije ne biste imali (dece/još dece)?	ŽELI DETE/JOŠ DECE ..... 1 NE VIŠE/NIJEDNO ..... 2 KAŽE DA NE MOŽE OSTATI U DRUGOM STANJU ..... 3 NEODLUČNA / NZ 8	 2 ⇨*UN10* 3 ⇨*UN12* 8 ⇨*UN10*
UN8. Koliko biste želeli da sačekate pre nego što rodite (dete/još jedno dete)? *Unesite odgovor onako kako ga je navela ispitanica.*	MESECI ..... **1** __ __ GODINE ..... **2** __ __ NE ŽELI DA ČEKA (USKORO/ODMAH) ..... 993 KAŽE DA NE MOŽE DA ZATRUDNI ..... 994 NAKON VENČANJA ..... 995 DRUGO ..... 996 NZ 998	 994 ⇨*UN12*
UN9. *Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?*	DA, CP1=1 ..... 1 NE, NZ ILI NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN10. *Proverite CP2: Sada koristi neku vrstu kontracepcije?*	DA, CP2=1 ..... 1 NE, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨*UN14*
UN11. Da li mislite da ste fizički sposobni da sada ostanete u drugom stanju?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	1 ⇨*UN14* 8 ⇨*UN14*

UN12. Zašto mislite da niste fizički u stanju da ostanete u drugom stanju?	NEREDOVNI ILI NEMA SEKSUALNE ODNOSE ..... A MENOPAUZA ..... B NIKADA NIJE IMALA MENSTRUACIJU ..... C HISTEREKTOMIJA (HIRUŠKO ODSTRANJIVANJE MATERICE) ..... D POKUŠAVALA JE DA ZATRUDNI 2 GODINE ILI DUŽE BEZ USPEHA ..... E POSLEPORODAJNI PREKID MENSTRUACIJE ..... F JOŠ DOJI ..... G PREVIŠE STARA ..... H SUDBINA ..... I DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X NZ ..... Z	
UN13. *Proverite UN12: Da li je odgovorila „Nikada nije imala menstruaciju“?*	POMENULA JE, UN12=C ..... 1 NIJE POMENULA, UN12≠C 2	1 ⇨ *Kraj*
UN14. Kada Vam je počela poslednja menstruacija? *Unesite odgovor koristeći istu vremensku jedinicu koju je ispitanica navela.* *Ukoliko je odgovor „1 godina“, dodatno pitajte:* Pre koliko meseci?	PRE KOLIKO DANA ..... **1** __ __ PRE KOLIKO NEDELJA ..... **2** __ __ PRE KOLIKO MESECI ..... **3** __ __ PRE KOLIKO GODINA ..... **4** __ __ U MENOPAUZI JE / HISTEREKTOMIJA (HIRUŠKO ODSTRANJIVANJE MATERICE) ..... 993 PRE POSLEDNJEG PORODAJA ..... 994 NIKADA NIJE IMALA MENSTRUACIJU .. 995	

RC: ŽELJENI BROJ DECE		**UN**
UN22. *Proverite UN5: Trenutno trudna a želi dete/još dece?*	DA, UN5=1 ..... 1 NE, NZ ILI NEODLUČNA, UN5=2, 8 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨ *UN24*
UN23. Rekli ste mi da biste želeli da imate još dece, nakon deteta koje sada očekujete. Koji bi bio idealan broj dece koji želite?	BROJ DECE ..... __ __	
UN24. *Proverite UN7: Trenutno nije trudna, a želi dete/još dece?*	DA, UN7=1 ..... 1 NE, NE MOŽE, NZ ILI NEODLUČNA, UN7=2, 3, 8 ILI PRAZNO 2	2 ⇨ *Kraj*
UN25. Rekli ste mi da biste želeli da rodite (dete/još dece). Koji bi bio idealan broj dece koji želite?	BROJ DECE ..... __ __	

STAVOVI PREMA NASILJU U PORODICI					DV
DV1. Ponekad se muž naljuti ili iznervira zbog nečeg što žena uradi. Po Vašem mišljenju, da li muž ima pravo da udari ili istuče svoju ženu u sledećim slučajevima:			DA	NE	NZ	
[A]	Ako izađe bez njegovog znanja?	IZLAZAK BEZ NJEGOVOG ZNANJA	1	2	8	
[B]	Ako zanemaruje decu?	ZANEMARIVANJE DECE	1	2	8	
[C]	Ako se prepire s njim?	PREPIRKA S NJIM	1	2	8	
[D]	Ako odbije seks s njim?	ODBIJANJE SEKSA	1	2	8	
[E]	Ako joj zagori jelo?	ZAGORELO JELO	1	2	8	

SDG16: BEZBEDNOST		VT
VT20. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam koliko se bezbedno osećate u određenim situacijama. Koliko se osećate sigurno da hodate sami u Vašem komšiluku kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?	VEOMA SIGURNO ..... 1 SIGURNO ..... 2 NESIGURNO ..... 3 VEOMA NESIGURNO ..... 4 NIKADA NE ŠETAM SAMA PO MRAKU 7	
VT21. Koliko se osećate sigurno kada ste kod kuće sami kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?	VEOMA SIGURNO ..... 1 SIGURNO ..... 2 NESIGURNO ..... 3 VEOMA NESIGURNO ..... 4 NIKADA NE OSTAJEM SAMA PO MRAKU ... 7	

SDG16: DISKRIMINACIJA **VT**

VT23. Sada bih Vam postavila nekoliko pitanja o diskriminaciji. Diskriminacijom se smatra stavljanje pojedinca u nepovoljan položaj u odnosu na ostale ili uznemiravanje zbog Vašeg izgleda, porekla, Vaših uverenja ili iz nekih drugih razloga.

U Republici Srbiji, u poslednje tri godine, to jest (***godina anketiranja minus 3***), da li ste se, Vi lično, osećali diskriminisano ili uznemireno, po bilo kom od sledećih osnova? *Pitanja se odnose na period od poslednje tri godine. Ukoliko ispitanik odgovori potvrdno, postavlja se dodatno pitanje koje se odnosi na period od poslednjih godinu dana i CAPI aplikacija će dodati rečenicu na početku sledećeg pitanja, kako bi anketar podsetio ispitanika na referentni period na koje se pitanje odnosi tj. na poslednje 3 godine.*		DA	NE	NE ZNAM
[A] Po osnovu Vašeg pola, odnosno zato što ste žena?	POL.....	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[B]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[B]*
[A1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	POL.....	1	2	8
[B] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano po osnovu Vaših godina, odnosno zato što ste posmatrani kao premladi ili prestari?	GODINE.....	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[C]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[C]*
[B1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	GODINE.....	1	2	8
[C] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg invaliditeta ili zdravstvenog stanja, poput problema sa vidom, sluhom, hodanjem ili kretanjem, koncentracijom, ili komunikacijom, ili neke bolesti ili zdravstvenog stanja u smislu nedostatka adekvatnih uslova za funkcionisanje?	INVALIDITET ILI ZDRAVSTVENI STATUS..	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[D]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[D]*
[C1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	INVALIDITET ILI ZDRAVSTVENI STATUS..	1	2	8
[D] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vaše etničke pripadnosti, rase ili jezika, kao što su boja kože ili fizičkog izgleda, etničkog porekla ili načina oblačenja, kulture, tradicije, maternjeg jezika ili naglaska?	ETNIČKA PRIPADNOST, RASA ILI JEZIK	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[E]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[E]*

[D1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	ETNIČKA PRIPADNOST, RASA ILI JEZIK	1	2	8	
[E] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg migracionog statusa kao što su nacionalnost ili poreklo, zemlja rođenja, statusa migranta bez dokumenata ili osobe bez državljanstva?	STATUS MIGRANTA.....	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[F]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[F]*	
[E1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	STATUS MIGRANTA.....	1	2	8	
[F] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg socio-ekonomskog statusa, kao što je materijalni status (bogatstvo) ili nivoa obrazovanja, ili ste posmatrani kao da dolazite iz niže ili drugačije društvene ili ekonomske grupe ili klase u smislu posedovanja zemlje ili kuće ili neposedovanja istih.	SOCIO – EKONOMSKOG STATUSA.....	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[G]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[G]*	
[F1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno *od* (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	SOCIO – EKONOMSKOG STATUSA.....	1	2	8	
[G] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog teritorije na kojoj živite, ili prebivališta, u smislu urbanog ili ruralnog područja ili uređenih (formalnih) i neuređenih (neformalnih) naselja?	LOKACIJA ILI PREBIVALIŠTE.....	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[H]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[H]*	
[G1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	LOKACIJA ILI PREBIVALIŠTE.....	1	2	8	
[H] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog religije, u smislu religijskog uverenja ili zbog odsustva verskog uverenja?	RELIGIJA.....	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[I]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[I]*	
[H1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	RELIGIJA.....	1	2	8	
[I] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg bračnog ili porodičnog statusa, odnosno statusa neudate, udate, razvedene, udovice, trudnice, žene sa decom ili bez dece, siroče, dete iz vanbračne zajednice ili zato što imate vanbračnu decu?	BRAČNI ILI PORODIČNI STATUS	1	2 ⇩ *VT23[J]*	8 ⇩ *VT23[J]*	

[I1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	BRAČNI ILI PORODIČNI STATUS	1	2	8	
[J] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vaše seksualne orijentacije ili rodnog identiteta, zbog privlačnosti istom polu ili u smislu identifikovanja sa drugim polom u odnosu na pol dobijen rođenjem, ili zbog toga što ste seksualno, telesno ili polno drugačiji?	ORIJENTACIJA ILI RODNI IDENTITET	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[K]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[K]*	
[J1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	ORIJENTACIJA ILI RODNI IDENTITET	1	2	8	
[K] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg političkog mišljenja, iznošenja političkih stavova, branjenja prava drugih ili zbog toga što ste član političke partije ili zato što niste član političke partije ili član sindikata?	POLITIČKO MIŠLJENJE	1	2 ⇨ *VT23[X]*	8 ⇨ *VT23[X]*	
[K1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	POLITIČKO MIŠLJENJE	1	2	8	
[X] Da li ste u periodu od (***u godina anketiranja minus 3***) doživeli Vi lično iskustvo diskriminacije ili uznemiravanja po bilo kom drugom osnovu u Republici Srbiji?	OSTALI RAZLOZI	1	2 ⇨ *Kraj*	8 ⇨ *Kraj*	
[X1] Koji je bio osnov diskriminacije? *Zapisati odgovor*	(*Navesti*)_____				
[X2] Po osnovu diskriminacije koju ste sada naveli, da li ste to iskusili u periodu od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	OSTALI RAZLOZI	1	2	8	

INFORMISANOST O PRIJAVLJIVANJU NASILJA U PORODICI		DR
DR1. Da li znate kojoj instituciji možete da prijavite nasilje u porodici?	DA .....1 NE 2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
DR2. Koja je to institucija? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još neka institucija?	POLICIJA.....A TUŽILAŠTVO .....B ZDRAVSTVENA USTANOVA .....C CENTAR ZA SOCIJALNI RAD .....D SIGURNA KUĆA .....E SOS TELEFON .....F DRUGO (*navesti*) _____X	

BRAK/ZAJEDNICA		MA
MA1. Da li ste trenutno udati ili živite sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, TRENUTNO UDATA ..... 1 DA, ŽIVI SA MUŠKARCEM U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI ..... 2 NE, NIJE U ZAJEDNICI 3	 3 ⇨*MA5*
MA2. Koliko godina ima Vaš (***suprug/partner***)? *Dodatno pitanje:* Koliko godina je Vaš (***suprug/partner***) napunio na svoj poslednji rođendan?	STAROST U GODINAMA ..... __ __ NZ 98	⇨*MA7* 98 ⇨*MA7*
MA5. Da li ste ikada bili udati ili ste živeli sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA BILA JE UDATA ..... 1 DA, RANIJE JE ŽIVELA U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI SA MUŠKARCEM ..... 2 NE 3	 3 ⇨*Kraj*
MA6. Koji je Vaš trenutni bračni status: da li ste udovica, razvedena ili rastavljena?	UDOVICA ..... 1 RAZVEDENA ..... 2 RASTAVLJENA 3	
MA7. Da li ste samo jednom ili više puta bili udati ili živeli sa muškarcem?	SAMO JEDNOM ..... 1 VIŠE PUTA 2	1 ⇨*MA8A* 2 ⇨*MA8B*
MA8A. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa Vašim (***suprugom/partnerom***)? *Ako ispitanica kaže da je udata ali još uvek ne živi sa svojim suprugom, pitajte:* Koje godine i meseca ste se udali za sadašnjeg supruga? **MA8B**. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa Vašim prvim suprugom ili partnerom? *Ako ispitanica kaže da je bila udata pre, ali nikada nije živela sa svojim prvim suprugom, pitajte:* Kog meseca i godine ste se udali za prvog supruga?	DATUM KADA STE PRVI PUT POČELI DA ŽIVITE ZAJEDNO MESEC ..... __ __ NZ MESEC ..... 98 GODINA ..... __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU 9998	
MA9. *Proverite MA8A/B: Da li je unet odgovor „NZ godinu"?*	DA, MA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NE, MA8A/B≠9998 2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
MA10. *Proverite MA7: U zajednici je bila samo jednom?*	DA, MA7=1 ..... 1 NE, MA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MA11A* 2 ⇨*MA11B*
MA11A. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste počeli da živite sa Vašim (***suprugom/partnerom***)? *Ako ispitanica kaže da je udata ali još uvek ne živi sa svojim suprugom, pitajte:* Koliko ste imali godina kada ste se udali za Vašeg supruga? **MA11B**. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste počeli da živite sa Vašim prvim suprugom ili partnerom? *Ako ispitanica kaže da je bila udata pre ali nikada nije živela sa svojim prvim mužem, pitajte:* Koliko ste imali godina kada ste se udali za Vašeg prvog supruga?	STAROST U GODINAMA ..... __ __	

SEKSUALNA AKTIVNOST		SB
SB0. *Proverite MA1: Trenutno udata ili živi sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?*	DA, MA1=1 ILI 2 ..... 1 NE, MA1=3 ILI PRAZNO 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
SB1. *Proverite da li je još neko prisutan. Pre nego što nastavite, uložite sve napore da obezbedite privatnost.* Sada bih Vam postavila nekoliko pitanja o seksualnoj aktivnosti kako bismo dobili bolju sliku o nekim aspektima života. Želim još jednom da Vas uverim da su Vaši odgovori potpuno poverljivi i nikome neće biti saopšteni. Ukoliko dođemo do nekog pitanja na koje ne želite da odgovorite, molim Vas da mi to kažete i preći ćemo na sledeće pitanje. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste imali prvi seksualni odnos?	NIKADA NIJE IMALA ODNOS ..... 00 GODINE STAROSTI ..... __ __ PRVI PUT JE IMALA ODNOS KADA JE POČELA DA ŽIVI SA (PRVIM) SUPRUGOM/PARTNEROM 95	00 ⇨*Kraj*
SB2. Volela bih da Vas pitam o Vašoj skorijoj seksualnoj aktivnosti. Kada ste poslednji put imali seksualni odnos? *Ako je manje od 2 meseca, unesite odgovor u danima ili nedeljama.* *Ako je "jedan mesec", ustanovite da li je više ili manje od tačno jednog meseca/30 dana i unesite odgovor u danima ili nedeljama.* *Za 12 ili više meseci, treba uneti broj godina.*	PRE KOLIKO DANA ..... **1** __ __ PRE KOLIKO NEDELJA ..... **2** __ __ PRE KOLIKO MESECI ..... **3** __ __ PRE KOLIKO GODINA ..... **4** __ __	

ODLUČIVANJE O REPRODUKTIVNOM ZDRAVLJU		**DM**
DM1. *Proverite MA1: Trenutno udata ili živi sa muškarcem u vanbračnoj zajednici?*	DA, MA1=1 ILI 2 ..... 1 NE, MA1=3 2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
DM3. Sada bih želela da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o zdravstvenoj zaštiti. Ko obično donosi odluke o Vašoj zdravstvenoj zaštiti: Vi, Vaš (***muž/partner***), Vi i Vaš (***muž/partner***) zajedno, ili neko drugi? *Ako neko drugi ili zajedno, pitajte:* Možete li mi reći (ko/sa kim)?	ISPITANICA ..... 1 MUŽ/PARTNER ..... 2 ZAJEDNIČKA ODLUKA ISPITANICE I MUŽA/PARTNERA ..... 3 NEKO DRUGI (*navesti*) _____ 6	
DM4. Ko donosi odluku o tome da možete da idete na pregled za reproduktivno zdravlje, na primer, ako osetite bol ili peckanje prilikom mokrenja? *Ako neko drugi ili zajedno, pitajte:* Možete li mi reći (ko/sa kim)?	UGLAVNOM ISPITANICA ..... 1 UGLAVNOM MUŽ / PARTNER ..... 2 ZAJEDNIČKA ODLUKA ISPITANICE I MUŽA / PARTNERA ..... 3 NEKO DRUGI (*navesti*) _____ 6	
DM4A. Da li možete reći „ne“ Vašem (***mužu/partneru***) ako ne želite da imate seksualni odnos?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NIJE SIGURNA/ ZAVISI 8	
DM5A. *Proverite CP1: Sada je trudna?*	DA, CP1=1 ..... 1 NE, NIJE SIGURNA, CP1=2 ILI 8 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
DM5B. *Proverite CP2: Da li žena trenutno radi nešto ili primenjuje neki metod da odloži ili izbegne trudnoću?*	DA, CP2=1 ..... 1 NE, CP2=2 2	1 ⇨*DM6A*
DM5C. *Proverite UN12: Da li je obeležena bar jedna kategorija odgovora (A do Z)?*	DA, NAJMANJE JEDNA ..... 1 NE, NIŠTA NIJE OBELEŽENO 2	1 ⇨*Kraj* 2 ⇨*DM6B*
DM6A. Vi ste spomenuli da trenutno koristite kontracepciju. Možete li mi reći da li je korišćenje kontracepcije uglavnom Vaša odluka, uglavnom odluka Vašeg (***muža/partnera***), ili ste zajedno odlučili ili je to odluka zdravstvenog radnika? **DM6B**. Vi ste spomenuli da trenutno ne koristite kontracepciju. Možete li mi reći da li je nekorišćenje kontracepcije uglavnom Vaša odluka, uglavnom odluka Vašeg (***muža/partnera***), ili ste zajedno odlučili ili je to odluka zdravstvenog radnika?	UGLAVNOM ISPITANICA ..... 1 UGLAVNOM MUŽ / PARTNER ..... 2 ZAJEDNIČKA ODLUKA ISPITANICE I MUŽA / PARTNERA ..... 3 ZDRAVSTVENI RADNIK ..... 4 NEKO DRUGI (*navesti*) _____ 6	

MENTALNO ZDRAVLJE		MH
MH0. *Proverite MWB4: Starost ispitanice?*	STAROST 15-24 GODINA ..... 1 STAROST 25-49 GODINA 2	2 ⇨ *Kraj*

MH2. Sada bih želela da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja kako bih bolje razumela osećanja osoba Vaših godina. Ne postoje tačni i pogrešni odgovori. Mnoge osobe Vaših godina iskuse nešto od onoga o čemu ću Vam postavljati pitanja.

Kada budete odgovarali na ova pitanja, treba da razmišljate o poslednje 2 nedelje. Pitaću Vas koliko puta su Vas mučili različiti problemi tokom prethodne dve nedelje.

Za svaku od situacija koju ću opisati, postoje četiri moguća odgovora. Možete da kažete da ste iskusili taj problem: nikada, ponekad, često ili uvek.

Ponovite opcije kad god ispitanica ne upotrebi neku od opcija odgovora: Ne zaboravite, četiri moguća odgovora su: nikada, ponekad, često i uvek.

MH3. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste bili vrlo tužni ili depresivni?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH4. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se lako iznervirali ili postali razdražljivi zbog sitnica?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH5. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često niste uživali radeći stvari u kojima ste ranije uživali, kao što su bavljenje sportom, pevanje i ples, provođenje vremena sa prijateljima ili gledanje video snimaka?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH6. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali beznadežno u vezi sa budućnošću?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH7. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali nervozno, uznemireno ili napeto?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH8. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se brinuli da niste u stanju da išta uradite kako treba ili da Vam ništa ne ide od ruke?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH9. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se brinuli o tome šta drugi misle o Vama?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH10. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se brinuli da će se nešto loše desiti Vama ili Vašoj porodici?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	

MH11. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste brinuli previše o različitim stvarima?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH12. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali da niste u stanju da prestanete da brinete ili da svoje brige držite pod kontrolom?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH13. *Proverite MH3-MH6: Da li je neki MH3-MH6=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MH3-MH6=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE, NIJEDAN MH3-MH6=2 ILI 3 2	1⇨*MH15*
MH14. *Proverite MH7-MH12: Da li je neki MH7-MH12=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MH7-MH12=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE; NIJEDAN MH7-MH12=2 ILI 3 2	1⇨*MH23* 2⇨*MH36*
MH15. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste jeli manje nego inače, iako Vam je hrana bila dostupna, ili ste jeli previše?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH16. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste imali problema da zaspite, problema sa kvalitetom sna ili ste previše spavali?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH17. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali da se lako umarate ili da nemate energije za dnevne aktivnosti?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH18. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često Vam je bilo teško da se skoncentrišete na stvari koje radite?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH19. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali usamljeno?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH20. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali kao da ste promašaj ili da ste razočarali sebe ili svoju porodicu?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH21. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste imali misli da Vam se ne živi ili razmišljali o tome da povredite sami sebe?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH22. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su Vam drugi govorili da ste usporeniji nego inače?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH23. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su Vam drugi govorili da nemate mira ili da Vas ne drži mesto?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	

MH24. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko puta ste osećali da teško dišete?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH25. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali vrtoglavicu ili ste imali osećaj da ćete pasti u nesvest?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH26. *Proverite MH7-MH12: Da li je neki MH7-MH12=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MH7-MH12=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE; NIJEDAN MH7-MH12=2 ILI 3 2	2⇨*MH31*
MH27. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se iznenada uplašili bez razloga ili niste znali šta Vas je uplašilo?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH28. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često Vam je bilo teško da se opustite ili da se osećate smireno?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH29. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali da Vam srce lupa jako ili kuca prebrzo?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH30. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste imali glavobolje ili napetost u mišićima?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH31. *Proverite MH3-MH12: Da li je neki MH3-MH12=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MH3-MH12=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE; NIJEDAN MH3-MH12=2 ILI 3 2	2⇨*MH36*
MH32. Želela bih da Vam postavim još nekoliko pitanja o osećanjima i iskustvima koje ste pomenuli u prethodnim pitanjima. *Ponovite opcije uvek kada ispitanica ne koristi neku od opciju odgovora.*		
MH33. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su neka od ovih osećanja i iskustava negativno uticala na Vašu sposobnost da obavljate svakodnevne aktivnosti ili na Vaše odnose u kući?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MH34. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su neka od ovih osećanja i iskustava negativno uticala na Vašu sposobnost da obavljate svoje aktivnosti u školi ili na poslu? *Ukoliko ispitanica ne pohađa školu i ne radi, upišite '5'.*	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK ..... 3 NIJE PRIMENLJIVO 5	
MH35. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su neka od ovih osećanja i iskustava negativno uticala na Vaše odnose sa vršnjacima/kolegama?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	

MH36. Od početka ovog intervjua, razgovarali smo o različitim osećanjima, iskustvima i problemima kroz koje osobe Vaših godina mogu da prolaze. Zanima me koliko često razgovarate sa nekim drugim o takvim osećanjima i iskustvima. Da li bi rekla: Nikada, ponekad, često ili uvek?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	 1⇨*MH37* 2⇨*MH37* 3⇨*MH37*
MH36A. Pričate li ikada o ovim osećanjima s bilo kim, na primer, s nekim iz Vaše porodice, prijateljem ili možda nastavnikom, psihologom ili zdravstvenim radnikom? *Ukoliko je odgovor „da", pitajte dodatno:* Da li bi rekla: Ponekad, često ili uvek?	NE, NIKAD ..... 0 DA, PONEKAD ..... 1 DA, ČESTO ..... 2 DA, UVEK 3	0⇨*MH46*
MH37. Da li ste u poslednjih mesec dana razgovarali s nekim o ovakvim problemima ili brigama?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1⇨*MH38*
MH37A. Samo da potvrdim: Tokom proteklog meseca, da li ste se sastali sa nekim ili kontaktirali nekoga u vezi s ovakvim problemima ili brigama, na primer, nekim iz Vaše porodice, prijateljem, nastavnikom, psihologom ili zdravstvenim radnikom?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	 2⇨*MH46*
MH38. S kim ste razgovarali? *Dodatno pitanje*: Još nekim? *Ne čitajte opcije. Upišite sve što je pomenuto.*	**PROFESIONALCI** PSIHOLOG ..... A DOKTOR/MEDICINSKA SESTRA/ZDRAVSTVENI SARADNIK ..... B **PORODICA** RODITELJ ..... F DRUGI SRODNIK (ODRASLI) ..... G DRUGI SRODNIK (<18) ..... H **DRUGA OSOBA** NASTAVNIK ..... I PRIJATELJ ..... J NEKO DRUGI (*navesti*) _____ X	

MH46. *Saberite vrednosti opcija odgovora (0, 1, 2 ili 3) iz MH3-MH6 i MH15-MH25: Da li je zbir > 17?*	DA, ZBIR MH3-MH6 I MH15-MH25 JE > 17 ..... 1 NE, ZBIR MH3-MH6 I MH15-MH25 NIJE > 17 . 2	1 ⇨*MH48*
MH47. *Saberite vrednosti opcija odgovora (0, 1, 2 ili 3) iz MH7-MH12, MH23-MH25 i MH27-MH30: Da li je zbir > 19?*	DA, ZBIR MH7-MH12, MH23-MH25 I MH27-MH30 JE > 19 ..... 1 NE, ZBIR MH7-MH12, MH23-MH25 I MH27-MH30 NIJE > 19 2	2 ⇨*MH49D*

MH48. *Inicirajte Protokol za upućivanje zbog niskog/umerenog rizika.*

Zvuči kao da Vam trenutno nije lako, a želela bih da Vam pomognem da pronađete nekoga ko će Vam pružiti podršku. Možemo pozvati stručnu osobu s kojom možete da razgovarate o bilo čemu što Vas brine. Psiholozi pomažu mladim ljudima oko njihovih osećanja i emocija, i razgovor sa njima je uvek poverljiv. Ova usluga je besplatna.

Želite li da kontaktiramo psihologa?

Dozvola za uput?	DA, DOZVOLA ZA UPUT ..... 1 BEZ DOZVOLE ZA UPUT 2	1 ⇨*MH49B* 2 ⇨*MH49C*
MH49B. Dobro, treba da mi kažete kako bi Vam najviše odgovaralo da Vas psiholog kontaktira. Ukoliko želite, možete mi dati broj telefona preko kojeg psiholog može da Vas dobije. Možete i da mi kažete na kom sigurnom mestu možete da se vidite sa psihologom, kao i koje je najbolje doba dana i dan u nedelji da Vas kontaktira. Mi ćemo psihologu dati Vaše kontakt podatke tako da on ili ona mogu direktno da Vas kontaktiraju. Obećavamo da sa psihologom nećemo podeliti nikakve druge informacije koje ste podeliti sa mnom tokom razgovora. Možete da očekujete da će Vam se psiholog javiti u narednih par dana. *Ispitanica može da Vam da broj telefona ukoliko joj to odgovara ili da ukaže na sigurno mesto gde može da se kontaktira (npr. kod kuće, kod rođaka ili kod komšije, u lokalnoj školi, crkvi, domu zdravlja ili centru u zajednici). Ukoliko joj više odgovara sastanak uživo, zamolite je da Vam da adresu i druge podatke koji će omogućiti psihologu da pronađe lokaciju. Zabeležite sve te informacije i obećajte joj da će njene informacije ostati poverljive i da će se koristiti samo za potrebe upućivanja.*	**INFORMACIJE O UPUTU KOJE SE PROSLEĐUJU PRUŽAOCU USLUGA PODRŠKE** BR. PREDMETA ..... _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ TIP UPUTA NIZAK/UMEREN RIZIK .....2 IME _____ POL MUŠKI .....1 ŽENSKI .....2 STAROST .....____ NAJBOLJI I NAJSIGURNIJI NAČIN DA PSIHOLOG KONTAKTIRA ISPITANICU (NPR. TELEFONOM, LIČNO KOD KUĆE/NA DRUGOJ LOKACIJI): TELEFONOM .....A LIČNO .....B DRUGO .....X BROJ TELEFONA (UKOLIKO JE PRIMENLJIVO): __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ **LOKACIJA SASTANKA (UKOLIKO JE PRIMENLJIVO)** NAZIV I BROJ REGIONA _____ ____ ____	⇨*MH49D*

	NAZIV I BROJ OPŠTINE _____ ____ ____ ____ NAZIV SELA/GRADA	
	OPIS LOKACIJE	
	OBLIŽNJI ORIJENTIR (NPR. CRKVA, ŠKOLA, KLINIKA)	
	VREME ZA KONTAKT (UKOLIKO JE PRIMENLJIVO)	
	NAJPRIKLADNIJI DAN U NEDELJI I DOBA DANA ZA PSIHOLOGA DA SE JAVI ISPITANICI	
MH49C. Razumem. Želim da Vam dam neke informacije o savetovalištima koja se nalaze u Vašem regionu, koja pružaju besplatne usluge, ukoliko budete želeli da se obratite psihologu. *Iako ispitanik nije dao dozvolu da se kontaktira psiholog, obavezno ostavite brošuru i kontakt podatke najbliže službe za podršku mentalnom zdravlju dostupne u regionu koje Vam je obezbedio Vaš supervizor.* U svakom slučaju, bilo bi važno da razgovarate o onome što Vas brine sa odraslom osobom kojoj možete verovati, kao što su roditelj, rođak ili nastavnik, kako bi mogli da ti pruže podršku. Bilo bi dobro da to uradite.		*⇨MH50*
MH49D. Hvala Vam na vremenu i saradnji. Tu imate informacije o savetovalištima u Vašem regionu koja pružaju besplatne usluge za slučaj da ikada poželite da ih kontaktirate. Želim Vam sve najbolje. *Ostavite brošuru i kontakt podatke za najbližih usluga podrške dostupnih u regionu, koje Vam je obezbedio Vaš supervizor.*		
MH50. *Nakon što se zahvalite ispitanici na saradnji, obećajte joj da će njeni odgovori ostati poverljivi. Popunite pitanje MH51 samo u vezi sa Modulom o mentalnom zdravlju.*		
MH51. *Opservacije ispitivača o primeni Modula o mentalnom zdravlju (npr. eventualne emocionalne reakcije ispitanice koje su otežale ili onemogućile pružanje odgovora na neko pitanje, itd.).*	_____ _____	

WM10. *Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja.*	SAT I MINUT ..... __ __ : __ __	
WM11. *Da li je ceo razgovor završen u privatnosti, bez prisustva treće osobe ili je neko drugi bio prisutan tokom čitavog anketiranja ili njegovim delom?*	DA, CEO RAZGOVOR JE OBAVLJEN U PRIVATNOSTI / BEZ PRISUSTVA TREĆE OSOBE ..... 1 NE, NEKO DRUGI JE BIO PRISUTAN TOKOM CELOG ANKETIRANJA (*navesti*) _____ 2 NE, NEKO DRUGI JE BIO PRISUTAN TOKOM DELA ANKETIRANJA (*navesti*) _____ 3	
WM13. *Jezik na kome je obavljena anketa.*	SRPSKI ..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 6	
WM14. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI ..... 02 ALBANSKI ..... 03 BOSANSKI ..... 04 MAĐARSKI ..... 05 ROMSKI ..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 96	
WM15. *Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?*	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK ..... 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA ..... 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
WM15A. *Proverite WB4: Godine ispitanice?*	GODINE 15-17 ..... 1 GODINE 18 I VIŠE 2	1 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15B. *Proverite ispitanikov odgovor u (WM3) Informacionom panelu za žene i odgovor ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVA (HH47): Da li je ovaj ispitanik takođe u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVA?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI WM3=HH47 ..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI WM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15C. *Da li je ispitanik već bio ispitan u bilo kom individualnom upitniku?*	DA, VEĆ JE ISPITAN ..... 1 NE, NIJE ISPITAN 2	1 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15D. *Proverite IC1, i proverite HC7[A] i HC12 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li ovaj ispitanik ima mobilni telefon, ili domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju ili bilo koji član domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?*	DA, IC1 = 1 ILI HC7[A]=1 ILI HC12=1 ..... 1 NE, IC1 = 2 I HC7[A]=2 I HC12=2 2	2 ⇨ *WM15F*

WM15E. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi telefonsko istraživanje o situaciji dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas pozvati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Vaš broj telefona i sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih telefonskih intervjua neće biti dostupni nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA.....1 NE.....2	1 ⇨ *WM15H* 2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15F. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi naknadno istraživanje o situaciji dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas kontaktirati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih intervjua neće biti dostupne nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA.....1 NE.....2	2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15G. Rekli ste mi da u Vašem domaćinstvu nema telefona. Samo da potvrdim, da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA.....1 NE.....2	1 ⇨ *WM15I* 2 ⇨ *WM16*
WM15H. Da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA.....1 NE.....2	2 ⇨ *WM16*

WM15I. Možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Molimo Vas, recite mi koji broj telefona treba pozvati.

	[P1] GLAVNI BROJ	[P2] DRUGI BROJ	[P3] TREĆI BROJ
WM15J. *Upišite broj telefona.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
WM15K. Samo da potvrdim, broj telefona je (***broj naveden u WM15J***)? *Ako nije, vratite se na WM15J i ispravite broj.*	DA .....1 NE.....2 ⇩ *WM15J*	DA .....1 NE.....2 ⇩ *WM15J*	DA .....1 NE.....2 ⇩ *WM15J*
WM15L. Zapamtite, možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Da li imate još neki lični ili zajednički broj telefona na kojem Vas možemo kontaktirati?	DA .....1 ⇩ *[P2]* NE.....2 ⇩ *WM16*	DA .....1 ⇩ *[P3]* NE.....2 ⇩ *WM16*	DA.....1 ⇩ *[P4]* NE.....2 ⇩ *WM16*
			Obeležite ako je korišćen dodatni upitnik: ..... ☐

WM16. *Proverite kolone HL10 i HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO:*
Da li je ispitanica majka ili starateljka bilo kojeg deteta od 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?

☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na WM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA za to dete i počnite anketu sa ispitanicom.*

☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Proverite HH26-HH27 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li postoji dete uzrasta 5-17 godina koje je izabrano za UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA?*

- ☐ *Da* ⇨ *Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanica majka ili starateljka deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA u ovom domaćinstvu?*
  - ☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na WM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE 5-17 GODINA za ovo dete i počnite anketu sa ispitanikom/com.*
  - ☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Pređite na WM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanicom i zahvalite joj se na saradnji. Proveriti da li postoje drugi upitnici da se popune u ovom domaćinstvu.*
- ☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Pređite na WM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanicom i zahvalite joj se na saradnji. Proveriti da li postoje drugi upitnici da se popune u ovom domaćinstvu.*

WM17. *Rezultat anketiranja žene:*

Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen".

UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN..... 01
ŽENA NIJE KOD KUĆE..... 02
ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE..... 03
UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN..... 04
ŽENA NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (*navesti*) _____ 05
NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA ISPITANICU STAROSTI 15-17..... 06
DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

MICS

UPITNIK ZA MUŠKARCA OD 15 DO 24 GODINE
Srbija MICS 2025

ОПЗС СРБИЈЕ

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA MUŠKARCA OD 15 DO 24 GODINE	**MWM**
MWM1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___	**MWM2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___
MWM3. *Ime i redni broj muškarca:* IME _____ ___ ___	**MWM4**. *Ime i šifra supervizora:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___
MWM5. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___	**MWM6**. *Dan / mesec / godina anketiranja:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

Proveriti starost muškarca u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Ako je muškarac starosti 15-17, potvrdite u HH39 da je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za sprovođenje ankete ili saglasnost nije potrebna (HL20=90). Ukoliko je saglasnost potrebna i nije dobijena anketa ne sme da započne i treba obeležiti '06' u MWM17.	**MWM7**. *Unesite vreme anketiranja:* SATI : MINUTI __ __ : __ __

MWM8. *Proveriti popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima anketirali ovog ispitanika za drugi upitnik?*	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN .....1 NE, PRVA ANKETA.....2	1 ⇨*MWM9B* 2 ⇨*MWM9A*

MWM9A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (***Vaše ime***). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, muškaraca, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i drugim temama. Takođe, anketiramo majke o njihovoj deci. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe muškaraca. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nijedna informacija o Vama neće biti javno dostupna. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ukoliko se osećate neprijatno u vezi bilo kog pitanja i ne želite da odgovorite, molim Vas da mi to kažete i možemo da preskočimo pitanje. Takođe, ako želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate neke primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa ove kartice kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?	**MWM9B**. Sada želim još malo da porazgovaram sa Vama o Vašem zdravlju i još nekim temama. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Ponavljam, učestvovanje u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe muškaraca. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nijedna informacija o Vama neće biti javno dostupna. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ponavljam, ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na pitanje ili želite da prekinete sa anketom u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa kartice koju sam Vam prethodno dao, kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?
DA .....1 NE / NIJE PITAN 2	1 ⇨*Modul: PODACI O MUŠKARCU* 2 ⇨*MWM17*

PODACI O MUŠKARCU		MWB
MWB1. *Proverite redni broj muškarca (MWM3) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA MUŠKARCA i odgovor u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, MWM3=HH47 ..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, MWM3≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
MWB3. Kog meseca i koje godine ste rođeni?	DATUM ROĐENJA MESEC ..... __ __ NZ MESEC ..... 98 GODINA ..... __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU 9998	
MWB4. Koliko imate godina? *Pokušajte utvrditi:* Koliko ste godina napunili na svom poslednjem rođendanu? *Ukoliko su odgovori na pitanja MWB3 i MWB4 nedosledni, ponovo pitajte i ispravite. Godine moraju biti navedene.*	GODINE (PUNE GODINE) ..... __ __	

ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE		MIN
MIN1. Da li imate neko zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MIN2. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja imate? *Unesite sve što ispitanik* ***navede****.*	OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE ..... F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE ..... D DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X	

UPOTREBA INFORMACIONO-KOMUNIKACIONIH TEHNOLOGIJA		MIC
MIC1. Da li posedujete mobilni telefon?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MIC2. Da li posedujete pametni telefon?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	

STAVOVI PREMA NASILJU U PORODICI					MDV
MDV1. Ponekad se muž naljuti ili iznervira zbog nečeg što žena uradi. Po Vašem mišljenju, da li muž ima pravo da udari ili istuče svoju ženu u sledećim slučajevima:		DA	NE	NZ	
[A]	Ako izađe bez njegovog znanja?	IZLAZAK BEZ NJEGOVOG ZNANJA	1	2	8
[B]	Ako zanemaruje decu?	ZANEMARIVANJE DECE	1	2	8
[C]	Ako se prepire s njim?	PREPIRKA S NJIM	1	2	8
[D]	Ako odbije seks s njim?	ODBIJANJE SEKSA	1	2	8
[E]	Ako joj zagori jelo?	ZAGORELO JELO	1	2	8

SDG16: BEZBEDNOST		MVT
MVT20. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam koliko se bezbedno osećate u određenim situacijama. Koliko se osećate sigurno da hodate sami u Vašem komšiluku kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?	VEOMA SIGURNO ..... 1 SIGURNO ..... 2 NESIGURNO ..... 3 VEOMA NESIGURNO ..... 4 NIKADA NE ŠETAM SAM PO MRAKU 7	
MVT21. Koliko se osećate sigurno kada ste kod kuće sami kada padne mrak? Da li se osećate veoma sigurno, sigurno, nesigurno ili veoma nesigurno?	VEOMA SIGURNO ..... 1 SIGURNO ..... 2 NESIGURNO ..... 3 VEOMA NESIGURNO ..... 4 NIKADA NE OSTAJEM SAM PO MRAKU 7	

SDG16: DISKRIMINACIJA					MVT
MVT23. Sada bih Vam postavila nekoliko pitanja o diskriminaciji. Diskriminacijom se smatra stavljanje pojedinca u nepovoljan položaj u odnosu na ostale ili uznemiravanje zbog Vašeg izgleda, porekla, Vaših uverenja ili iz nekih drugih razloga.					
U Republici Srbiji, u poslednje tri godine, to jest (***godina anketiranja minus 3***), da li ste se, Vi lično, osećali diskriminisano ili uznemireno, po bilo kom od sledećih osnova? *Pitanja se odnose na period od poslednje tri godine. Ukoliko ispitanik odgovori potvrdno, postavlja se dodatno pitanje koje se odnosi na period od poslednjih godinu dana i CAPI aplikacija će dodati rečenicu na početku sledećeg pitanja, kako bi anketar podsetio ispitanika na referentni period na koje se pitanje odnosi tj. na poslednje 3 godine.*		DA	NE	NE ZNAM	
[A] Po osnovu Vašeg pola, odnosno zato što ste muškarac?	POL	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[B]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[B]*	
[A1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	POL	1	2	8	
[B] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3) što se tiče***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano po osnovu Vaših godina, odnosno zato što ste posmatrani kao premladi ili prestari?	GODINE.....	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[C]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[C]*	
[B1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od ***(mesec anketiranja) (godina anketiranja minus 1)***?	GODINE	1	2	8	
[C] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg invaliditeta ili zdravstvenog stanja, poput problema sa vidom, sluhom, hodanjem ili kretanjem, koncentracijom, ili komunikacijom, ili neke bolesti ili zdravstvenog stanja u smislu nedostatka adekvatnih uslova za funkcionisanje?	INVALIDITET ILI ZDRAVSTVENI STATUS	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[D]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[D]*	
[C1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	INVALIDITET ILI ZDRAVSTVENI STATUS	1	2	8	
[D] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vaše etničke pripadnosti, rase ili jezika, kao što su boja kože ili fizičkog izgleda, etničkog porekla ili načina oblačenja, kulture, tradicije, maternjeg jezika ili naglaska?	ETNIČKA PRIPADNOST ILI JEZIK	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[E]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[E]*	
[D1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	ETNIČKA PRIPADNOST ILI JEZIK	1	2	8	

[E] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg migracionog statusa kao što su nacionalnost ili poreklo, zemlja rođenja, statusa migranta bez dokumenata ili osobe bez državljanstva?	STATUS MIGRANTA	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[F]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[F]*	
[E1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	STATUS MIGRANTA	1	2	8	
[F] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg socio-ekonomskog statusa, kao što je materijalni status (bogatstvo) ili nivoa obrazovanja, ili ste posmatrani kao da dolazite iz niže ili drugačije društvene ili ekonomske grupe ili klase u smislu posedovanja zemlje ili kuće ili neposedovanja istih.	SOCIO – EKONOMSKOG STATUSA	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[G]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[G]*	
[F1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno *od* (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	SOCIO – EKONOMSKOG STATUSA	1	2	8	
[G] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog teritorije na kojoj živite, ili prebivališta, u smislu urbanog ili ruralnog područja ili uređenih (formalnih) i neuređenih (neformalnih) naselja?	LOKACIJA ILI PREBIVALIŠTE	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[H]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[H]*	
[G1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	LOKACIJA ILI PREBIVALIŠTE	1	2	8	
[H] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog religije, u smislu religijskog uverenja ili zbog odsustva verskog uverenja?	RELIGIJA	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[I]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[I]*	
[H1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od *(**mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	RELIGIJA	1	2	8	
[I] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše pređašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg bračnog ili porodičnog statusa, odnosno statusa neoženjenog, oženjenog, razvedenog, udovca, muškarca sa decom ili bez dece, siroče, dete iz vanbračne zajednice ili zato što imate vanbračnu decu?	BRAČNI ILI PORODIČNI STATUS	1	2 ⇨ *MVT23[J]*	8 ⇨ *MVT23[J]*	
[I1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	BRAČNI ILI PORODIČNI STATUS	1	2	8	

[J] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vaše seksualne orijentacije ili rodnog identiteta, zbog privlačnosti istom polu ili u smislu identifikovanja sa drugim polom u odnosu na pol dobijen rođenjem, ili zbog toga što ste seksualno, telesno ili polno drugačiji?	ORIJENTACIJA ILI RODNI IDENTITET	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[K]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[K]*	
[J1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	ORIJENTACIJA ILI RODNI IDENTITET	1	2	8	
[K] (***Imajući u vidu Vaše predašnje iskustvo od (godina anketiranja minus 3)***) da li ste se osećali diskriminisano zbog Vašeg političkog mišljenja, iznošenja političkih stavova, branjenja prava drugih ili zbog toga što ste član političke partije ili zato što niste član političke partije ili član sindikata?	POLITIČKO MIŠLJENJE...	1	2 ⇩ *MVT23[X]*	8 ⇩ *MVT23[X]*	
[K1] Da li se to dogodilo u poslednjih 12 meseci, odnosno od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	POLITIČKO MIŠLJENJE...	1	2	8	
[X] Da li ste u periodu od (***godina anketiranja minus 3***) Vi lično doživeli iskustvo diskriminacije ili uznemiravanja po bilo kom drugom osnovu u Republici Srbiji?	OSTALI RAZLOZI.....	1	2 ⇩ *Kraj*	8 ⇩ *Kraj*	
[X1] Koji je bio osnov te diskriminacije? *Zapisati odgovor*	*(Navesti)* _____				
[X2] Po osnovu diskriminacije koju ste sada naveli, da li ste to iskusili u periodu od (***mesec anketiranja***) (***godina anketiranja minus 1***)?	OSTALI RAZLOZI.....	1	2	8	

INFORMISANOST O PRIJAVLJIVANJU NASILJA U PORODICI		**MDR**
MDR1. Da li znate kojoj instituciji možete da prijavite nasilje u porodici?	DA .....1 NE 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MDR2. Koja je to institucija? *Dodatno pitajte:* Još neka institucija?	POLICIJA .....A TUŽILAŠTVO .....B ZDRAVSTVENA USTANOVA .....C CENTAR ZA SOCIJALNI RAD.....D SIGURNA KUĆA .....E SOS TELEFON .....F DRUGO (*navesti*) X	

BRAK/ZAJEDNICA		MMA
MMA1. Da li ste trenutno oženjeni ili živite sa ženom u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA, TRENUTNO OŽENJEN ..... 1 DA, ŽIVI SA ŽENOM U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI ..... 2 NE, NIJE U ZAJEDNICI 3	1 ⇨*MMA7* 2 ⇨*MMA7*
MMA5. Da li ste ikada bili oženjeni ili ste živeli sa ženom u vanbračnoj zajednici?	DA BIO JE OŽENJEN ..... 1 DA, RANIJE JE ŽIVEO U VANBRAČNOJ ZAJEDNICI SA ŽENOM ..... 2 NE 3	3 ⇨*Kraj*
MMA6. Koji je Vaš trenutni bračni status: da li ste udovac, razveden ili rastavljen?	UDOVAC ..... 1 RAZVEDEN ..... 2 RASTAVLJEN 3	
MMA7. Da li ste samo jednom ili više puta bili oženjeni ili živeli sa ženom?	SAMO JEDNOM ..... 1 VIŠE PUTA 2	1 ⇨*MMA8A* 2 ⇨*MMA8B*
MMA8A. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa Vašom (***suprugom/partnerkom***)? *Ako ispitanik kaže da je oženjen ali još uvek ne živi sa svojom suprugom, pitajte:* Koje godine i meseca ste se oženili sa sadašnjom suprugom? **MMA8B**. Kog meseca i godine ste počeli da živite sa Vašom <u>prvom</u> suprugom ili partnerkom? *Ako ispitanik kaže da je bio oženjen pre, ali nikada nije živeo sa svojom prvom suprugom, pitajte:* Kog meseca i godine ste se oženili sa <u>prvom</u> suprugom?	DATUM KADA STE PRVI PUT POČELI DA ŽIVITE ZAJEDNO MESEC ..... __ __ NZ MESEC ..... 98 GODINA ..... __ __ __ __ NZ GODINU 9998	
MMA9. *Proverite MMA8A/B: Da li je unet odgovor „NZ godinu“?*	DA, MMA8A/B=9998 ..... 1 NE, MMA8A/B≠9998 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
MMA10. *Proverite MMA7: U zajednici je bio samo jednom?*	DA, MMA7=1 ..... 1 NE, MMA7=2 2	1 ⇨*MMA11A* 2 ⇨*MMA11B*
MMA11A. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste počeli da živite sa Vašom (***suprugom/partnerkom***)? *Ako ispitanik kaže da je oženjen ali još uvek ne živi sa svojom suprugom, pitajte:* Koliko ste imali godina kada ste se oženili sa Vašom suprugom? **MMA11B**. Koliko ste imali godina kada ste počeli da živite sa Vašom <u>prvom</u> suprugom ili partnerkom? *Ako ispitanik kaže da je bio oženjen pre ali nikada nije živeo sa svojom prvom ženom, pitajte:* Koliko ste imali godina kada ste se oženili sa Vašom <u>prvom</u> suprugom?	STAROST U GODINAMA ..... __ __	

MENTALNO ZDRAVLJE		MMH
MMH2. Sada bih želela da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja kako bih bolje razumela osećanja osoba Vaših godina. Ne postoje tačni i pogrešni odgovori. Mnoge osobe Vaših godina iskuse nešto od onoga o čemu ću Vam postavljati pitanja. Kada budete odgovarali na ova pitanja, treba da razmišljate o poslednje 2 nedelje. Pitaću Vas koliko puta su Vas mučili različiti problemi tokom prethodne dve nedelje. Za svaku od situacija koju ću opisati, postoje četiri moguća odgovora. Možete da kažete da ste iskusili taj problem: nikada, ponekad, često ili uvek. *Ponovite opcije kad god ispitanik ne upotrebi neku od opcija odgovora:* Ne zaboravite, četiri moguća odgovora su: nikada, ponekad, često i uvek.		
MMH3. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste bili vrlo tužni ili depresivni?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH4. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se lako iznervirali ili postali razdražljivi zbog sitnica?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH5 Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često niste uživali radeći stvari u kojima ste ranije uživali, kao što su bavljenje sportom, pevanje i ples, provođenje vremena sa prijateljima ili gledanje video snimaka?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH6. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali beznadežno u vezi sa budućnošću?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH7. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali nervozno, uznemireno ili napeto?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH8. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se brinuli da niste u stanju da išta uradite kako treba ili da Vam ništa ne ide od ruke?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH9. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se brinuli o tome šta drugi misle o Vama?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH10. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se brinuli da će se nešto loše desiti Vama ili Vašoj porodici?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH11. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste brinuli previše o različitim stvarima?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH12. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali da niste u stanju da prestanete da brinete ili da svoje brige držite pod kontrolom?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	

MMH13. *Proverite MMH3-MMH6: Da li je neki MMH3-MMH6=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MMH3-MMH6=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE, NIJEDAN MMH3-MMH6=2 ILI 3 2	1⇨*MMH15*
MMH14. *Proverite MMH7-MMH12: Da li je neki MMH7-MMH12=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MMH7-MMH12=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE; NIJEDAN MMH7-MMH12=2 ILI 3 2	1⇨*MMH23* 2⇨*MMH36*
MMH15. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste jeli manje nego inače, iako Vam je hrana bila dostupna, ili ste jeli previše?	NIKADA ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH16. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste imali problema da zaspite, problema sa kvalitetom sna ili ste previše spavali?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH17. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali da se lako umarate ili da nemate energije za dnevne aktivnosti?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH18. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često Vam je bilo teško da se skoncentrišete na stvari koje radite?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH19. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali usamljeno?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH20. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se osećali kao da ste promašaj ili da ste razočarali sebe ili svoju porodicu?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH21. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste imali misli da Vam se ne živi ili razmišljali o tome da povredite sami sebe?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH22. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su Vam drugi govorili da ste usporeniji nego inače?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH23. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su Vam drugi govorili da nemate mira ili da Vas ne drži mesto?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH24. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko puta ste osećali da teško dišete?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH25. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali vrtoglavicu ili ste imali osećaj da ćete pasti u nesvest?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	

MMH26. *Proverite MMH7-MMH12: Da li je neki MMH7-MMH12=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MMH7-MMH12=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE; NIJEDAN MMH7-MMH12=2 ILI 3 2	 2⇨*MMH31*
MMH27. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste se iznenada uplašili bez razloga ili niste znali šta Vas je uplašilo?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH28. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često Vam je bilo teško da se opustite ili da se osećate smireno?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH29. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste osećali da Vam srce lupa jako ili kuca prebrzo?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH30. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često ste imali glavobolje ili napetost u mišićima?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH31. *Proverite MMH3-MMH12: Da li je neki MMH3-MMH12=2 ili 3?*	DA, BAR JEDAN MMH3-MMH12=2 ILI 3 ..... 1 NE; NIJEDAN MMH3-MMH12=2 ILI 3 2	 2⇨*MMH36*
MMH32. Želela bih da Vam postavim još nekoliko pitanja o osećanjima i iskustvima koje ste pomenuli u prethodnim pitanjima. *Ponovite opcije uvek kada ispitanik ne koristi neku od opciju odgovora.*		
MMH33. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su neka od ovih osećanja i iskustava negativno uticala na Vašu sposobnost da obavljate svakodnevne aktivnosti ili na Vaše odnose u kući?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH34. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su neka od ovih osećanja i iskustava negativno uticala na Vašu sposobnost da obavljate Vaše aktivnosti u školi ili na poslu? *Ukoliko ispitanik ne pohađa školu i ne radi, upišite '5'.*	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK ..... 3 NIJE PRIMENLJIVO 5	
MMH35. Tokom prethodne dve nedelje, koliko često su neka od ovih osećanja i iskustava negativno uticala na Vaše odnose sa vršnjacima/kolegama?	NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	
MMH36. Od početka ovog intervjua, razgovarali smo o različitim osećanjima, iskustvima i problemima kroz koje osobe Vaših godina mogu da prolaze. Zanima me koliko često razgovarate sa nekim drugim o takvim osećanjima i iskustvima. Da li bi rekao: Nikada, ponekad, često ili uvek?	 NIKAD ..... 0 PONEKAD ..... 1 ČESTO ..... 2 UVEK 3	 1⇨*MMH37* 2⇨*MMH37* 3⇨*MMH37*
MMH36A. Pričate li ikada o ovim osećanjima s bilo kim, na primer, s nekim iz Vaše porodice, prijateljem ili možda nastavnikom, psihologom ili zdravstvenim radnikom? *Ukoliko je odgovor „da“, pitajte dodatno:* Da li bi rekao: Ponekad, često ili uvek?	NE, NIKAD ..... 0 DA, PONEKAD ..... 1 DA, ČESTO ..... 2 DA, UVEK 3	0⇨*MMH46*

MICS7.MM.11

MMH37. Da li ste u poslednjih mesec dana razgovarali s nekim o ovakvim problemima ili brigama?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	1⇨*MMH38*
MMH37A. Samo da potvrdim: Tokom proteklog meseca, da li ste se sastajali sa nekim ili kontaktirali nekoga u vezi s ovakvim problemima ili brigama, na primer, nekim iz Vaše porodice, prijateljem, nastavnikom, psihologom ili zdravstvenim radnikom?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2	2⇨*MMH46*
MMH38. S kim ste razgovarali? *Dodatno pitanje*: Još nekim? *Ne čitajte opcije. Upišite sve što je pomenuto.*	**PROFESIONALCI** PSIHOLOG..... A DOKTOR/MEDICINSKA SESTRA/ ZDRAVSTVENI SARADNIK.....B **PORODICA** RODITELJ..... F DRUGI SRODNIK (ODRASLI) ..... G DRUGI SRODNIK (<18) ..... H **DRUGA OSOBA** NASTAVNIK.....I PRIJATELJ.....J NEKO DRUGI (*navesti*) _____ X	

MMH46. *Saberite vrednosti opcija odgovora (0, 1, 2 ili 3) iz MMH3-MMH6 i MMH15-MMH25: Da li je zbir > 17?*	DA, ZBIR MMH3-MMH6 I MMH15-MMH25 JE > 17 .....1 NE, ZBIR MMH3-MMH6 I MMH15-MMH25 NIJE > 17 2	1 ⇨*MMH48*
MMH47. *Saberite vrednosti opcija odgovora (0, 1, 2 ili 3) iz MMH7-MMH12, MMH23-MMH25 i MMH27-MMH30: Da li je zbir > 19?*	DA, ZBIR MMH7-MMH12, MMH23-MMH25 I MMH27-MMH30 JE > 19 ..... 1 NE, ZBIR MMH7-MMH12, MMH23-MMH25 I MMH27-MMH30 NIJE > 19 2	2 ⇨*MMH49D*

MMH48. *Inicirajte Protokol za upućivanje zbog niskog/umerenog rizika.*

Zvuči kao da Vam trenutno nije lako, a želela bih da Vam pomognem da pronađete nekoga ko će Vam pružiti podršku. Možemo pozvati stručnu osobu s kojom možete da razgovarate o bilo čemu što Vas brine. Psiholozi pomažu mladim ljudima oko njihovih osećanja i emocija, i razgovor sa njima je uvek poverljiv. Ova usluga je besplatna.

Želite li da kontaktiramo psihologa?

Dozvola za uput?	DA, DOZVOLA ZA UPUT .....1 BEZ DOZVOLE ZA UPUT 2	1 ⇨*MMH49B* 2 ⇨*MMH49C*
MMH49B. Dobro, treba da mi kažete kako bi Vam najviše odgovaralo da Vas psiholog kontaktira. Ukoliko želite, možete mi dati broj telefona preko kojeg psiholog može da Vas dobije. Možete i da mi kažete na kom sigurnom mestu možete da se vidite sa psihologom, kao i koje je najbolje doba dana i dan u nedelji da Vas kontaktira. Mi ćemo psihologu dati Vaše kontakt podatke tako da on ili ona mogu direktno da Vas kontaktiraju. Obećavamo da sa psihologom nećemo podeliti nikakve druge informacije koje ste podeliti sa mnom tokom razgovora. Možete da očekujete da će Vam se psiholog javiti u narednih par dana. *Ispitanik može da Vam da broj telefona ukoliko mu to odgovara ili da ukaže na sigurno mesto gde može da se kontaktira (npr. kod kuće, kod rođaka ili kod komšije, u lokalnoj školi, crkvi, domu zdravlja ili centru u zajednici). Ukoliko mu više odgovara sastanak uživo, zamolite ga da Vam da adresu i druge podatke koji će omogućiti psihologu da pronađe lokaciju. Zabeležite sve te informacije i obećajte mu da će njegove informacije ostati poverljive i da će se koristiti samo za potrebe upućivanja.*	**INFORMACIJE O UPUTU KOJE SE PROSLEĐUJU PRUŽAOCU USLUGA PODRŠKE** BR. PREDMETA..... _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ TIP UPUTA NIZAK/UMEREN RIZIK .....2 IME _____ POL MUŠKI .....1 ŽENSKI .....2 STAROST .....____ NAJBOLJI I NAJSIGURNIJI NAČIN DA PSIHOLOG KONTAKTIRA ISPITANIKA (NPR. TELEFONOM, LIČNO KOD KUĆE/NA DRUGOJ LOKACIJI): TELEFONOM.....A LIČNO.....B DRUGO .....X BROJ TELEFONA (UKOLIKO JE PRIMENLJIVO): __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ __ **LOKACIJA SASTANKA (UKOLIKO JE PRIMENLJIVO)**	⇨*MMH49D*

	NAZIV I BROJ REGIONA _____ ____ ____ NAZIV I BROJ OPŠTINE _____ ____ ____ ____ NAZIV SELA/GRADA	
	OPIS LOKACIJE	
	OBLIŽNJI ORIJENTIR (NPR. CRKVA, ŠKOLA, KLINIKA)	
	VREME ZA KONTAKT (UKOLIKO JE PRIMENLJIVO)	
	NAJPRIKLADNIJI DAN U NEDELJI I DOBA DANA ZA PSIHOLOGA DA SE JAVI ISPITANIKU	
MMH49C. Razumem. Želim da Vam dam neke informacije o savetovalištima koja se nalaze u Vašem regionu, koja pružaju besplatne usluge, ukoliko budete želeli da se obratite psihologu. *Iako ispitanik nije dao dozvolu da se kontaktira psiholog, obavezno ostavite brošuru i kontakt podatke najbliže službe za podršku mentalnom zdravlju dostupne u regionu koje Vam je obezbedio Vaš supervizor.* U svakom slučaju, bilo bi važno da razgovarate o onome što Vas brine sa odraslom osobom kojoj možete verovati, kao što su roditelj, rođak ili nastavnik, kako bi mogli da ti pruže podršku. Bilo bi dobro da to uradite.		*⇨MMH50*
MMH49D. Hvala Vam na vremenu i saradnji. Tu imate informacije o savetovalištima u Vašem regionu koja pružaju besplatne usluge za slučaj da ikada poželite da ih kontaktirate. Želim Vam sve najbolje. *Ostavite brošuru i kontakt podatke za najbližih usluga podrške dostupnih u regionu, koje Vam je obezbedio Vaš supervizor.*		
MMH50. *Nakon što se zahvalite ispitaniku na saradnji, obećajte mu da će njegovi odgovori ostati poverljivi. Popunite pitanje MMH51 samo u vezi sa Modulom o mentalnom zdravlju.*		
MMH51. *Opservacije ispitivača o primeni Modula o mentalnom zdravlju (npr. eventualne emocionalne reakcije ispitanika koje su otežale ili onemogućile pružanje odgovora na neko pitanje, itd.).*	_____ _____	

MWM10. *Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja.*	SAT I MINUT..... __ __ : __ __	
MWM11. *Da li je ceo razgovor završen u privatnosti, bez prisustva treće osobe ili je neko drugi bio prisutan tokom čitavog anketiranja ili njegovim delom?*	DA, CEO RAZGOVOR JE OBAVLJEN U PRIVATNOSTI / BEZ PRISUSTVA TREĆE OSOBE..... 1 NE, NEKO DRUGI JE BIO PRISUTAN TOKOM CELOG ANKETIRANJA (*navesti*)_____ 2 NE, NEKO DRUGI JE BIO PRISUTAN TOKOM DELA ANKETIRANJA (*navesti*)_____ 3	
MWM13. *Jezik na kome je obavljena anketa.*	SRPSKI..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*)_____ 6	
MWM14. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI ..... 02 ALBANSKI ..... 03 BOSANSKI ..... 04 MAĐARSKI ..... 05 ROMSKI ..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*)_____ 96	
MWM15. *Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?*	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK..... 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA..... 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
MWM15A. *Proverite MWB4: godine ispitanika?*	GODINE 15-17..... 1 GODINE 18 I VIŠE 2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWB15B. *Proverite ispitanikov odgovor u (MWM3) Informacionom panelu za muškarce i odgovor ispitanika UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ovaj ispitanik takođe u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI MWM3=HH47..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI MWM3≠HH47..... 2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15C. *Da li je ispitanik već bio ispitan u bilo kom individualnom upitniku?*	DA, VEĆ JE ISPITAN ..... 1 NE, NIJE ISPITAN 2	1 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15D. *Proveriti MIC1 i proveriti HC7[A] i HC12 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li ovaj ispitanik ima mobilni telefon, ili da li domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju ili bilo koji član domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?*	DA, MIC1=1 ILI HC7[A]=1 ILI HC12=1 ..... 1 NE, MIC1=2 I HC7[A]=2 I HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*MWM15F*

MWM15E. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi telefonsko istraživanje o situaciji dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas pozvati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Vaš broj telefona i sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih telefonskih intervjua neće biti dostupni nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*MWM15H* 2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15F. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi naknadno istraživanje o situaciji dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas kontaktirati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih intervjua neće biti dostupne nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15G. Rekli ste mi da u Vašem domaćinstvu nema telefona. Samo da potvrdim, da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*MWM15I* 2 ⇨*MWM16*
MWM15H. Da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*MWM16*

MWM15I. Možete da mi date broj Vašeg domaćinstva, ali molim Vas, nemojte deliti lične brojeve telefona koji pripadaju drugim članovima Vašeg domaćinstva ili ljudima izvan Vašeg domaćinstva. Molim Vas, kažite mi koji broj telefona mogu da pozovem.

	[P1] PRIMARNI BROJ	[P2] DRUGI BROJ	[P3] TREĆI BROJ
MWM15J. *Upišite broj telefona.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
MWM15K. Samo da potvrdim, broj telefona je (***broj upisan u MWM15J***)? *Ako nije, vratite se na MWM15J i ispravite unos.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *MWM15J*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *MWM15J*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *MWM15J*
MWM15L. Zapamtite, možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molim da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Da li imate još neki lični ili zajednički broj telefona na kojem Vas možemo kontaktirati?	DA ..... 1 ⇩ *[P2]* NE ..... 2 ⇩ *MWM16*	DA ..... 1 ⇩ *[P3]* NE ..... 2 ⇩ *MWM16*	DA ..... 1 ⇩ *[P4]* NE ..... 2 ⇩ *MWM16*

Obeležite ako je korišćen dodatni upitnik : ..... ☐

MWM16. *Proverite kolone HL10 i HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik staratelj bilo kojeg deteta od 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?*

☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na MWM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA za to dete i počnite anketu sa ispitanikom.*

☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Proverite HH26-HH27 u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li postoji dete uzrasta 5-17 godina koje je izabrano za UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA?*

- ☐ *Da* ⇨ *Proverite HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik staratelj deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA u ovom domaćinstvu?*
  - ☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na MWM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5-17 GODINA za ovo dete i počnite anketu sa ispitanikom/com.*
  - ☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Pređite na MWM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanikom i zahvalite mu se na saradnji. Proveriti da li postoje drugi upitnici da se popune u ovom domaćinstvu.*
- ☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Pređite na MWM17 i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanikom i zahvalite mu se na saradnji. Proveriti da li postoje drugi upitnici da se popune u ovom domaćinstvu.*

MWM17. *Rezultat anketiranja muškarca:*

Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen".

UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN 01
MUŠKARAC NIJE KOD KUĆE 02
ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE 03
UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN 04
MUŠKARAC NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (*navesti*) _____ 05
NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA ISPITANIKA STAROSTI 15-17 06
DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

MICS

UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA
Srbija MICS 2025

ЗРС СРБИЈЕ

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA		**UF**
UF1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___	
UF3. *Ime i redni broj deteta:* IME_____ ___ ___	**UF4**. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja:* IME_____ ___ ___	
UF5. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___	**UF6**. *Ime i šifra supervizora:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**UF8**. *Unesite vreme:*	SATI : MINUTI __ __ : __ __

Proverite starost ispitanika u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO:
Ako je 15-17 godina, proverite da li je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za anketiranje (HH33 ili HH39/HH39A) ili saglasnost nije neophodna (HL20=90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna, a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne smete da započnete, a u okviru pitanja UF17 obeležite '06'. Ispitanik mora imati najmanje 15 godina.

UF9. *Proveriti popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima već anketirali ovog ispitanika za druge upitnike?*	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRANA ..... 1 NE, PRVI PUT SE ANKETIRA 2	1 ⇨*UF10B* 2 ⇨*UF10A*

UF10A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (***Vaše ime***). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o (***ime deteta iz UF3***) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe male dece. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacije o Vama ili Vašem detetu neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ukoliko se zbog nekog pitanja osećate neprijatno i ne želite da odgovorite, molim Vas da mi to kažete i možemo da preskočimo pitanje. Takođe, ako želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa ove kartice kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?	**UF10B**. Sada želim da malo detaljnije porazgovaram sa Vama o (***ime deteta iz UF3***) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 20 minuta. Ponavljam, učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe male dece. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacije o Vama ili Vašem detetu neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ponavljam, ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na pitanje ili želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa kartice koju sam Vam prethodno pokazala, kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?
DA ..... 1 NE / NIJE PITANO 2	1 ⇨*Modul PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA* 2 ⇨*UF17*

PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA		**UB**
UB01. *Proverite HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0, 1, ILI 2 ..... 1 STAROST 3 ILI 4 2	2 ⇨*UB0A*
UB0. Pre nego što počnemo sa anketiranjem, molim Vas da donesete (***ime***), vakcinalni karton, otpusnu listu iz porodilišta i neki dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Potrebni su nam ti dokumenti.		
UB0A. *Proveriti odnos ispitanika i deteta u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO.*	BIOLOŠKA MAJKA (HL20 = HL14) ..... 1 BIOLOŠKI OTAC (HL20 = HL18) ..... 2 DRUGO 6	1 ⇨*UB1* 2 ⇨*UB1*
UB0B. U kakvom ste srodstvu sa (***ime***)?	BABA/DEDA ..... 01 TETKA/UJAK/STRIC ..... 02 BRAT/SESTRA ..... 03 DRUGI ROĐAK DETETA ..... 06 MAĆEHA/OČUH ..... 11 POLUSESTRA/POLUBRAT ..... 12 DRUGI ROĐAK MAĆEHE/OČUHA ..... 16 FORMALNI HRANITELJ/USVOJITELJ ..... 21 PRIJATELJ ..... 31 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	
UB1. Kog dana, meseca i godine je (***ime***) rođen/rođena? *Dodatno pitanje:* Kad mu/joj je rođendan? *Ako majka/staratelj zna tačan datum rođenja unesite i dan; u suprotnom obeležite '98' za dan.* *Mesec i godina se moraju uneti.*	DATUM ROĐENJA DAN ..... __ __ NE ZNA DAN ..... 98 MESEC ..... __ __ GODINA ..... 2 0 _2_ __	
UB2. Koliko (***ime***) ima godina? *Dodatno pitanje:* Koliko godina je ***(ime)*** napunio/napunila na svom poslednjem rođendanu? *Unesite uzrast u punim godinama.* *Unesite '0' ako dete ima manje od godinu dana.* *Uporedite UB1 i UB2 i uskladite odgovore.*	STAROST DETETA (PUNE GODINE) ..... __	
UB3. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0, 1, ILI 2 ..... 1 STAROST 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*

UB4. *Proverite redni broj ispitanika u (UF4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, UF4≠HH47 2	2 ⇨*UB6A*
UB5. *Proverite ED10 u MODULU OBRAZOVANJE u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li dete pohađa predškolsko obrazovanje u tekućoj školskoj godini?*	DA, ED10=11 ILI ED10=12 ..... 1 NE, (ED10≠11 I ED10≠12) ILI ED10=PRAZNO 2	1 ⇨*UB8B* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB6A. *Proverite ED10 u MODULU OBRAZOVANJE u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li dete pohađa predškolsko obrazovanje u tekućoj školskoj godini?*	DA, ED10=11 ILI ED10=12 ..... 1 NE, (ED10≠11 I ED10≠12) ILI ED10=PRAZNO 2	1 ⇨*UB8A* 2 ⇨*UB9*
UB8A. Ranije sam zabeležila da je (***ime***) ove školske godine pohađao/pohađala predškolsko obrazovanje. Da li (***on/ona***) trenutno pohađa ovaj program? **UB8B**. Spomenuli ste da je (***ime***) ove školske godine pohađao/pohađala predškolsko obrazovanje. Da li (***on/ona***) trenutno pohađa ovaj program?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*UB9A*
UB9. Da li je (***ime***) ikada pohađao/pohađala bilo koji program predškolskog obrazovanja, kao što je obdanište ili vrtić?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*UB9B* 2 ⇨*UB9C*
UB9A. Da li (***on/ona***) pohađa državnu ustanovu? *Ako je odgovor „Da“, obeležite '1'. Ako je odgovor "Ne", pitajte ko je osnivač ustanove, pod čijim pokroviteljstvom je ustanova.* **UB9B**. Da li je (***on/ona***) pohađao/pohađala državnu ustanovu? *Ako je odgovor „Da“, obeležite '1'. Ako je odgovor "Ne", pitajte ko je osnivač ustanove, pod čijim pokroviteljstvom je ustanova.* *Ako je dete pohađalo više ustanova, pitajte za poslednju koju je pohađalo.*	DRŽAVNO OBDANIŠTE ..... 1 PRIVATNO OBDANIŠTE ..... 2 PROGRAM POD POKROVITELJSTVOM NEVLADINE ORGANIZACIJE ..... 3 PROGRAM POD POKROVITELJSTVOM VERSKE ORGANIZACIJE ..... 4 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6	1 ⇨*Kraj* 2 ⇨*Kraj* 3 ⇨*Kraj* 4 ⇨*Kraj* 6 ⇨*Kraj*

UB9C. Postoji više razloga zbog kojih dete ne pohađa vrtić ili obdanište. Pročitaću neke od mogućih razloga i zamolila bih Vas da mi za svaki kažete da li je uticao na to da (***ime***) ne pohađa vrtić ili obdanište:		DA	NE	NZ	
	STAVOVI RODITELJA				
[A] (***Ime***) neće naučiti važne stvari u obdaništu.	NEĆE NAUČITI VAŽNE STVARI U OBDANIŠTU	1	2	8	
[B] Deca u obdaništu, koje je (***ime***) trebalo da pohađa, ne dobijaju dovoljno pojedinačne pažnje jer su grupe prevelike u odnosu na broj raspoloživog osoblja.	DETETU U GRUPI SE NE POSVEĆUJE DOVOLJNO PAŽNJE	1	2	8	
[C] (***Ime***) će imati neodgovarajući tretman zbog (***njegove/njene***) etničke pripadnosti, zato što (***on/ona***) ne zna jezik ili iz nekog drugog razloga.	SA DETETOM ĆE SE POSTUPATI LOŠE	1	2	8	
[D] Ima ko da brine o (***ime***) kod kuće.	BRIGA O DETETU U KUĆI	1	2	8	
[E] Deca se često razboljevaju u vrtiću ili obdaništu.	ČESTO RAZBOLEVANJE	1	2	8	
	PROBLEMI PRISTUPA				
[F] (***Ime***) nije mogao/mogla da dobije mesto u obdaništu, jer su oba roditelja nezaposlena.	OBA RODITELJA NEZAPOSLENA	1	2	8	
[G] U vrtiću ili obdaništu, koji je (***ime***) trebalo da pohađa, nije bilo dovoljno mesta u trenutku kada je (***ime***) trebalo da bude upisan/upisana.	NEMA MESTA	1	2	8	
[H] U blizini kuće ne postoji vrtić ili obdanište.	DALJINA	1	2	8	
	FINANSIJSKI PROBLEMI				
[I] Usluge boravka u vrtiću ili obdaništu su previše skupe.	USLUGE SU PREVIŠE SKUPE	1	2	8	
[J] Drugi troškovi vezani za boravak u vrtiću ili obdaništu, tj. prevoz, odeća, hrana za vrtić ili obdanište su previsoki.	DRUGI TROŠKOVI (PREVOZ, ODEĆA, HRANA) SU PREVISOKI	1	2	8	

RODITELJSKI DODATAK		BG
BG00. Sada ću Vam postaviti nekoliko pitanja o roditeljskom dodatku. Roditeljski dodatak predstavlja novčano davanje koje obezbeđuje država, sa ciljem da pomogne porodicama sa novorođenom decom.		
BG0. Da li ste čuli za roditeljski dodatak?	DA .....1 NE.....2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
BG1. Da li ste podneli zahtev za roditeljski dodatak za (***ime***)? *Dodatno objasnite da se roditeljski dodatak ostvaruje po rođenju deteta za prvo četvoro dece u porodici.*	DA .....1 NE.....2	 2 ⇨*BG3*
BG2. Da li ste dobili roditeljski dodatak za (***ime***)?	DA .....1 NE.....2	1 ⇨*Kraj* 2 ⇨*Kraj*
BG3. Koji je <u>glavni</u> razlog što se niste prijavili za roditeljski dodatak za (***ime***)?	NIJE MI BILO POTREBNO.....01 NISAM ZNAO KAKO DA SE PRIJAVIM .....02 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE KOMPLIKOVANA.....03 ADMINISTRATIVNA PROCEDURA JE SKUPA .....04 NE ISPUNJAVAM USLOV JER DETE NIJE VAKCINISANO.....05 NE ISPUNJAVAM USLOV JER DETE NE IDE U OBAVEZNI PRIPREMNI PREDŠKOLSKI PROGRAM.....06 NE ISPUNJAVAM USLOV JER DETE NE ŽIVI NA TERITORIJI R. SRBIJE.....07 NE ISPUNJAVAM DRUGE USLOVE (*navesti*) _____08 JOŠ UVEK IMA VREMENA/SPREMAM SE DA PODNESEM ZAHTEV.....09 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____96	

ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE		**UIN**
UIN1. Da li (***ime***) ima neko zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA.....1 NE.....2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
UIN2. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja (***ime***) ima? *Unesite sve što ispitanik navede.*	OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE.....F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE.....D DRUGO (*navesti*) _____X	

RAZVOJ U RANOM DETINJSTVU		EC
EC1. Koliko dečjih knjiga ili slikovnica imate za (***ime***)?	NIJEDNU ..... 00 BROJ DEČJIH KNJIGA ..... 0 __ DESET ILI VIŠE KNJIGA 10	
EC2. Interesuje me da saznam čime se (***ime***) igra kad je kod kuće. Da li se igra: [A] Igračkama napravljenim kod kuće kao što su krpene lutke, lopte krpenjače ili neke druge igračke napravljene kod kuće? [B] Igračkama iz radnje ili fabrički napravljenim igračkama? [C] Predmetima iz domaćinstva, kao što su činije ili šerpe, ili predmetima koje nađe napolju kao što su štapovi, kamenje, lišće i sl.?	DA NE NZ IGRAČKE NAPRAVLJENE KOD KUĆE ..... 1 2 8 IGRAČKE IZ RADNJE ..... 1 2 8 PREDMETI IZ DOMAĆINSTVA ILI PREDMETI PRONAĐENI NAPOLJU 1 2 8	
EC3. Ponekad odrasli koji se brinu o deci moraju da izađu iz kuće i da odu u kupovinu, ili da iz nekog drugog razloga ostave malu decu. Tokom poslednjih nedelju dana, koliko dana, odnosno, od poslednjeg (***dan u nedelji***) je (***ime***): [A] Ostavljen/a sam/a duže od sat vremena? [B] Ostavljen/a da se o njemu/njoj brine drugo dete, odnosno neko ko je mlađi od 10 godina, duže od jednog sata? *Ako je odgovor „nijedan“, unesite '0'.* *Ako je odgovor „ne znam“, unesite '8'.*	BROJ DANA KADA JE DETE OSTAVLJENO SAMO DUŽE OD SAT VREMENA ..... __ BROJ DANA KADA JE DETE OSTAVLJENO SA DRUGIM DETETOM DUŽE OD SAT VREMENA ..... __	
EC4. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0 ..... 1 STAROST 1, 2, 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇨ *Kraj*

EC5. Od poslednjeg (***dan anketiranja minus 3 dana***), da li ste Vi ili neko od članova Vašeg domaćinstva koji ima 15 ili više godina bili uključeni u neku od sledećih aktivnosti sa (***ime***): *Hranitelja/maćehu ili očuha sa kojima dete živi u domaćinstvu i koji su bili uključeni u aktivnosti treba smatrati majkom ili ocem.*		
[A] Čitanje knjiga ili gledanje slikovnica sa (***ime***)?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[B]* 8 ⇨*EC5[B]*
[A1] Ko je iz domaćinstva bio uključen u ovu aktivnost sa (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte*: Da li je još neko bio uključen?	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B DRUGI X	
[B] Pričanje priča (***ime***)?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[C]* 8 ⇨*EC5[C]*
[B1] Ko je iz domaćinstva bio uključen u ovu aktivnost sa (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte:* Da li je još neko bio uključen?	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B DRUGI X	
[C] Pevanje pesmica (***ime***) ili sa (***ime***), uključujući i uspavanke?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[D]* 8 ⇨*EC5[D]*
[C1] Ko je iz domaćinstva bio uključen u ovu aktivnost sa (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte:* Da li je još neko bio uključen*?*	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B DRUGI X	
[D] Izvođenje (***ime)*** van kuće odnosno napolje?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[E]* 8 ⇨*EC5[E]*
[D1] Ko je iz domaćinstva bio uključen u ovu aktivnost sa (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte:* Da li je još neko bio uključen*?*	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B DRUGI X	
[E] Igranje sa (***ime***)?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC5[F]* 8 ⇨*EC5[F]*
[E1] Ko je iz domaćinstva bio uključen u ovu aktivnost sa (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte:* Da li je još neko bio uključen?	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B DRUGI X	
[F] Imenovanje, brojanje ili crtanje predmeta (***ime***) ili sa (***ime***)?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC6* 8 ⇨*EC6*
[F1] Ko je iz domaćinstva bio uključen u ovu aktivnost sa (***ime***)? *Dodatno pitajte:* Da li je još neko bio uključen?	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B DRUGI X	
EC5A. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0 ILI 1 ..... 1 STAROST 2, 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*

EC6. Želela bih da Vas pitam o nekim stvarima koje (***ime***) trenutno može da uradi. Molim Vas, imajte na umu da deca mogu da se razvijaju i uče različitom brzinom. Na primer, neka deca počnu da govore ranije od drugih, ili mogu da govore neke reči, ali još ne mogu da sastave rečenicu. Dakle, u redu je i ako Vaše dete ne može da uradi sve ono o čemu ću Vas pitati. Možete mi reći ako imate bilo kakvih nedoumica u vezi sa Vašim odgovorom. Može li (***ime***) da hoda po neravnom terenu, na primer po neravnom ili strmom putu, a da ne padne?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC7. Može li (***ime***) da skoči odvajajući oba stopala od zemlje?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC8. Može li (***ime***) samostalno da se obuče, odnosno da obuče pantalone i majicu bez pomoći?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC9. Može li (***ime***) da zakopča i otkopča dugme bez pomoći?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC10. Može li (***ime***) da izgovori 10 ili više reči, kao što su „mama" ili „lopta"?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC11. Može li (***ime***) da govori koristeći rečenice od tri ili više reči, na primer: „Daj mi vodu" ili „Kuća je velika"?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*EC13* 8 ⇨*EC13*
EC12. Može li (***ime***) da govori koristeći rečenice od pet ili više reči, na primer: „Ova kuća je veoma velika"?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC13. Može li (***ime***) pravilno da koristiti reči „ja", „ti", „ona" ili „on", na primer: „Ja hoću vodu" ili „On jede pirinač"?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC14. Ako pokažete (***ime***) dobro poznati predmet, poput šolje ili životinje, može li (***on/ona***) da ga dosledno imenuje? *Dodatno pitajte:* Pod doslednim podrazumevam da (***on/ona***) koristi istu reč koja se odnosi na isti objekat, čak i ako reč koja se koristi nije u potpunosti tačna.	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC15. Može li (***ime***) da prepozna barem 5 slova azbuke?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	

EC16. Može li (***ime***) da napiše svoje ime?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC17. Da li (***ime***) prepoznaje sve brojeve od 1 do 5?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC18. Ako zamolite (***ime***) da Vam da 3 predmeta, kao što su 3 kamena ili 3 kuglice, da li Vam daje tačnu količinu?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC19. Može li (***ime***) da prebroji 10 predmeta, na primer 10 prstiju ili 10 kocaka, bez grešaka?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC20. Može li (***ime***) da uradi neku aktivnost, kao što je bojenje ili igranje kockama, a da ne traži stalno pomoć ili da odustane prebrzo?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC21. Da li (***ime***) pita za poznate osobe, koje nisu roditelji, kada te osobe nisu prisutne, na primer: „Gde je baka?"?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC22. Da li (***ime***) ponudi pomoć nekome ko izgleda kao da mu je pomoć potrebna?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC23. Da li se (***ime***) dobro slaže sa drugom decom?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
EC24. Sledeća dva pitanja imaju pet različitih mogućnosti za odgovore. Pročitaću ih nakon svakog pitanja. Koliko često (***ime***) deluje vrlo tužno ili depresivno? Da li biste rekli: svakog dana, svake nedelje, svakog meseca, nekoliko puta godišnje, ili nikada?	SVAKOG DANA ..... 1 SVAKE NEDELJE ..... 2 SVAKOG MESECA ..... 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE ..... 4 NIKADA ..... 5 NZ 8	
EC25. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, koliko često (***ime***) šutira, ujeda ili udara drugu decu ili odrasle? Da li biste rekli: uopšte ne, manje, isto, više, ili mnogo više?	UOPŠTE NE ..... 1 MANJE ..... 2 ISTO ..... 3 VIŠE ..... 4 MNOGO VIŠE ..... 5 NZ 8	

DISCIPLINOVANJE DETETA		UCD
UCD1. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0 ..... 1 STAROST 1, 2, 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
UCD2. Odrasli koriste određene metode da decu nauče da se pravilno ponašaju ili da reše neki problem u ponašanju. Pročitaću Vam nekoliko metoda koje se koriste. Molim Vas da mi kažete da li ste Vi ili neki drugi odrasli član domaćinstva koristili neki od metoda sa (***ime***) u poslednjih mesec dana.	DA NE	
[A] Oduzimali privilegije, zabranili nešto što se (***ime***) sviđa ili zabranili (***njemu/njoj***) da izađe iz kuće?	ODUZIMANJE PRIVILEGIJA 1 2	
[B] Objašnjavali (***ime***) zašto je (***njegovo/njeno***) ponašanje bilo pogrešno?	OBJAŠNJAVANJE POGREŠNOG PONAŠANJA 1 2	
[C] Protresli (***ga/je***)?	PROTRESANJE 1 2	
[D] Vikali, drali se ili vrištali na (***njega/nju***)?	VIKANJE, DRANJE ILI VRIŠTANJE 1 2	
[E] Davali (***mu/joj***) da radi nešto drugo?	DAVANJE DA RADI NEŠTO DRUGO.. 1 2	
[F] Pljeskali, udarali ili šljepali (***ga/je***) rukom po zadnjici?	PLJESKANJE, UDARANJE ILI ŠLJEPANJE RUKOM PO ZADNJICI 1 2	
[G] Udarali (***ga/je***) po zadnjici ili po drugim delovima tela nečim, kao što je kaiš, četka za kosu, štap ili neki drugi čvrst predmet?	UDARANJE KAIŠEM, ČETKOM ZA KOSU, ŠTAPOM ILI DRUGIM ČVRSTIM PREDMETOM 1 2	
[H] Nazivali (***ga/je***) glupim, lenjim ili drugim sličnim imenom?	NAZIVANJE GLUPIM, LENJIM ILI DRUGIM SLIČNIM IMENOM 1 2	
[I] Šamarali (***ga/je***) ili udarali po licu, glavi ili ušima?	ŠAMARANJE ILI UDARANJE PO LICU, GLAVI ILI UŠIMA 1 2	
[J] Udarali (***ga/je***) ili pljeskali po šaci, ruci ili nozi?	UDARANJE/PLJESKANJE PO ŠACI, RUCI ILI NOZI 1 2	
[K] Prebijali (***ga/je***), odnosno zadavali više udaraca svom snagom?	PREBIJANJE, ZADAVANJE VIŠE UDARACA SVOM SNAGOM 1 2	
UCD3. *Proverite UF4: Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj nekog drugog deteta mlađeg od 5 godina ili deteta starosti 5-14 godina koje je izabrano za UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE STAROSTI 5-17?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	2 ⇨*UCD5*
UCD4. *Proverite UF4: Da li je ovaj ispitanik već odgovarao na pitanja (UCD5 ili FCD5) za neko drugo dete?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
UCD5. Da li mislite da je za pravilno odgajanje ili vaspitavanje deteta neophodno fizički kažnjavati dete?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ / NEMA MIŠLJENJE 8	

FUNKCIONISANJE DETETA		**UCF**
UCF1. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0 ILI 1 ..... 1 STAROST 2, 3 ILI 4 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
UCF2. Želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o poteškoćama koje (***ime***) možda ima. Da li (***ime***) nosi naočare?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
UCF3. Da li (***ime***) koristi slušni aparat?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
UCF4. Da li (***ime***) koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili (***mu/joj***) se pruža pomoć da hoda?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
UCF5. U narednim pitanjima zamoliću Vas da odgovorite tako što ćete izabrati jedan od četiri moguća odgovora. Za svako od pitanja, da li biste rekli da (***ime***): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) ima dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (***on/ona***) ne može uopšte. *Ponovite kategorije odgovora tokom pojedinačnih pitanja kad god ispitanik ne koristi kategoriju odgovora:* Setite se četiri moguća odgovora: Da li biste rekli da (***ime***): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) ima dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (***on/ona***) ne može uopšte?		
UCF6. *Proverite UCF2: Da li dete nosi naočare?*	DA, UCF2=1 ..... 1 NE, UCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF7A* 2 ⇨*UCF7B*
UCF7A. Kada nosi svoje naočare, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća sa vidom? **UCF7B**. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća sa vidom?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
UCF8. *Proverite UCF3: Da li dete koristi slušni aparat?*	DA, UCF3=1 ..... 1 NE, UCF3=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF9A* 2 ⇨*UCF9B*
UCF9A. Kada koristi svoj slušni aparat, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika? **UCF9B**. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
UCF10. *Proverite UCF4: Da li dete koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?*	DA, UCF4=1 ..... 1 NE, UCF4=2 2	1 ⇨*UCF11* 2 ⇨*UCF13*
UCF11. Bez upotrebe svoje opreme ili pomoći, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća sa hodanjem?	NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	
UCF12. Kada koristi svoju opremu ili pomoć, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u hodanju?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	1 ⇨*UCF14* 2 ⇨*UCF14* 3 ⇨*UCF14* 4 ⇨*UCF14*

UCF13. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u hodanju?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA HODA 4	
UCF14. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da svojom rukom podiže male predmete?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA PODIGNE 4	
UCF15. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da Vas razume?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE RAZUME 4	
UCF16. Kada (***ime***) govori, da li imate poteškoća da (***ga/je***) razumete?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE GA NE RAZUMEM 4	
UCF17. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u učenju?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA UČI 4	
UCF18. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća prilikom igranja?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE MOŽE DA SE IGRA 4	

DOJENJE I ISHRANA		**BD**
BD1. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0 ILI 1 ..... 1 STAROST 2, 3, ILI 4 2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
BD2. Da li je (***ime***) ikada dojen/a?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*BD4* 8 ⇨*BD4*
BD3. Da li je (***ime***) juče, tokom dana ili noći, dojen/a?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
BD4. Da li je (***ime***) juče, tokom dana ili noći pio/pila nešto iz flašice sa cuclom?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
BD5. Da li je (***ime***) juče, tokom dana ili noći, pio/pila oralni rastvor za rehidrataciju kao na primer Orosal ili Rehidran?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
BD6. Da li je (***ime***) juče, tokom dana ili noći, uzimao/uzimala dodatne vitamine, minerale ili neke lekove?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	

BD7. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svim drugim tečnostima koje je (***ime***) možda (***uzimao/uzimala***) juče, tokom dana ili noći. Molim Vas da mi kažete o svim tečnostima, bilo da ih je (***ime***) (***popio/popila***) kod kuće ili negde drugde. Da li je (***ime***) juče, tokom dana ili noći (***pio/pila***) (***naziv tečnosti***):		DA	NE	NZ
[A] Običnu vodu?	OBIČNA VODA?	1	2	8
[B] Adaptirano mleko za bebe, kao Bebelac, Aptamil, Impamil, Hipp, Nestle i slično?	ADAPTIRANO MLEKO ZA BEBE	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[C]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[C]*
[B1] Koliko je puta (***ime***) (***pio/pila***) adaptirano mleko za bebe? *Ako je 7 ili više puta, upišite '7'.*	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE PIO/PILA ADAPTIRANO MLEKO.....__ NZ 8			
[C] Mleko životinjskog porekla, kao što je sveže mleko, konzervirano ili mleko u prahu?	MLEKO	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[D]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[D]*
[C1] Koliko puta je (***ime***) (***pio/pila***) mleko? *Ako je 7 ili više puta, upišite '7'.*	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE PIO/PILA MLEKO.....__ NZ 8			
[C2] (***Da li je mleko/da li je neko od mlečnih pića***) bilo slatko ili aromatizovano mleko?	SLATKO MLEKO	1	2	8
[D] Tečni jogurt, kiselo mleko ili kefir?	TEČNI JOGURT	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[E]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[E]*
[D1] Koliko puta je (***ime***) (***pio/pila***) jogurt? *Ako je 7 ili više puta, upišite '7'*	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE PIO/PILA ..... JOGURT .....__ NZ 8			
[D2] (***Da li je jogurt/Da li je napitak na bazi jogurta)*** bio sladak ili aromatizovani jogurt?	SLADAK JOGURT	1	2	8
[E] Pića sa ukusom čokolade, uključujući ona napravljena od sirupa ili praha?	ČOKOLADNA PIĆA	1	2	8
[F] Voćne sokove ili pića sa ukusom voća, uključujući ona napravljena od sirupa ili praha?	VOĆNI SOKOVI, SOKOVI SA UKUSOM VOĆA	1	2	8
[G] Gazirana pića, pića od slada, sportska pića ili energetska pića?	GAZIRANA, SLADNA, SPORSKA, ENERGETSKA PIĆA	1	2	8
[H] Čaj, kafu ili biljne napitke?	ČAJ, KAFA, BILJNI NAPITCI	1	2 ⇨ *BD7[I]*	8 ⇨ *BD7[I]*
[H1] (Da li je piće/da li je bilo koje od ovih pića) bilo zaslađeno?	ZASLAĐEN ČAJ, KAFA, BILJNI NAPITCI	1	2	8
[I] Bistru čorbu ili bistru supu?	BISTRA ČORBA/SUPA	1	2	8
[X] Neku drugu tečnost?	DRUGE TEČNOSTI	1	2 ⇨ *BD8*	8 ⇨ *BD8*
[X1] *Navesti sve druge pomenute tečnosti. Sortirajte ih ako je moguće.*	(*Navesti*) _____			
[X2] (Da li je piće/Da li je bilo koje od ovih pića) bilo zaslađeno?	ZASLAĐENE DRUGE TEČNOSTI	1	2	8

BD8. Sada želim da Vas pitam o svoj hrani koju je (***ime***) (***uzimao/uzimala***) juče, tokom dana ili noći. Zanimaju me sve namirnice koje je (***ime***) ***(jeo/jela)*** kod kuće ili negde drugde.
Razmislite kada se (***ime***) (***probudio/la***) juče. Da li je u to vreme ***(jeo/jela)*** bilo šta?
Ako je odgovor „Da" pitajte: Molim Vas recite mi šta je sve (***ime***) ***(jeo/jela)*** u to vreme. *Pitajte:* Još nešto?
Obeležite odgovore koristeći grupe hrane navedene ispod.
Šta je (***radio/radila***) (***ime***) posle toga? Da li je u to vreme (***on/ona***) ***(jeo/jela)*** bilo šta?
Ponavljajte i beležite odgovore na ova pitanja, sve do trenutka kada se dete jutros probudilo.
Za bilo koje mešano jelo, uključujući i ona kupovna, pitajte: Koji su bili glavni sastojci (***mešanog jela***)? *Zabeležite glavne sastojke u odgovarajuće grupe hrane.*

Za svaku grupu hrane koja nije pomenuta gore pitajte: Samo da potvrdimo, da li je (***ime***) ***(jeo/jela)*** (***stavke grupe hrane***) juče tokom dana ili noći?		DA	NE	NZ
[A] Čvrsti jogurt ili kiselo mleko osim tečnog jogurta? *Imajte na umu da tečni jogurt/kiselo mleko treba uneti u BD7[D].*	JOGURT/KISELO MLEKO	1	2 ⇨ *BD8[B]*	8 ⇨ *BD8[B]*
[A1] Koliko puta je (***ime***) ***(jeo/jela)*** čvrsti jogurt ili kiselo mleko? *Ako je 7 ili više puta, upišite '7'.*	BROJ PUTA KOLIKO JE JEO/JELA JOGURT/KISELO MLEKO .....__ NZ 8			
[B] Palentu, griz, hleb, pirinač, testeninu ili drugu hranu od žitarica?	HRANA OD ŽITARICA	1	2	8
[C] Bundevu, šargarepu, slatke crvene paprike, tikvu ili batat koje su žute ili narandžaste unutra?	BUNDEVA, ŠARGAREPA, TIKVA ITD.	1	2	8
[D] Krompir, paškanat, repu ili drugo korenasto povrće koje je unutra belo ili svetlo?	KORENASTA HRANA	1	2	8
[E] Spanać, blitvu, kelj, brokoli ili drugo tamno zeleno zeljasto povrće?	TAMNO ZELENO ZELJASTO POVRĆE	1	2	8
[F] Drugo povrće, kao što su paradajz, krastavac ili karfiol?	DRUGO POVRĆE	1	2	8
[G] Svežu ili sušenu kajsiju, zrelu dinju koja je narandžasta unutra ili sirove višnje?	KAJSIJA, DINJA ILI SIROVA VIŠNJA	1	2	8
[H] Drugo voće kao što su banane, jabuke ili grožđe?	DRUGO VOĆE	1	2	8
[I] Džigericu, bubrege, srce ili druge iznutrice?	DŽIGERICA, BUBREZI, SRCE ILI DRUGE IZNUTRICE	1	2	8
[J] Kobasice, viršle, šunku, slaninu, salamu ili mesni narezak?	MESNE PRERAĐEVINE	1	2	8
[K] Drugo meso, kao što je teletina/junetina, svinjetina, jagnjetina, jaretina, piletina ili ćuretina?	MESO	1	2	8
[L] Jaja?	JAJA	1	2	8
[M] Ribu ili morske plodove?	RIBA ILI MORSKI PLODOVI	1	2	8

[N] Pasulj, grašak, sočivo, leblebije, proso, orašaste plodove, kao što su orasi, lešnici, bademi, kesteni, ili semenke, kao što su semenke suncokreta, bundeve, čia seme, lan ili susam?	HRANA PRIPREMLJENA OD PASULJA, GRAŠKA, ORAŠASTIH PLODOVA ITD.	1	2	8	
[O] Tvrdi ili meki sir, kačkavalj, feta ili mladi sir?	SIR	1	2	8	
[P] Slatkiše kao što su čokolade, bombone, peciva, kolači, keksi ili sladoled?	SLATKIŠI	1	2	8	
[Q] Čips, pomfrit, smoki, grisine instant nudle ili drugu sličnu prženu i slanu hranu?	SLANA HRANA	1	2	8	
[X] Drugu čvrstu, polučvrstu ili mekanu hranu?	DRUGA ČVRSTA, POLUČVRSTA ILI MEKANA HRANA	1	2 ⇨ *BD9*	8 ⇨ *BD9*	
[X1] *Navesti svu drugu pomenutu hranu. Sortirajte je ako je moguće.*	(*Navesti*) _____				
BD9. Juče, tokom dana ili noći, koliko puta je (***ime***) (***jeo/jela***) čvrstu, polučvrstu ili mekanu hranu? *Ako je BD8[A] „Da“, budite sigurni da odgovor ovde uključuje broj puta unet za jogurt u BD8[A1].* *Ako je 7 ili više puta, upišite ‘7’.*	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8				

VAKCINACIJA			**IM**
IM1. *Proverite UB2: Starost deteta?*		STAROST 0, 1, ILI 2 ..... 1 STAROST 3 ILI 4 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
IM2. Da li imate vakcinalni karton, dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi, otpusnu listu iz porodilišta ili neki drugi dokument u kome su upisane vrste vakcina koje je (***ime***) (***primio/primila***)?		DA, IMA SAMO KARTON ..... 1 DA, IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 2 DA, IMA KARTON I DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 3 NE, NEMA NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4	1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Da li ste ikada imali vakcinalni karton ili dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi za (***ime***)?		DA ..... 1 NE 2	
IM4. *Proverite IM2:*		IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 NEMA NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=4 2	2 ⇨*IM11*
IM5. Mogu li da pogledam vakcinalni karton i/ili drugi dokument?		DA, POKAZAN JE SAMO KARTON ..... 1 DA, POKAZAN JE SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 2 DA, KARTON I DRUGI DOKUMENT SU POKAZANI ..... 3 NIJE POKAZAN NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4	 4 ⇨*IM11*
IM5A. *Upišite datum rođenja sa kartona i/ili drugog dokumenta.* *Upišite '98' za sve informacije koje nedostaju ili su nečitke.*		DATUM ROĐENJA DAN ..... __ __ MESEC ..... __ __ GODINA ..... 2 0 __ __	

IM6. *(a) Unesite datume svake vakcinacije iz kartona/dokumenta.* *(b) Unesite '44'u kolonu „Dan" ukoliko karton pokazuje da je vakcina data, ali datum nije evidentiran..*		**DATUM VAKCINACIJE**								
		DAN		**MESEC**		**GODINA**				
BCG						2	0			
Polio (IPV) I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV1					2	0			
Polio (IPV) II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV2					2	0			
Polio (IPV) III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV3					2	0			
Polio (IPV) R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV R1					2	0			
DTaP I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP1					2	0			
DTaP II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP2					2	0			
DTaP III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP3					2	0			
DTaP R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP R1					2	0			

Hepatitis B I Euvax B	HB1/HB1					2	0			
Hepatitis B II Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB2/HB2					2	0			
Hepatitis B III Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB3/HB3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib1/H1b1					2	0			
Hem. Inf B II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	HIB2/H1b2					2	0			
Hem. Inf B III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	HIB3/H1b3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib R1/H1b R1					2	0			
MMR	MMR1					2	0			
PCV I Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV1					2	0			
PCV II Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV2					2	0			
PCV III Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV3					2	0			
PCV R1 Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV R1					2	0			

IM7. *Proverite IM6: Da li su sve vakcine (BCG do PCV R1) evidentirane?*	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM8. Da li je (***ime***) vakcinisan/a tokom neke od sledećih kampanja, Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja:	D N NZ	
[A] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2025.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2025 ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2024.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2024 ..... 1 2 8	
[C] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2023.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2023 ..... 1 2 8	
[D] MMR kampanja koja je počela u septembru 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8	
[E] MMR kampanja sprovedena u periodu od oktobra 2023. do januara 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	
IM9. Pored onoga što je evidentirano u ovom (kartonu/kartonu i dokumentu/dokumentu) koji ste mi pokazali, da li je (***ime***) primio/primila druge vakcine, uključujući vakcine primljene tokom kampanja Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja, koje ste upravo pomenuli?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	2 ⇨*IM28* 8 ⇨*IM28*

IM10. *Vratite se na IM6 i postavljajte pitanja u vezi sa tim drugim vakcinama.* *Za svaku primljenu vakcinu unesite '66' u odgovarajuću kolonu koja označava dan.* *Za vakcine koje nisu primljene unesite '00'.* *Kada završite, pređite na Kraj modula.*		⇨*IM28*
IM11. Da li je (***ime***) ikada vakcinisan/a kako bi se sprečilo obolevanje od određene zarazne bolesti, uključujući vakcine primljene tokom kampanja Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
IM12. Da li je (***ime***) vakcinisan/a u bilo kojoj od sledećih kampanja Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja:	D N NZ	
[A] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2025.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2025 ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2024.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2024 ..... 1 2 8	
[C] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2023.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2023 ..... 1 2 8	
[D] MMR kampanja koja je počela u septembru 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8	
[E] MMR kampanja sprovedena u periodu od oktobra 2023. do januara 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	
IM13. *Proverite IM11 i IM12[A-E]:*	SVE NE ILI NE ZNAM ..... 1 BAR JEDNA DA 2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM14. Sada bih želela da pitam o određenim vakcinama koje je (***ime***) možda primio/la. Počela bih sa onima koje se obično daju ubrzo nakon rođenja – iako ponekad mogu biti date i kasnije. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la vakcinu protiv tuberkuloze pod imenom BCG, odnosno injekciju u levu ruku ili rame koja obično ostavlja ožiljak?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
IM15. Da li je (***ime***) pri rođenju ili ubrzo nakon rođenja primio/la vakcinu protiv zarazne žutice – Hepatitisa B, odnosno injekciju u butinu kako bi se sprečilo da dobije Hepatitis B, to jest zaraznu žuticu B?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM15A. Da li je (***ime***) primio/la ovu vakcinu u roku od 24 sata nakon rođenja?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	

IM20. U Srbiji mala deca mogu da prime vakcinu koja štiti od više bolesti. Ova vakcina je poznata kao kombinovana vakcina. Obično, ali ne uvek, deca primaju petovalentnu vakcinu, poznatu kao Pentaksim. Vakcina Pentaksim štiti decu od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize i Haemophilus influenzae tipa b. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/primila kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu, poznatu kao Pentaksim – odnosno injekciju koja se daje u ruku ili butinu koja sprečava (***njegovo/njeno***) obolevanje od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize i oboljenja koja izaziva hemofilus influence tip b? *Napomenite da se kombinovana vakcina daje kao jedna injekcija koja štiti od više bolesti.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM21A* 8 ⇨ *IM21A*
IM21. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/la kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8	
IM21A. Nekada, po preporuci pedijatra, u Srbiji se maloj deci daje kombinovana vakcina, koja je ređe u upotrebi, i poznata je kao Heksaksim. Vakcina Heksaksim štiti decu od svih prethodno pomenutih bolesti, kao i od hepatitisa B. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la kombinovanu vakcinu, poznatu kao Heksaksim, odnosno injekciju u butinu ili ruku radi zaštite od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize, Haemophilus influenzae tipa b i hepatitisa B? *Napomenite da se kombinovana vakcina daje u vidu jedne injekcije koja štiti od više bolesti, uključujući i hepatitis B.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM21C* 8 ⇨ *IM21C*
IM21B. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/la kombinovanu Heksaksim vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8	
IM21C. *Proverite IM15: Da li je pri rođenju ili ubrzo nakon rođenja primljena doza vakcine protiv hepatitisa B?*	DA, IM15=1 ..... 1 NE, IM15=2 ..... 2 NZ, IM15=8 3	1 ⇨ *IM21D* 2 ⇨ *IM21E* 3 ⇨ *IM21E1*

IM21D. Pomenuli ste da je (***ime***) primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B ubrzo nakon rođenja. Da li je (***ime***) primio/la još neku dodatnu vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B nakon toga? Konkretno, mislim na vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim. **IM21E**. Rekli ste da (***ime***) nije primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B ubrzo nakon rođenja. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B – to jest injekciju u butinu radi zaštite od bolesti hepatitis B? Konkretno, mislim na vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim. **IM21E1**. Rekli ste da ne znate da li je (***ime***) primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B ubrzo nakon rođenja. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B – to jest injekciju u butinu radi zaštite od bolesti hepatitis B? Konkretno, mislim na vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim.	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM22* 8 ⇨ *IM22*
IM21F. *Proverite IM15: Da li je pri rođenju ili ubrzo nakon rođenja primljena doza vakcine protiv hepatitisa B?*	DA, IM15=1 ..... 1 NE ILI NZ, IM15=2 ILI IM15=8 2	1 ⇨ *IM21G* 2 ⇨ *IM21H*
IM21G. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/primila vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B, ne računajući onu koja je data ubrzo nakon rođenja a koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim? **IM21H**. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/primila vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8	
IM22. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/primila vakcinu protiv Pneumokoka, odnosno injekciju u ruku ili butinu za zaštitu od upale pluća? *Dodatno objasnite da se vakcina protiv Pneumokoka obično daje u isto vreme kada i kombinovana petovalentna vakcina.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM26* 8 ⇨ *IM26*
IM23. Koliko puta je (***ime)*** primio/primila vakcinu protiv Pneumokoka?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8	
IM26. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/primila MMR vakcinu – odnosno injekciju u ruku kako bi se sprečilo da dobije male boginje, rubele i zauške?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
IM28. *Uzmite OBRAZAC ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJE U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI za ovo dete. Popunite INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA.*		

UF11. *Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja.*	SAT I MINUT ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF13. *Jezik na kom je obavljeno anketiranje.*	SRPSKI ..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 6	
UF14. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI ..... 02 ALBANSKI ..... 03 BOSANSKI ..... 04 MAĐARSKI ..... 05 ROMSKI ..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 96	
UF15. *Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?*	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK ..... 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA ..... 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
UF15A. *Proverite starost ispitanika u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Starost ispitanika je 15-17 godina?*	STAROST 15-17 ..... 1 STAROST 18 ILI VIŠE GODINA 2	1 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15B. *Proverite redni broj ispitanika u (UF4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i ispitanika u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ispitanik isti kao i za UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, UF4=HH47 ..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, UF4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15C. *Da li je ispitanik već anketiran nekim pojedinačnim upitnicima?*	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN ..... 1 NE, NIJE ANKETIRAN 2	1 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15D. *Proverite HC7[A] i HC12: Da li ovo domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju ili da li neko od članova domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?*	DA, HC7[A]=1 ILI HC12=1 ..... 1 NE, HC7[A]=2 I HC12=2 2	2 ⇨ *UF15F*
UF15E. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi telefonsko istraživanje o situaciji dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas pozvati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Vaš broj telefona i sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih telefonskih intervjua neće biti dostupni nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨ *UF15H* 2 ⇨ *UF16*

UF15F. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi naknadno istraživanje o situaciji dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas kontaktirati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih intervjua neće biti dostupne nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	 2 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15G. Rekli ste mi da u Vašem domaćinstvu nema telefona. Samo da potvrdim, da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨ *UF15I* 2 ⇨ *UF16*
UF15H. Da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	 2 ⇨ *UF16*

UF15I. Možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Molimo Vas, recite mi koji broj telefona treba pozvati.

	[P1] GLAVNI BROJ	[P2] DRUGI BROJ	[P3] TREĆI BROJ
UF15J. *Upišite broj telefona.*	____ _____	____ _____	____ _____
UF15K. Samo da potvrdim, broj telefona je (***broj naveden u UF15J***)? *Ako nije, vratite se na UF15J i ispravite broj.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *UF15J*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *UF15J*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 ⇩ *UF15J*
UF15L. Zapamtite, možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Da li imate još neki lični ili zajednički broj telefona na kojem Vas možemo kontaktirati?	DA ..... 1 ⇩ *[P2]* NE ..... 2 ⇩ *UF16*	DA ..... 1 ⇩ *[P3]* NE ..... 2 ⇩ *UF16*	DA ..... 1 ⇩ *[P4]* NE ..... 2 ⇩ *UF16*
			Obeležite ako je korišćen dodatni upitnik: ..... ☐

UF16. *Obavestite ispitanika da ćete morati da izmerite težinu i visinu deteta pre nego što napustite domaćinstvo i da će kolega doći da izvrši merenje. Uzmite ANTROPOMETRIJSKI MODUL za ovo dete i popunite INFORMACIONI PANEL.*

Proverite kolone HL10 i HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO. Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj još nekog deteta od 0-4 godine koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?

☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GOIDNA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i počnite anketu sa istim ispitanikom.*

☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Proveriti HL6 i kolonu HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je ispitanik majka ili starateljka deteta odabranog za UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA u ovom domaćinstvu?*

- ☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA i počnite anketu sa isti ispitanikom.*
- ☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Pređite na UF17 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanikom i zahvalite mu/joj na saradnji. Proverite da li postoje drugi upitnici koje treba popuniti u ovom domaćinstvu.*

UF17. *Rezultat ankete za dete mlađe od 5 godina*

Šifre se odnose na majku/staratelja.
Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu "Upitnik je popunjen".

UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN 01
MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE KOD KUĆE 02
MAJKA/STARATELJ ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE 03
UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN 04
MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (*navesti*) _____ 05

NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA MAJKU/ STARATELJA STAROSTI 15-17 06

DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

MICS

OBRAZAC ANTROPOMETRIJSKIH MERENJA
DECA MLAĐA OD 5 GODINA
Srbija MICS 2025.

РЗС СРБИЈЕ

ANTROPOMETRIJSKI PODACI	**AN**
AN1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku::* ___ ___ ___	**AN2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___
AN3. *Ime i redni broj deteta:* IME _____ ___ ___	**AN4**. *Starost deteta iz UB2:* STAROST (NAVRŠENE GODINE) ..... __
AN5. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja:* IME _____ ___ ___	**AN6**. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___

ANTROPOMETRIJA		
AN7. *Ime i šifra osobe koja vrši merenje:*	IME_____ ___ ___ ___	
AN8. *Unesite rezultat merenja težine kako je pročitao merač:* *Pročitajte ponovo merača ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.* *Kasnije, kada sačuvate obrazac u CAPI, takođe budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.*	KILOGRAMI (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ DETE NIJE PRISUTNO NI POSLE PONOVLJENIH POSETA .....99.3 DETE ODBIJA SARADNJU .....99.4 ISPITANIK ODBIJA SARADNJU .....99.5 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____99.6	99.3 ⇨*AN14* 99.4 ⇨*AN10* 99.5 ⇨*AN10* 99.6 ⇨*AN10*
AN9. *Da li je dete minimalno obučeno, odnosno, nema na sebi više od veoma lagane odeće ili je samo u donjem vešu?*	DA .....1 NE, NIJE BILO MOGUĆE SKINUTI DETE U ODGOVARAJUĆOJ MERI 2	
AN10. *Proverite AN4: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 0 ILI 1.....1 STAROST 2, 3 ILI 4.....2	1 ⇨*AN11A* 2 ⇨*AN11B*
AN11A. *Dete mlađe od 2 godine treba izmeriti u ležećem položaju. Unesite rezultat merenja dužine kako je pročitao merač:* *Pročitajte ponovo merača ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.* *Kasnije, kada sačuvate obrazac u CAPI, takođe budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.* **AN11B**. *Dete starosti 2 ili više godina treba izmeriti u stajaćem položaju. Unesite rezultat merenja visine kako je pročitao merač:* *Pročitajte ponovo merača ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.* *Kasnije, kada sačuvate obrazac u CAPI, takođe budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.*	DUŽINA / VISINA (CM)..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ DETE ODBIJA SARADNJU .....999.4 ISPITANIK ODBIJA SARADNJU .....999.5 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____999.6	999.4 ⇨*AN14* 999.5 ⇨*AN14* 999.6 ⇨*AN14*
AN12. *Kako je dete izmereno? Ležeći ili stojeći?*	LEŽEĆI.....1 STOJEĆI.....2	

AN13. *Da li je obavljeno merenje ometala pletena ili ukrašena kosa?*	DA, KOSA JE OMETALA MERENJE .....1 NE.....2	
AN14. *Današnji datum: Dan / Mesec / Godina merenja:* ___ ___ /___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
AN15. *Da li u domaćinstvu postoji još neko dete mlađe od 5 godina ili dete starosti 5-9 godina koje je izabrano za merenje a koje još nije izmereno?*	DA .....1 NE.....2	1 ⇨*Sledeće dete*
AN16. *Zahvalite se ispitaniku/ci na njegovoj/njenoj saradnji i informišite Vašeg supervizora da ste Vi i merač završili sva merenja u domaćinstvu.*		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA O ANTROPOMETRIJSKOM MODULU

ZAPAŽANJA MERAČA O ANTROPOMETRIJSKOM MODULU

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA O ANTROPOMETRIJSKOM MODULU

MICS

UPITNIK ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJA U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI
Srbija MICS 2025

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA **HF**

Ovaj upitnik mora da se priključi upitniku za dete mlađe od 5 godina za svako dete starosti 0–2 godine.

Pročitajte sledeći tekst majci ili staratelju:

Kao što znate, u okviru ovog istraživanja prikupljaju se informacije o vakcinaciji dece uzrasta 0–2 godine. Pored ličnih vakcinalnih kartona kod kuće, informacije o vakcinaciji dece prikupljaju se i iz kartona koji se nalaze u zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Informacije iz zdravstvenih ustanova su posebno važne jer upotpunjuju informacije dobijene na osnovu ličnih kartona i omogućavaju preciznije računanje obuhvata dece vakcinacijom. Ovde imam formular za saglasnost i zamolila bih Vas da ga potpišete ukoliko se slažete da se omogući uvid u (***ime deteta***) vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Prikupljene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Imate li nekih pitanja? Da li nam dajete svoju saglasnost kako bi nam bio omogućen uvid u (***ime deteta***) vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi?

HF0. *Rezultat zahteva za uvid u dečiji vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi:*

SAGLASNOST MAJKE/STARATELJA JE DOBIJENA	1
SAGLASNOST MAJKE/STARATELJA NIJE DOBIJENA	2 ⇨*HF15*
OTAC/STARATELJ JE ODSUTAN DUŽI VREMENSKI PERIOD	3 ⇨*HF15*
DRUGO (*navesti*) _____	6 ⇨*HF15*

HF1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___

HF2. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___

HF3. *Ime i redni broj deteta:*

IME_____ ___ ___

HF4. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja:*

IME_____ ___ ___

HF5. *Ime i šifra anketara:*

IME_____ ___ ___ ___

HF6. *Unesite naziv zdravstvene ustanove:*

NAZIV _____

HF7A. *Dan, mesec i godina rođenja deteta: Unesite iz UB1 iz modula PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA u UPITNIKU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA*

___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

HF7B. *Dan, mesec i godina rođenja deteta: Unesite iz IM5A u MODULU ZA IMUNIZACIJU UPITNIKA ZA DECU MLAĐU OD PET GODINA. Ostaviti prazno ako je IM5A prazno.*

_____ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

HF8. *Ime i šifra člana tima koji je posetio zdravstvenu ustanovu:*

IME_____ ___ ___ ___

HF9. *Dan / Mesec / Godina posete ustanovi:*

___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 5

HF10. *Unesite vreme:* SATI : MINUTI

__ __ : __ __

⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Rezultat posete zdravstvenoj ustanovi:*

VAKCINALNI KARTON DOSTUPAN U USTANOVI PREPISAN	1
NIJE PREPISAN (*navesti*) _____	2
VAKCINALNI KARTON NIJE DOSTUPAN U USTANOVI (*navesti*) _____	3
SAGLASNOST NIJE DOBIJENA	4
DRUGO (*navesti*) _____	6

EVIDENCIJA VAKCINACIJA U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI										HF
HF11. *Unesite dan, mesec i godinu rođenja onako kako su navedeni u evidenciji o vakcinaciji*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___								
HF12. *(a) Unesite datume svake vakcinacije iz kartona.* *(b) Unesite '44' u kolonu „DAN" ukoliko karton pokazuje da je vakcina data, ali datum nije evidentiran.*		**DATUM VAKCINACIJE**								
		DAN		**MESEC**		**GODINA**				
BCG						2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) I	**IPV1**					2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) II	**IPV2**					2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) III	**IPV3**					2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) R1	**IPV R1**					2	0	2		
DTaP I	**DTaP1**					2	0	2		
DTaP II	**DTaP2**					2	0	2		
DTaP III	**DTaP3**					2	0	2		
DTaP R1	**DTaP R1**					2	0	2		
Hepatitis B I	**HB1/Hb1**					2	0	2		
Hepatitis B II	**HB2/Hb2**					2	0	2		
Hepatitis B III	**HB3/Hb3**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B I	**Hib1/H1b1**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B II	**Hib2/H1b2**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B III	**Hib3/H1b3**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B R1	**Hib R1/H1b R1**					2	0	2		
MMR	**MMR1**					2	0	2		
PCV I	**PCV1**					2	0	2		
PCV II	**PCV2**					2	0	2		
PCV III	**PCV3**					2	0	2		
PCV R1	**PCV R1**					2	0	2		
HF13. *Za sve vakcine koje nisu upisane unesite '00' u kolonu „DAN".*										

HF14. *Unesite vreme.*	SATI I MINUTI .....__ __ : __ __	⇨*HF15*

ZAPAŽANJA ČLANA TIMA KOJI JE PRIKUPIO PODATKE

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

Za potrebe statističkog istraživanja Istraživanje višestrukih pokazatelja u Srbiji 2025. (MICS), koje sprovodi Republički zavod za statistiku (Zavod), saglasno Ugovoru sa UNICEF kancelarijom u Srbiji od 30. juna 2023. godine 01 broj 400-828, daje se sledeća:

SAGLASNOST

Ja, dole potpisana majka / dole potpisani staratelj, saglasna/saglasan sam da se za dete _____ (*ime i prezime deteta iz HF3*) u Zdravstvenoj ustanovi _____ (*naziv zdravstvene ustanove iz HF6*) prepišu podaci koji se odnose na vakcine koje je dete primilo.

Potpis majke/staratelja: _____

JMBG majke/staratelja: _____

Broj lične karte: _____

Izdata od PU: _____

Datum: _____

MICS

UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA
Srbija MICS 2025
Talas 2 – Vakcinacija

РЗС СРБИЈЕ

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA		**UF**
Pre ulaska u domaćinstvo, pronađite zapis ovog domaćinstva u ADRESARU i SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA i prepišite broj popisnog kruga (UF1), broj domaćinstva (UF2), ime osobe na koje se vodi domaćinstvo (UF2A), ime deteta i redni broj u listi (UF3), kao i ime majke/staratelja i redni broj u listi (UF4).		
UF0. *Broj talasa:* 0 2		
UF1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku (iz MICS-a 2025):* ___ ___ ___	**UF2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu (iz MICS-a 2025):* ___ ___	
UF2A. *Ime osobe na koju se vodi domaćinstvo (iz MICS-a 2025):* IME _____ 0 1	**UF3**. *Ime i redni broj deteta (iz MICS-a 2025):* IME _____ ___ ___	
UF4. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja (iz MICS-a 2025):* IME _____ ___ ___	**UF5**. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___	
UF7. *Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 6	**UF8**. *Unesite vreme:*	SATI : MINUTI ___ : ___

Pre nastavka anketiranja, proverite da li je ispitanik član koji je najbolje upoznat sa situacijom domaćinstva i da li ima najmanje 18 godina. Možete anketirati decu uzrasta 15 do 17 godina samo u slučaju da nema odraslih članova domaćinstva ili da odrasli članovi domaćinstva nisu u stanju da pruže odgovore. Ne možete anketirati decu ispod 15 godina starosti.

UF8A. Dobar dan.
Moje ime je (***Vaše ime***) i dolazim iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Krajem 2025. godine moje koleginice su razgovarale sa (***ime majke/staratelja iz UF3***) u okviru istraživanja koje sprovodimo. Sada je u toku druga faza i vrlo nam je važno da (***ime majke/staratelja iz UF3***) postavimo još nekoliko pitanja – to nam mnogo znači.
Mogu li nakratko da razgovaram sa (***ime majke/staratelja iz UF3***)?

DA 1	1 ⇨ *UF9A*
NE, MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE VIŠE ČLAN DOMAĆINSTVA 2	2 ⇨ *UF18*
NE, DETE NIJE VIŠE ČLAN DOMAĆINSTVA 3	3 ⇨ *UF18*
NE / PITANJE NIJE POSTAVLJENO 4	4 ⇨ *UF18*

Ako je majka/staratelj starosti 15-17 godina, proverite da li je dobijena saglasnost odrasle osobe za anketiranje (UF8A) ili saglasnost nije neophodna (majka/staratelj je emancipovana). Ako je saglasnost potrebna, a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne smete da započnete, a u okviru pitanja UF8A obeležite '4' a u okviru pitanja UF18 obeležite '06'. Ispitanik mora imati najmanje 15 godina.

UF9A. *Da li je majka/staratelj ista osoba koja je odgovorila na pitanje UF8A?*	DA .....1 NE 2	1 ⇨*UF10B1* 2 ⇨*UF10A1*

UF10A1. Dobar dan.

Moje ime je (***Vaše ime***) i dolazim iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Krajem 2025. godine moje koleginice su Vas posetile i razgovarale sa Vama o zdravlju i razvoju (***ime deteta iz UF3***) – i drago nam je što ponovo imamo priliku da razgovaramo.

Trenutno sprovodimo drugu fazu tog istraživanja, koja se odnosi na prikupljanje detaljnijih informacija o zdravlju dece za (***ime deteta iz UF3***). Vaša pomoć nam je zaista dragocena – bez odgovora porodica poput Vaše ne možemo da prikupimo potpune i tačne podatke, a upravo oni daju pravu sliku o zdravlju i razvoju dece, koja kasnije koristi svima.

Razgovor je kratak i neće trajati duže od 10 minuta.

Sve što budete podelili sa nama ostaje strogo poverljivo. Nijedan podatak o Vama ili o Vašem detetu neće biti javno dostupan – objavljuju se isključivo zbirni podaci o opštoj populaciji, nikada o pojedincima.

Ukoliko Vam neko pitanje bude neprijatno, slobodno mi to recite – na njega ne morate odgovoriti, i to je sasvim u redu.

Naravno, ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, uvek možete da kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku.

Možemo li da počnemo?

DA.....1 NE / NIJE PITANO 2	1 ⇨*Modul PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA* 2 ⇨*UF18*

UF10B1. Drago mi je što smo ponovo u prilici da razgovaramo.

Kao što sam pomenuo/pomenula, nastavljamo istraživanje od prošle godine, a Vaša pomoć nam je zaista dragocena – bez odgovora porodica poput Vaše ne možemo da prikupimo potpune i tačne podatke, a upravo oni daju pravu sliku o zdravlju i razvoju dece, koja kasnije koristi svima.

Razgovor je kratak i neće trajati duže od 10 minuta.

Sve što budete podelili sa nama ostaje strogo poverljivo. Nijedan podatak o Vama ili o Vašem detetu neće biti javno dostupan – objavljuju se isključivo zbirni podaci o opštoj populaciji, nikada o pojedincima.

Ukoliko Vam neko pitanje bude neprijatno, slobodno mi to recite – na njega ne morate odgovoriti, i to je sasvim u redu.

Naravno, ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, uvek možete da kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku.

Možemo li da počnemo?

PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA		**UB**
UB0. Pre nego što počnemo sa anketiranjem, molim Vas da donesete sve (***ime***) podatke o vakcinaciji koje imate, kao što su vakcinalni karton, otpusna lista iz porodilišta i neki dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Potrebni su nam ti dokumenti.		
UB1A. Kog dana, meseca i godine je (***ime***) rođen/rođena? *Dodatno pitanje:* Kad mu/joj je rođendan? *Ako majka/staratelj zna tačan datum rođenja unesite i dan; u suprotnom obeležite '98' za dan.* *Mesec i godina se moraju uneti.*	DATUM ROĐENJA DAN ..... __ __ NE ZNA DAN..... 98 MESEC ..... __ __ GODINA ..... 2 0 2 __	
UB2A. Koliko (***ime***) ima godina? *Dodatno pitanje:* Koliko godina je ***(ime)*** napunio/napunila na svom poslednjem rođendanu? *Unesite uzrast u punim godinama.* *Unesite '0' ako dete ima manje od godinu dana.* *Uporedite UB1 i UB2A i uskladite odgovore.*	STAROST DETETA (PUNE GODINE) ..... __	

VAKCINACIJA										IM
IM2. Da li imate vakcinalni karton, dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi, otpusnu listu iz porodilišta ili neki drugi dokument u kome su upisane vrste vakcina koje je (***ime***) (***primio/primila***)?	DA, IMA SAMO KARTON ..... 1 DA, IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 2 DA, IMA KARTON I DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 3 NE, NEMA NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4									1 ⇨*IM5* 3 ⇨*IM5*
IM3. Da li ste ikada imali vakcinalni karton ili dokument o vakcinaciji u privatnoj zdravstvenoj ustanovi za (***ime***)?	DA ..... 1 NE 2									
IM4. *Proverite IM2:*	IMA SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=2 ..... 1 NEMA NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT, IM2=4 2									 2 ⇨*IM11*
IM5. Mogu li da pogledam vakcinalni karton i/ili drugi dokument?	DA, POKAZAN JE SAMO KARTON ..... 1 DA, POKAZAN JE SAMO DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 2 DA, KARTON I DRUGI DOKUMENT SU POKAZANI ..... 3 NIJE POKAZAN NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4									 4 ⇨*IM11*
IM5A. *Upišite datum rođenja sa kartona i/ili drugog dokumenta.* *Upišite '98' za sve informacije koje nedostaju ili su nečitke.*	DATUM ROĐENJA DAN ..... __ __ MESEC ..... __ __ GODINA ..... 2 0 __ __									
IM6. *(a) Unesite datume svake vakcinacije iz kartona/dokumenta.* *(b) Unesite '44'u kolonu „Dan" ukoliko karton pokazuje da je vakcina data, ali datum nije evidentiran..*	**DATUM VAKCINACIJE**									
	DAN		**MESEC**		**GODINA**					
BCG					2	0				
Polio (IPV) I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV1				2	0				
Polio (IPV) II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV2				2	0				
Polio (IPV) III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV3				2	0				
Polio (IPV) R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	IPV R1				2	0				
DTaP I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP1				2	0				
DTaP II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP2				2	0				
DTaP III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP3				2	0				
DTaP R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	DTaP R1				2	0				

Hepatitis B I Euvax B	HB1/Нв1					2	0			
Hepatitis B II Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB2/Нв2					2	0			
Hepatitis B III Euvax B / Hexaxim	HB3/Нв3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B I Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib1/H1b1					2	0			
Hem. Inf B II Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hиb2/H1b2					2	0			
Hem. Inf B III Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hиb3/H1b3					2	0			
Hem. Inf B R1 Pentaxim / Hexaxim	Hib R1/H1b R1					2	0			
MMR	MMR1					2	0			
PCV I Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV1					2	0			
PCV II Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV2					2	0			
PCV III Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV3					2	0			
PCV R1 Synflorix / Prevenar 13	PCV R1					2	0			

IM7. *Proverite IM6: Da li su sve vakcine (BCG do PCV R1) evidentirane?*

DA 1
NE 2

1 ⇨ *IM28*

IM8. Da li je (***ime***) vakcinisan/a tokom neke od sledećih kampanja, Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja:

		D	N	NZ
[A] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2025.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2025	1	2	8
[B] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2024.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2024	1	2	8
[C] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2023.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2023	1	2	8
[D] MMR kampanja koja je počela u septembru 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2024/25	1	2	8
[E] MMR kampanja sprovedena u periodu od oktobra 2023. do januara 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2023/24	1	2	8

IM9. Pored onoga što je evidentirano u ovom (kartonu/kartonu i dokumentu/dokumentu) koji ste mi pokazali, da li je (***ime***) primio/primila druge vakcine, uključujući vakcine primljene tokom kampanja Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja, koje ste upravo pomenuli?

DA 1
NE ..... 2 ⇨ *IM28*

NZ ..... 8 ⇨ *IM28*

IM10. *Vratite se na IM6 i postavljajte pitanja u vezi sa tim drugim vakcinama.* *Za svaku primljenu vakcinu unesite '66' u odgovarajuću kolonu koja označava dan.* *Za vakcine koje nisu primljene unesite '00'.* *Kada završite, pređite na Kraj modula.*		⇨*IM28*
IM11. Da li je (***ime***) ikada vakcinisan/a kako bi se sprečilo obolevanje od određene zarazne bolesti? To podrazumeva i vakcine primljene tokom kampanja, kao što su Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
IM12. Da li je (***ime***) vakcinisan/a u bilo kojoj od sledećih kampanja Nedelja imunizacije ili MMR kampanja:	D N NZ	
[A] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2025.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2025 ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2024.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2024 ..... 1 2 8	
[C] Nedelja imunizacije, poslednja nedelja aprila 2023.	NEDELJA IMUNIZACIJE 2023 ..... 1 2 8	
[D] MMR kampanja koja je počela u septembru 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2024/25 ..... 1 2 8	
[E] MMR kampanja sprovedena u periodu od oktobra 2023. do januara 2024, radi prevencije malih boginja, zauški i rubele	MMR KAMPANJA 2023/24 ..... 1 2 8	
IM13. *Proverite IM11 i IM12[A-E]:*	SVE NE ILI NE ZNAM ..... 1 BAR JEDNA DA 2	1 ⇨*IM28*
IM14. Sada bih želela da pitam o određenim vakcinama koje je (***ime***) možda primio/la. Počela bih sa onima koje se obično daju ubrzo nakon rođenja – iako ponekad mogu biti date i kasnije. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la vakcinu protiv tuberkuloze pod imenom BCG, odnosno injekciju u levu ruku ili rame koja obično ostavlja ožiljak?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
IM15. Da li je (***ime***) pri rođenju ili ubrzo nakon rođenja primio/la vakcinu protiv zarazne žutice – Hepatitisa B, odnosno injekciju u butinu kako bi se sprečilo da dobije Hepatitis B, to jest zaraznu žuticu B?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*IM20* 8 ⇨*IM20*
IM15A. Da li je (***ime***) primio/la ovu vakcinu u roku od 24 sata nakon rođenja?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	

IM20. U Srbiji mala deca mogu da prime vakcinu koja štiti od više bolesti. Ova vakcina je poznata kao kombinovana vakcina. Obično, ali ne uvek, deca primaju petovalentnu vakcinu, poznatu kao Pentaksim. Vakcina Pentaksim štiti decu od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize i Haemophilus influenzae tipa b. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/primila kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu, poznatu kao Pentaksim – odnosno injekciju koja se daje u ruku ili butinu koja sprečava (***njegovo/njeno***) obolevanje od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize i oboljenja koja izaziva hemofilus influence tip b? *Napomenite da se kombinovana vakcina daje kao jedna injekcija koja štiti od više bolesti.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM21A* 8 ⇨ *IM21A*
IM21. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/la kombinovanu petovalentnu vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA..... __ NZ 8	
IM21A. Nekada, po preporuci pedijatra, u Srbiji se maloj deci daje kombinovana vakcina, koja je ređe u upotrebi, i poznata je kao Heksaksim. Vakcina Heksaksim štiti decu od svih prethodno pomenutih bolesti, kao i od hepatitisa B. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la kombinovanu vakcinu, poznatu kao Heksaksim, odnosno injekciju u butinu ili ruku radi zaštite od tetanusa, velikog kašlja, difterije, dečje paralize, Haemophilus influenzae tipa b i hepatitisa B? *Napomenite da se kombinovana vakcina daje u vidu jedne injekcije koja štiti od više bolesti, uključujući i hepatitis B.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM21C* 8 ⇨ *IM21C*
IM21B. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/la kombinovanu Heksaksim vakcinu?	BROJ PUTA..... __ NZ 8	
IM21C. *Proverite IM15: Da li je pri rođenju ili ubrzo nakon rođenja primljena doza vakcine protiv hepatitisa B?*	DA, IM15=1 ..... 1 NE, IM15=2 ..... 2 NZ, IM15=8 3	1 ⇨ *IM21D* 2 ⇨ *IM21E* 3 ⇨ *IM21E1*

IM21D. Pomenuli ste da je (***ime***) primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B ubrzo nakon rođenja. Da li je (***ime***) primio/la još neku dodatnu vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B nakon toga? Konkretno, mislim na vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim. **IM21E**. Rekli ste da (***ime***) nije primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B ubrzo nakon rođenja. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B – to jest injekciju u butinu radi zaštite od bolesti hepatitis B? Konkretno, mislim na vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim. **IM21E1**. Rekli ste da ne znate da li je (***ime***) primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B ubrzo nakon rođenja. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/la vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B – to jest injekciju u butinu radi zaštite od bolesti hepatitis B? Konkretno, mislim na vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim.	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM22* 8 ⇨ *IM22*
IM21F. *Proverite IM15: Da li je pri rođenju ili ubrzo nakon rođenja primljena doza vakcine protiv hepatitisa B?*	DA, IM15=1 ..... 1 NE ILI NZ, IM15=2 ILI IM15=8 2	1 ⇨ *IM21G* 2 ⇨ *IM21H*
IM21G. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/primila vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B, ne računajući onu koja je data ubrzo nakon rođenja a koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim? **IM21H**. Koliko puta je (***ime***) primio/primila vakcinu protiv hepatitisa B koja nije bila deo kombinovane vakcine, poznate kao Heksaksim?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8	
IM22. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/primila vakcinu protiv Pneumokoka, odnosno injekciju u ruku ili butinu za zaštitu od upale pluća? *Dodatno objasnite da se vakcina protiv Pneumokoka obično daje u isto vreme kada i kombinovana petovalentna vakcina.*	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨ *IM26* 8 ⇨ *IM26*
IM23. Koliko puta je (***ime)*** primio/primila vakcinu protiv Pneumokoka?	BROJ PUTA ..... __ NZ 8	
IM26. Da li je (***ime***) ikada primio/primila MMR vakcinu – odnosno injekciju u ruku kako bi se sprečilo da dobije male boginje, rubele i zauške?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	
IM28. *Uzmite OBRAZAC ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJE U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI za ovo dete. Popunite INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA.*		

UF11. *Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja.*	SAT I MINUT ..... __ __ : __ __	
UF13. *Jezik na kom je obavljeno anketiranje.*	SRPSKI ..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 6	
UF14. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI ..... 02 ALBANSKI ..... 03 BOSANSKI ..... 04 MAĐARSKI ..... 05 ROMSKI ..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 96	
UF15. *Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?*	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK ..... 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA ..... 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	

UF16A. *Proverite podatke iz kolona HL10 i HL20 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIKA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO sa glavnog terena MICS 2025. Da li je ispitanik majka ili staratelj još nekog deteta koje je bilo starosti od 0-2 godine za vreme provođenja ankete tokom glavnog terena MICS-a 2025, a koje živi u ovom domaćinstvu?*

☐ *Da* ⇨ *Pređite na UF18 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga pređite na UPITNIK ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i počnite anketu sa istim ispitanikom.*

☐ *Ne* ⇨ *Pređite na UF18 u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA i obeležite '01'. Nakon toga završite anketu sa ispitanikom i zahvalite mu/joj na saradnji.*

UF18. *Rezultat ankete za dete mlađe od 5 godina* *Šifre se odnose na majku/staratelja.*	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN ..... 01 MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE KOD KUĆE ..... 02 MAJKA/STARATELJ ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE ..... 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN ..... 04 MAJKA/STARATELJ NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (*navesti*) _____ 05 NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA MAJKU/ STARATELJA STAROSTI 15-17 ..... 06 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96	 02 ⇨*Kraj* 03 ⇨*Kraj* 04 ⇨*Kraj* 05 ⇨*Kraj* 06 ⇨*Kraj* 96 ⇨*Kraj*
UF18A. *Pribavljene saglasnosti, kartoni i drugi dokumenti*	**DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ZA ZDRAVSTVENU USTANOVU I:** POKAZAN KARTON ILI NEKI DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 1 NIJE POKAZAN KARTON ILI NEKI DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 2 **NIJE DOBIJENA SAGLASNOST ZA ZDRAVSTVENU USTANOVU I:** POKAZAN KARTON ILI NEKI DRUGI DOKUMENT ..... 3 NIJE POKAZAN NI KARTON NI DRUGI DOKUMENT 4	

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

MICS

UPITNIK ZA EVIDENCIJU VAKCINACIJA U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI
Srbija MICS 2025
Talas 2 – Vakcinacija

ЗЗЈЗ СРБИЈЕ

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA	**HF**
Ovaj upitnik mora da se priključi upitniku za dete mlađe od 5 godina za svako dete starosti 0–2 godine.	

Pročitajte sledeći tekst majci ili staratelju:

Kao što znate, u okviru ovog istraživanja prikupljaju se informacije o vakcinaciji dece uzrasta 0–2 godine. Pored ličnih vakcinalnih kartona kod kuće, informacije o vakcinaciji dece prikupljaju se i iz kartona koji se nalaze u zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Informacije iz zdravstvenih ustanova su posebno važne jer upotpunjuju informacije dobijene na osnovu ličnih kartona i omogućavaju preciznije računanje obuhvata dece vakcinacijom. Ovde imam formular za saglasnost i zamolio/la bih Vas da ga potpišete ukoliko se slažete da se omogući uvid u (***ime deteta***) vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi. Prikupljene informacije ostaće strogo poverljive i anonimne. Imate li nekih pitanja? Da li nam dajete svoju saglasnost kako bi nam bio omogućen uvid u (***ime deteta***) vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi?

HF0. *Rezultat zahteva za uvid u dečiji vakcinalni karton u zdravstvenoj ustanovi:*	SAGLASNOST MAJKE/STARATELJA JE DOBIJENA.....1 SAGLASNOST MAJKE/STARATELJA NIJE DOBIJENA.....2 OTAC/STARATELJ JE ODSUTAN DUŽI VREMENSKI PERIOD.....3 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____6	 2 ⇨*HF15* 3 ⇨*HF15* 6 ⇨*HF15*

HF1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___	**HF2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___
HF3. *Ime i redni broj deteta:* IME_____ ___ ___	**HF4**. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja:* IME_____ ___ ___
HF5. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___	**HF6**. *Unesite naziv zdravstvene ustanove:* NAZIV _____
HF7A. *Dan, mesec i godina rođenja deteta: Unesite iz UB1 iz modula PODACI O DETETU MLAĐEM OD 5 GODINA u UPITNIKU ZA DETE MLAĐE OD 5 GODINA* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**HF7B**. *Dan, mesec i godina rođenja deteta: Unesite iz IM5A u MODULU ZA IMUNIZACIJU UPITNIKA ZA DECU MLAĐU OD PET GODINA. Ostaviti prazno ako je IM5A prazno.* _____ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___

HF8. *Ime i šifra anketara koji je posetio zdravstvenu ustanovu:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___		**HF9**. *Dan / Mesec / Godina posete ustanovi:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 5
HF10. *Unesite vreme:*	SATI : MINUTI ___ ___ : ___ ___	⇨*HF11*

HF15. *Rezultat posete zdravstvenoj ustanovi:*	VAKCINALNI KARTON DOSTUPAN U USTANOVI PREPISAN.....1 NIJE PREPISAN (*navesti*) _____ 2 VAKCINALNI KARTON NIJE DOSTUPAN U USTANOVI (*navesti*) _____ 3 SAGLASNOST NIJE DOBIJENA.....4 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 6

EVIDENCIJA VAKCINACIJA U ZDRAVSTVENOJ USTANOVI										HF
HF11. *Unesite dan, mesec i godinu rođenja onako kako su navedeni u evidenciji o vakcinaciji*:		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___								
HF12. *(a) Unesite datume svake vakcinacije iz kartona.* *(b) Unesite '44' u kolonu „DAN" ukoliko karton pokazuje da je vakcina data, ali datum nije evidentiran.*		**DATUM VAKCINACIJE**								
		DAN		**MESEC**		**GODINA**				
BCG						2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) I	**IPV1**					2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) II	**IPV2**					2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) III	**IPV3**					2	0	2		
Polio (IPV) R1	**IPV R1**					2	0	2		
DTaP I	**DTaP1**					2	0	2		
DTaP II	**DTaP2**					2	0	2		
DTaP III	**DTaP3**					2	0	2		
DTaP R1	**DTaP R1**					2	0	2		
Hepatitis B I	**HB1/Hb1**					2	0	2		
Hepatitis B II	**HB2/Hb2**					2	0	2		
Hepatitis B III	**HB3/Hb3**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B I	**Hib1/H1b1**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B II	**Hib2/H1b2**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B III	**Hib3/H1b3**					2	0	2		
Hem. Inf B R1	**Hib R1/H1b R1**					2	0	2		
MMR	**MMR1**					2	0	2		
PCV I	**PCV1**					2	0	2		
PCV II	**PCV2**					2	0	2		
PCV III	**PCV3**					2	0	2		
PCV R1	**PCV R1**					2	0	2		
HF13. *Za sve vakcine koje nisu upisane unesite '00' u kolonu „DAN".*										

HF14. *Unesite vreme.*	SATI I MINUTI .....__ __ : __ __	⇨*HF15*

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

Za potrebe statističkog istraživanja Istraživanje višestrukih pokazatelja u Srbiji 2025. (MICS), koje sprovodi Republički zavod za statistiku (Zavod), saglasno Ugovoru sa UNICEF kancelarijom u Srbiji od 30. juna 2023. godine 01 broj 400-828, daje se sledeća:

SAGLASNOST

Ja, dole potpisana majka / dole potpisani staratelj, saglasna/saglasan sam da se za dete _____ (*ime i prezime deteta iz HF3*) u Zdravstvenoj ustanovi _____ (*naziv zdravstvene ustanove iz HF6*) prepišu podaci koji se odnose na vakcine koje je dete primilo.

Potpis majke/staratelja: _____

JMBG majke/staratelja: _____

Broj lične karte: _____

Izdata od PU: _____

Datum: _____

MICS **UPITNIK ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA**
Srbija MICS 2025

INFORMACIONI PANEL ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5 DO 17 GODINA		**FS**
FS1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:* ___ ___ ___	**FS2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___	
FS3. *Ime i redni broj deteta:* IME_____ ___ ___	**FS4**. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja:* IME _____ ___ ___	
FS5. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___	**FS6**. *Ime i šifra supervizora:* IME _____ ___ ___ ___	
FS7. *Dan / Mesec / Godina anketiranja:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___	**FS8**. *Unesite vreme:*	SATI : MINUTI __ __ : __ __

Proverite starost ispitanika u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO:
Ako je 15-17 godina, proverite da li je dobijena saglasnost odraslih za anketiranje (HH33 ili HH39/HH39A) ili saglasnost nije neophodna (HL20 = 90). Ako je saglasnost potrebna a nije dobijena, anketiranje ne smete da započnete, a u okviru pitanja FS17 obeležite '06'. Ispitanik mora imati najmanje 15 godina. U malom broju slučajeva kada za dete starosti 15-17 godina nije identifikovana majka ili staratelj u domaćinstvu (HL20 = 90), ispitanik će biti sámo dete.

FS9. *Proverite popunjene upitnike u ovom domaćinstvu: Da li ste Vi ili drugi član Vašeg tima već anketirali ovog ispitanika za druge upitnike?*	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN ..... 1 NE, PRVI PUT SE ANKETIRA 2	1 ⇨*FS10B* 2 ⇨*FS10A*

FS10A. Dobar dan, moje ime je (***Vaše ime***). Mi smo iz Republičkog zavoda za statistiku. Sprovodimo istraživanje koje se bavi položajem dece, žena, porodica i domaćinstava. Želela bih da razgovaram sa Vama o (***ime deteta iz FS3***) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanje nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe dece i adolescenata. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacije o Vama ili Vašem detetu neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ukoliko se zbog nekog pitanja osećate neprijatno i ne želite da odgovorite, molim Vas da mi to kažete i možemo da preskočimo pitanje. Takođe, ako želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice u vezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa ove kartice kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?	**FS10B**. Sada želim da malo detaljnije porazgovaram sa Vama o (***ime deteta iz FS3***) zdravlju i razvoju. Ova anketa će trajati oko 15 minuta. Ponavljam, učešće u ovoj anketi je dobrovoljno. Za odgovaranje na ova pitanja nećete dobiti nikakvu naknadu ili podsticaj. Međutim, ova anketa će pomoći donosiocima odluka i široj javnosti da bolje razumeju situaciju i potrebe dece i adolescenata. Molim Vas, imajte u vidu da će sve dobijene informacije tokom ankete ostati strogo poverljive i anonimne. Nikakve informacije o Vama ili Vašem detetu neće biti javno dostupne. Objavljuju se isključivo podaci o opštoj populaciji. Ovo pravilo važi za svaku buduću upotrebu podataka od strane drugih korisnika. Ponavljam, ukoliko ne želite da odgovorite na neko pitanje ili, želite da prekinete anketiranje u bilo kom trenutku, molim Vas da mi to kažete. Ako u bilo kom trenutku imate primedbe ili nedoumice uvezi sa ovom anketom, molim Vas da, koristeći informacije sa ove kartice kontaktirate Republički zavod za statistiku. Možemo li da počnemo?
DA ..... 1 NE / NIJE PITANO 2	1 ⇨*Modul PODACI O DETETU* 2 ⇨*FS17*

PODACI O DETETU		CB
CB0A. *Proverite odnos ispitanika i deteta u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO*	BIOLOŠKA MAJKA (HL20 = HL14) .....1 BIOLOŠKI OTAC (HL20 = HL18).....2 DETE JE ISPITANIK (HL20 = 90).....3 DRUGO 6	1 ⇨*CB2* 2 ⇨*CB2* 3 ⇨*CB2*
CB0B. Koji je Vaš odnos sa (***ime***)?	BABA/DEDA .....01 TETKA/ UJAK/STRIC.....02 BRAT/SESTRA.....03 DRUGI ROĐAK DETETA .....06 MAĆEHA/OČUH.....11 POLUSESTRA/POLUBRAT .....12 DRUGI ROĐAK MAĆEHE/OČUHA.....16 FORMALNI HRANITELJ/USVOJITELJ.....21 PRIJATELJ .....31 DRUGO (*navesti*) 96	
CB2. Kog dana, meseca i godine je (***ime***) rođen/rođena? *Dodatno pitanje:* Koji je (***njegov/njen***) datum rođenja? *Ukoliko roditelja/staratelj zna tačan datum rođenja, zabeležite i dan; u suprotnom, upišite '98' za dan.* *Mesec i godina moraju biti upisani.*	DATUM ROĐENJA DAN .....__ __ NE ZNA DAN .....98 MESEC .....__ __ GODINA.....2 0 __ __	
CB3. Koliko (***ime***) ima godina? *Dodatno pitanje:* Koliko godina je (***ime***) napunio/napunila na svom poslednjem rođendanu? *Unesite starost u punim godinama.* *Uporedite CB2 i CB3 i uskladite odgovore.*	STAROST DETETA (PUNE GODINE).... __ __	
CB4. *Proveriti ED5 (NIVO) u MODULU OBRAZOVANJE u UPITNIKU ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Da li je (**ime**) ikada pohađao/pohađala osnovnu školu ili više nivoe obrazovanja? (ED5, NIVO= 21, 31, 32 ili 41)?*	DA, ED5, NIVO=21, 31, 32 ILI 41 ..... 1 NE, ED5, NIVO =11, 12 ILI PRAZNO..... 2 NE ZNA, ED5, NIVO=98..... 3	1 ⇨*CB5B* 2 ⇨*Kraj* 3 ⇨*CB5A*
CB5A. Da li je (***ime***) ikada pohađao/pohađala neku predškolsku ustanovu? **CB5B**. Prema informacijama koje imam, najviši nivo obrazovanja koji je (***ime***) ikada pohađao/pohađala je (***informacija iz ED5, NIVO***). Da li je (***ime***) ikada pohađao/pohađala neku predškolsku ustanovu?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NE ZNA..... 8	

ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE		**FIN**
FIN1. Da li (***ime***) ima bilo koje zdravstveno osiguranje?	DA ..... 1 NE..... 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
FIN2. Koju vrstu zdravstvenog osiguranja ima (***ime***)? *Obeležite sve što je pomenuto.*	OBAVEZNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE..... F DOBROVOLJNO PRIVATNO ZDRAVSTVENO OSIGURANJE ..... D DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ X	

DEČIJI RAD		CL
CL1. Sada bih želela da Vas pitam o poslovima koje (***ime***) možda obavlja. Od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***), da li je (***ime***) obavljao/obavljala bilo koju od navedenih aktivnosti, makar samo jedan sat?		
[A] Da li je (***ime***) radio/radila ili pomagao/pomagala na placu, imanju, okućnici koja pripada domaćinstvu ili je brinuo/brinula o životinjama? Na primer, gajenje poljoprivrednih proizvoda, žetva ili hranjenje životinja, vođenje na ispašu ili muža.	DA NE RAD NA PLACU, IMANJU, OKUĆNICI, BRIGA O ŽIVOTINJAMA 1 2	
[B] Da li je (***ime***) pomagao/pomagala u porodičnom poslu ili poslu rođaka sa novčanom naknadom ili bez nje, ili vodio/vodila svoj posao?	POMOĆ U PORODIČNOM POSLU/ POSLU ROĐAKA ILI VOĐENJE SOPSTVENOG POSLA 1 2	
[C] Da li je (***ime***) proizvodio/proizvodila ili prodavao/prodavala neke proizvode, rukotvorine, odeću, hranu ili poljoprivredne proizvode?	PROIZVODNJA/PRODAJA PROIZVODA/ RUKOTVORINA/ODEĆE/HRANE ILI POLJOPRIVREDNIH PROIZVODA 1 2	
[X] Od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***), da li je (***ime***) obavljao/obavljala, makar jedan sat, bilo kakvu aktivnost koja mu/joj je donela prihod u novcu ili naturi?	DRUGA AKTIVNOST 1 2	
CL2. *Proverite CL1, [A]-[X]:*	POSTOJI BAR JEDAN ODGOVOR „DA“ ..... 1 SVI ODGOVORI SU „NE“ 2	2 ⇨*CL7*
CL3. Koliko se ukupno sati (***ime***) od prošlog/prošle (***dan u nedelji***) bavio/bavila ovom aktivnošću/ovim aktivnostima? *Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'.*	BROJ SATI ..... __ __	
CL4. Da li (ta aktivnost zahteva/te aktivnosti zahtevaju) nošenje teškog tereta?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
CL5. Da li (ta aktivnost zahteva/te aktivnosti zahtevaju) rad sa opasnim alatima kao što su noževi i slično ili upravljanje teškim mašinama?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
CL6. Kako biste opisali (***ime***) radno okruženje?	DA NE	
[A] Da li je on/ona izložen/izložena prašini, isparenjima ili gasovima?	IZLOŽENOST PRAŠINI, ISPARENJIMA ILI GASOVIMA 1 2	
[B] Da li je on/ona izložen/izložena ekstremnoj hladnoći, vrućini ili vlazi?	IZLOŽENOST EKSTREMNOJ HLADNOĆI, VRUĆINI ILI VLAZI 1 2	
[C] Da li je on/ona izložen/izložena buci ili vibracijama?	IZLOŽENOST BUCI ILI VIBRACIJAMA 1 2	
[D] Da li se od njega/nje zahteva da radi na visinama?	RAD NA VISINI 1 2	
[E] Da li se od njega/nje zahteva da radi sa hemikalijama, kao što su pesticidi, lepkovi i slično ili eksplozivima?	RAD SA HEMIKALIJAMA 1 2	
[X] Da li je (***ime***) izložen/izložena drugim, po njegovo/njeno zdravlje i bezbednost štetnim stvarima, procesima ili uslovima?	DRUGI ŠTETNI USLOVI 1 2	

CL7. Od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***), da li je (***ime***) donosio/donosila vodu za potrebe domaćinstva?	DA.....1 NE.....2	2 ⇨*CL9*
CL8. Koliko je ukupno sati (***ime***) proveo/provela donoseći vodu za potrebe domaćinstva, od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***)? *Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'.*	BROJ SATI..... __ __	
CL9. Od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***), da li je (***ime***) sakupljao/sakupljala drva za ogrev za potrebe domaćinstva?	DA.....1 NE.....2	2 ⇨*CL11*
CL10. Koliko je ukupno sati (***ime***) proveo/provela sakupljajući drva za ogrev za potrebe domaćinstva, od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***)? *Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'.*	BROJ SATI..... __ __	
CL11. Od prošlog (***dan u nedelji***), da li je (***ime***) obavljao/obavljala neki od sledećih poslova za ovo domaćinstvo?	DA NE	
[A] Kupovinu/nabavku za domaćinstvo?	KUPOVINA ZA DOMAĆINSTVO.....1 2	
[B] Kuvanje?	KUVANJE.....1 2	
[C] Pranje posuđa ili čišćenje kuće?	PRANJE POSUĐA ILI ČIŠĆENJE KUĆE.....1 2	
[D] Pranje veša?	PRANJE VEŠA 1 2	
[E] Briga o deci?	BRIGA O DECI.....1 2	
[F] Briga o starijim osobama ili bolesnima?	BRIGA O STARIJIM OSOBAMA ILI BOLESNIMA 1 2	
[X] Druge kućne poslove?	DRUGI KUĆNI POSLOVI.....1 2	
CL12. *Proverite CL11, [A]-[X]:*	POSTOJI BAR JEDAN ODGOVOR „DA“.....1 SVI ODGOVORI SU „NE“.....2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
CL13. Od prošlog/prošle (***dan u nedelji***), koliko je otprilike sati ukupno (***ime***) proveo/provela radeći ove poslove? *Ako je manje od jednog sata, unesite '00'*	BROJ SATI..... __ __	

DISCIPLINOVANJE DETETA		FCD
FCD1. *Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 5-14 GODINA .....1 STAROST 15-17 GODINA 2	2 ⇨*Kraj*
FCD2. Sada želim da razgovaram sa Vama o još nečemu. Odrasli koriste određene metode da decu nauče da se pravilno ponašaju ili da reše neki problem u ponašanju. Pročitaću Vam nekoliko metoda koje se koriste. Molim Vas da mi kažete da li ste Vi ili neki drugi odrasli član domaćinstva koristili neki od metoda sa (***ime***) u poslednjih mesec dana.	DA NE	
[A] Oduzimali privilegije, zabranili nešto što se (***ime***) sviđa ili zabranili njemu/njoj da izađe iz kuće?	ODUZIMANJE PRIVILEGIJA 1 2	
[B] Objašnjavali (***ime***) zašto je njegovo/njeno ponašanje bilo pogrešno?	OBJAŠNJAVANJE POGREŠNOG PONAŠANJA.....1 2	
[C] Protresli ga/je.	PROTRESANJE 1 2	
[D] Vikali, drali se ili vrištali na njega/nju?	VIKANJE, DRANJE ILI VRIŠTANJE 1 2	
[E] Davali mu/joj da radi nešto drugo?	DAVANJE DA RADI NEŠTO DRUGO 1 2	
[F] Pljeskali, udarali ili šljepali ga/je rukom po zadnjici?	PLJESKANJE, UDARANJE ILI ŠLJEPANJE RUKOM PO ZADNJICI. 1 2	
[G] Udarali ga/je po zadnjici ili po drugim delovima tela nečim, kao što je kaiš, četka za kosu, štap ili neki drugi čvrst predmet?	UDARANJE KAIŠEM, ČETKOM ZA KOSU, ŠTAPOM ILI DRUGIM ČVRSTIM PREDMETOM 1 2	
[H] Nazivali ga/je glupim, lenjim ili drugim sličnim imenom?	NAZIVANJE GLUPIM, LENJIM ILI DRUGIM SLIČNIM IMENOM.....1 2	
[I] Šamarali ga/je ili udarali po licu, glavi ili ušima?	ŠAMARANJE ILI UDARANJE PO LICU, GLAVI ILI UŠIMA.....1 2	
[J] Udarali ga/je ili pljeskali po šaci, ruci ili nozi?	UDARANJE/PLJESKANJE PO ŠACI, RUCI ILI NOZI.....1 2	
[K] Prebijali ga/je, odnosno zadavali više udaraca svom snagom?	PREBIJANJE, ZADAVANJE VIŠE UDARACA SVOM SNAGOM 1 2	
FCD3. *Proverite FS4: Da li je ispitanica majka ili staratelj nekog drugog deteta mlađeg od 5 godina?*	DA .....1 NE 2	2 ⇨*FCD5*
FCD4. *Proverite FS4: Da li je ova ispitanica već odgovarala na sledeće pitanje (UCD5) za drugo dete?*	DA .....1 NE 2	1 ⇨*Kraj*
FCD5. Da li mislite da je za pravilno odgajanje ili vaspitavanje deteta neophodno fizički kažnjavati dete?	DA .....1 NE .....2 NE ZNA / NEMA MIŠLJENJE 8	

FUNKCIONISANJE DETETA		**FCF**
FCF1. Želim da Vam postavim nekoliko pitanja o poteškoćama koje (***ime***) možda ima. Da li (***ime***) nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
FCF2. Da li (***ime***) koristi slušni aparat?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
FCF3. Da li (***ime***) koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	
FCF4. U narednim pitanjima zamoliću Vas da odgovorite tako što ćete izabrati jedan od moguća četiri odgovora. Za svako od pitanja, da li biste rekli da (***ime***): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da (on/ona) ne može uopšte. *Ponovite kategorije odgovora tokom pojedinačnih pitanja kad god ispitanik ne koristi kategorije odgovora:* Setite se četiri moguća odgovora: Da li biste rekli da (***ime***): 1) nema poteškoća, 2) ima neke poteškoće, 3) dosta poteškoća, ili 4) da on/ona ne može uopšte.		
FCF5. *Proverite FCF1: Dete nosi naočare ili kontaktna sočiva?*	DA, FCF1=1 ..... 1 NE, FCF1=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF6A* 2 ⇨*FCF6B*
FCF6A. Kada nosi svoje naočare ili kontaktna sočiva, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća sa vidom? **FCF6B**. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća sa vidom?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE VIDI 4	
FCF7. *Proverite FCF2: Dete koristi slušni aparat?*	DA, FCF2=1 ..... 1 NE, FCF2=2 2	1 ⇨*FCF8A* 2 ⇨*FCF8B*
FCF8A. Kada koristi svoj slušni aparat, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika? **FCF8B**. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da čuje zvukove kao što su ljudski glasovi ili muzika?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE ČUJE 4	
FCF9. *Proverite FCF3: Dete koristi bilo kakvu opremu ili mu/joj se pruža pomoć da hoda?*	DA, FCF3=1 ..... 1 NE, FCF3=2 2	2 ⇨*FCF14*
FCF10. Bez upotrebe svoje opreme ili pomoći, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da prepešači 100 metara na ravnoj površini? *Dodatno podsetite:* To je otprilike dužina jednog fudbalskog igrališta. *Imajte na umu da odgovor „Nema poteškoća" nije ponuđen, jer dete koristi opremu ili pomoć prilikom hodanja.*	NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 100 M 4	3 ⇨*FCF12* 4 ⇨*FCF12*

FCF11. Bez upotrebe svoje opreme ili pomoći, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da prepešači 500 metara na ravnoj površini? *Dodatno podsetite:* To je otprilike dužina 5 fudbalskih igrališta. *Imajte na umu da odgovor „Nema poteškoća" nije ponuđen, jer dete koristi opremu ili pomoć prilikom hodanja.*	NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 500 M..... 4	
FCF12. Kada koristi svoju opremu ili pomoć, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da prepešači 100 metara na ravnoj površini? *Dodatno podsetite:* To je otprilike dužina jednog fudbalskog igrališta.	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 100 M..... 4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF13. Kada koristi svoju opremu ili pomoć, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da prepešači 500 metara na ravnoj površini? *Dodatno podsetite:* To bi bila dužina oko pet fudbalskih terena.	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 500 M..... 4	1 ⇨*FCF16* 2 ⇨*FCF16* 3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF14. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u hodanju 100 metara na ravnoj površini? *Dodatno podsetite:* To je otprilike dužina jednog fudbalskog igrališta.	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 100 M..... 4	3 ⇨*FCF16* 4 ⇨*FCF16*
FCF15. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u hodanju 500 metara na ravnoj površini? *Dodatno podsetite:* To je otprilike dužina pet fudbalskih igrališta.	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PREPEŠAČI 500 M..... 4	
FCF16. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća sa brigom o sebi kao što su samostalno hranjenje ili oblačenje?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA SE BRINE O SEBI..... 4	
FCF17. Kada (***ime***) govori, da li on/ona ima poteškoća da ga/je razumeju članovi ovog domaćinstva?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NE MOGU DA GA/JE RAZUMEJU..... 4	
FCF18. Kada (***ime***) govori, da li on/ona ima poteškoća da ga/je razumeju osobe koje nisu članovi ovog domaćinstva?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE SE NE MOŽE RAZUMETI 4	
FCF19. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća prilikom učenja?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA UČI..... 4	

FCF20. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da zapamti nešto?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA ZAPAMTI 4	
FCF21. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća da se usredsredi na aktivnost u kojoj on/ona uživa?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA SE USREDSREDI 4	
FCF22. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u prihvatanju promena u njegovoj/njenoj dnevnoj rutini?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA PRIHVATI PROMENE 4	
FCF23. U poređenju sa decom istog uzrasta, da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u kontrolisanju njegovog/njenog ponašanja?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA KONTROLIŠE PONAŠANJE 4	
FCF24. Da li (***ime***) ima poteškoća u sklapanju prijateljstava?	NEMA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 1 NEKE POTEŠKOĆE ..... 2 DOSTA POTEŠKOĆA ..... 3 UOPŠTE NIJE U STANJU DA SKLAPA PRIJATELJSTVA 4	
FCF25. Sledeća pitanja imaju različite mogućnosti za odgovore. Pročitaću Vam ih posle svakog pitanja. Želela bih da znam koliko često (***ime***) deluje veoma uznemireno, nervozno ili zabrinuto. Da li biste rekli: svakodnevno, nedeljno, mesečno, nekoliko puta godišnje ili nikada?	SVAKODNEVNO ..... 1 NEDELJNO ..... 2 MESEČNO ..... 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE ..... 4 NIKADA 5	
FCF26. Takođe bih želela da znam koliko često (***ime***) deluje veoma tužno ili depresivno. Da li biste rekli: svakodnevno, nedeljno, mesečno, nekoliko puta godišnje ili nikada?	SVAKODNEVNO ..... 1 NEDELJNO ..... 2 MESEČNO ..... 3 NEKOLIKO PUTA GODIŠNJE ..... 4 NIKADA 5	

UKLJUČENOST DOMAĆINSTVA U OBRAZOVANJE		PR
PR1. *Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 5-6 GODINA ..... 1 STAROST 7-14 GODINA ..... 2 STAROST 15-17 GODINA 3	1 ⇨*Kraj* 3 ⇨*Kraj*
PR3. Ne računajući školske i verske knjige, koliko imate knjiga koje (***ime***) može da čita kod kuće?	NIJEDNU ..... 00 BROJ KNJIGA ..... 0 __ DESET ILI VIŠE KNJIGA 10	
PR4. *Proverite ED9: Tokom ove školske godine da li dete pohađa školu ili predškolsku ustanovu?*	DA, ED9=1 ..... 1 NE, ED9=2 ILI PRAZNO 2	 2 ⇨*Kraj*
PR5. Da li (***ime***) ikada ima domaće zadatke?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*PR6B* 8 ⇨*PR6B*
PR6. Da li neko pomaže (***ime***) u izradi domaćih zadataka?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*PR6B* 8 ⇨*PR6B*
PR6A. Ko obično pomaže (***ime***) oko izrade domaćih zadataka? *Dodatno pitanje:* Još neko?	MAJKA ..... A OTAC ..... B BRAT ILI SESTRA ..... C BAKA ILI DEKA ..... D PLAĆENI NASTAVNIK ..... E NEKO DRUGI X	
PR6B. Da li (***ime***) učestvuje u nekoj od navedenih aktivnosti i sadržaja koje Vaše domaćinstvo plaća?	DA NE	
[A] Privatni časovi za školske predmete	PRIVATNI ČASOVI ZA ŠKOLSKE PREDMETE 1 2	
[B] Produženi boravak	PRODUŽENI BORAVAK 1 2	
[C] Sportske aktivnosti	SPORTSKE AKTIVNOSTI 1 2	
[D] Učenje stranih jezika	STRANI JEZIK 1 2	
[E] Umetničke aktivnosti, kao što su gluma, slikanje, muzika ili balet	UMETNIČKE AKTIVNOSTI 1 2	
[X] U nekoj drugoj aktivnosti	DRUGO 1 2	
PR6B1. *Proverite PR6B[A]: Da li dete pohađa privatne časove za školske predmete?*	DA, PR6B[A]=1 ..... 1 NE, PR6B[A]=2 2	 2 ⇨*PR6C*
PR6B2. Za koliko školskih predmeta (***ime***) ima privatne časove?	ZA 1–2 ŠKOLSKA PREDMETA ..... 1 ZA 3–5 ŠKOLSKA PREDMETA ..... 2 ZA ŠEST ILI VIŠE ŠKOLSKIH PREDMETA ..... 3 NZ 8	
PR6C. *Proverite ED10: Tokom ove školske godine, koju školu i koji razred/godinu dete pohađa?*	ED10, NIVO=11 ILI 12 ..... 1 ED10, NIVO=21 I RAZRED 01-04 ..... 2 ED10, NIVO=21 I RAZRED 05-08 ILI ED10, NIVO=31 ILI 32 3	1 ⇨*PR6D[F]* 2 ⇨*PR6D[A]* 3 ⇨*PR6D[C]*

PR6D. Da li (***ime***) učestvuje u nekoj od sledećih aktivnosti ili sadržaja u školi koju pohađa, a koje su besplatne?	DA NE	
[A] Produženi boravak za decu 1–4. razreda	PRODUŽENI BORAVAK 1 2	
[B] Celodnevna nastava za decu 1–4. razreda	CELODNEVNA NASTAVA 1 2	
[C] Dopunska nastava	DOPUNSKA NASTAVA..... 1 2	
[D] Dodatna nastava	DODATNA NASTAVA..... 1 2	
[E] Školske sekcije, kao što su matematička ili biološka, ili umetničke sekcije, kao što su gluma, slikanje, muzika ili balet.	ŠKOLSKE SEKCIJE, UMETNIČKE AKTIVNOSTI 1 2	
[F] Pohađa nastavu po individualnom obrazovnom planu	INDIVIDUALNI OBRAZOVNI PLAN 1 2	
PR7. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili neka druga odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva dobili bilo kakav izveštaj, knjižicu ili svedočanstvo za (***ime***) o uspehu iz škole?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
PR8A U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li ste Vi ili bilo koja odrasla osoba iz Vašeg domaćinstva otišli u (***ime***) školu iz bilo kog od sledećih razloga?	DA NE NZ	
[A] Školska priredba ili sportski događaj?	PRIREDBA ILI SPORTSKI DOGAĐAJ..... 1 2 8	
[B] Da razgovarate o (ime) školskom uspehu sa njegovim/njenim nastavnicima?	RAZGOVOR O ŠKOLSKOM USPEHU SA NASTAVNICIMA 1 2 8	
[C] Roditeljski sastanak?	RODITELJSKI SASTANAK 1 2 8	
PR9A. Da li ste obavešteni da u školi koju (***ime***) pohađa postoji Savet roditelja?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ..... 8	 2 ⇨*PR12* 8 ⇨*PR12*
PR9B. Da li ste Vi ili neki drugi odrasli član Vašeg domaćinstva obavešteni o zaključcima koji su postignuti na sastancima Saveta roditelja škole?	DA..... 1 NE..... 2 NZ..... 8	
PR12. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li je (***ime***) škola bila zatvorena tokom radne sedmice makar jedan dan iz bilo kojeg od sledećih razloga:	DA NE NZ	
[A] Vremenske nepogode, kao što su: poplave, sneg, ekstremno visoke temperature, epidemije i slično?	VREMENSKE NEPOGODE / EPIDEMIJE 1 2 8	
[B] Katastrofe izazvane ljudskim faktorom, kao što su požari, rušenje zgrada, kuća, neredi ili slično?	KATASTROFE IZAZVANE LJUDSKIM FAKTOROM..... 1 2 8	
[C] Štrajk nastavnika?	ŠTRAJK NASTAVNIKA..... 1 2 8	
[X] Zbog nekog drugog razloga?	DRUGO 1 2 8	

PR12A. U poslednjih 12 meseci, da li je (***ime***) izostao/la iz škole duže od 5 nastavnih dana, a kraće od jedne trećine nastavne godine?	DA ..... 1 NE ..... 2 NZ 8	 2 ⇨*Kraj* 8 ⇨*Kraj*
PR12B. Da li je (***ime***) izostao/la iz škole iz bilo kog od sledećih razloga:	DA NE NZ	
[A] Bolesti?	BOLEST 1 2 8	
[B] Promene mesta boravišta?	PROMENA MESTA BORAVIŠTA 1 2 8	
[C] Privremenog odlaska u inostranstvo?	PRIVREMENI ODLAZAK U INOSTRANSTVO 1 2 8	
[X] Zbog nekog drugog razloga?	DRUGO ..... 1 2 8 ⇩ ⇩ *Kraj Kraj*	
[X1] *Navesti neki drugi razlog*	(*Navesti*) _____	

FS11. *Unesite vreme završetka anketiranja*	SAT I MINUT .....__ __ : __ __	
FS13. *Jezik na kome je obavljeno anketiranje.*	SRPSKI ..... 2 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 6	
FS14. Koji je Vaš maternji jezik?	SRPSKI ..... 02 ALBANSKI ..... 03 BOSANSKI ..... 04 MAĐARSKI ..... 05 ROMSKI ..... 06 DRUGI JEZIK (*navesti*) _____ 96	
FS15. *Da li je za popunjavanje nekog dela ovog upitnika korišćen prevodilac?*	DA, ZA CEO UPITNIK ..... 1 DA, ZA DEO UPITNIKA ..... 2 NE, NIJE KORIŠĆEN 3	
FS15A. *Proverite starost ispitanika u HL6 u SPISKU ČLANOVA DOMAĆINSTVA, UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO: Starost ispitanika je 15-17 godina?*	STAROST 15-17 ..... 1 STAROST 18 ILI VIŠE 2	1 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15B. *Proverite redni broj ispitanika (FS4) u INFORMACIONOM PANELU ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE OD 5-17 i ispitanika za UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO (HH47): Da li je ovaj ispitanik takođe i ispitanik za UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO?*	DA, ISPITANIK JE ISTI, FS4=HH47 ..... 1 NE, ISPITANIK NIJE ISTI, FS4≠HH47 2	1 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15C. D*a li je ovaj ispitanik već anketiran nekim od individualnih upitnika?*	DA, VEĆ JE ANKETIRAN ..... 1 NE, NIJE ANKETIRAN 2	1 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15D. *Proverite HC7[A] i HC12: Da li ovo domaćinstvo ima fiksnu telefonsku liniju ili da li bilo koji član domaćinstva ima mobilni telefon?*	DA, HC7[A]=1 ILI HC12=1 ..... 1 NE, HC7[A]=2 I HC12=2 2	2 ⇨*FS15F*
FS15E. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi telefonsko istraživanje o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas pozvati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Vaš broj telefona i sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih telefonskih intervjua neće biti dostupni nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA ..... 1 NE 2	1 ⇨*FS15H* 2 ⇨*FS16A*

FS15F. Hvala Vam na učešću. Republički zavod za statistiku će u budućnosti sprovoditi naknadno istraživanje o položaju dece, porodica i domaćinstava. Možda ćemo Vas kontaktirati nekoliko puta tokom nekoliko meseci, pri čemu će svaki razgovor trajati oko 15 minuta. Učešće je dobrovoljno. Ako sada pristanete na učešće, kasnije možete odustati. Učešće ne podrazumeva nikakve troškove za Vas. Sve informacije koje podelite tokom ovih telefonskih intervjua neće biti dostupne nikome van našeg tima. Da li biste želeli da učestvujete?	DA.....1 NE 2	2 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15G. Rekli ste mi da u Vašem domaćinstvu nema telefona. Samo da potvrdim, da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA.....1 NE 2	1 ⇨*FS15I* 2 ⇨*FS16A*
FS15H. Da li imate lični telefonski broj ili postoji telefonski broj za domaćinstvo?	DA.....1 NE 2	2 ⇨*FS16A*

FS15I. Možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Molimo Vas, recite mi koji broj telefona treba pozvati.

	[P1] GLAVNI BROJ	[P2] DRUGI BROJ	[P3] TREĆI BROJ
FS15J. *Upišite broj telefona.*	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _	_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
FS15K. Samo da potvrdim, broj telefona je (***broj naveden u FS15J***)? *Ako nije, vratite se na FS15J i ispravite broj.*	DA.....1 NE .....2 ⇩ *FS15J*	DA.....1 NE.....2 ⇩ *FS15J*	DA.....1 NE .....2 ⇩ *FS15J*
FS15L. Zapamtite, možete podeliti broj telefona Vašeg domaćinstva, ali Vas molimo da ne delite lične brojeve telefona drugih članova Vašeg domaćinstva ili osoba van njega. Da li imate još neki lični ili zajednički broj telefona na kojem Vas možemo kontaktirati?	DA.....1 ⇩ *[P2]* NE .....2 ⇩ *FS16A*	DA.....1 ⇩ *[P3]* NE.....2 ⇩ *FS16A*	DA.....1 ⇩ *[P4]* NE .....2 ⇩ *FS16A*
			Obeležite ako je korišćen dodatni upitnik……..☐

FS16A. *Proverite CB3: Starost deteta?*	STAROST 5-9 GODINA..... 1 STAROST 10-17 GODINA..... 2	1 ⇨*FS16B* 2 ⇨*FS16C*

FS16B. *Obavestite ispitanika da ćete pre odlaska iz domaćinstva izmeriti težinu i visinu deteta, i da će kolega doći da obavi merenje. Uzeti formular za ANTROPOMETRIJSKA MERENJA za decu uzrasta od 5 do 9 godina za ovo dete i popunite INFORMACIONI PANEL u MODULU ANTROPOMETRIJSKA MERENJA.*

Zahvalite se ispitaniku na saradnji. Zatim upišite rezultat u FS17 u UPITNIKU ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE od 5 do 17 godina, a potom pređite na UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i popunite HH56.

Dogovorite se za sprovođenje preostalih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu.

FS16C. *Zahvalite se ispitaniku na saradnji. Upišite rezultat u FS17 u UPITNIKU ZA DECU I ADOLESCENTE od 5 do 17 godina, a potom pređite na UPITNIK ZA DOMAĆINSTVO i popunite HH56.*

Dogovorite se za sprovođenje preostalih upitnika u ovom domaćinstvu.

FS17. *Rezultat anketiranja za dete od 5 do 17 godina* *Šifre se odnose na ispitanika.* *Razmotrite sa supervizorom sve rezultate anketiranja koji nisu „Upitnik je popunjen“.*	UPITNIK JE POPUNJEN..... 01 MAJKA ILI STARATELJ NIJE KOD KUCE ..... 02 MAJKA ILI STARATELJ ODBIJA ANKETIRANJE..... 03 UPITNIK JE DELIMIČNO POPUNJEN ..... 04 MAJKA ILI STARATELJ NIJE U STANJU DA ODGOVARA (*navesti*)_____ 05 NEMA SAGLASNOSTI ODRASLE OSOBE ZA MAJKU / STARATELJA STAROSTI OD 15 DO 17 ..... 06 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____ 96

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA

MICS

OBRAZAC ANTROPOMETRIJSKIH MERENJA
DECA STAROSTI 5 DO 9 GODINA
Srbija MICS 2025.

ANTROPOMETRIJSKI PODACI		**AN**
FA1. *Redni broj popisnog kruga u uzorku:s* ___ ___ ___	**FA2**. *Redni broj domaćinstva u popisnom krugu:* ___ ___	
FA3. *Ime i redni broj deteta:* IME _____ ___ ___	**FA4**. *Starost deteta iz CB3:* STAROST (U NAVRŠENIM GODINAMA) ..... __	
FA5. *Ime i redni broj majke/staratelja:* IME _____ ___ ___	**FA6**. *Ime i šifra anketara:* IME_____ ___ ___ ___	

ANTHROPOMETRIJSKA MERENJA		**FA**
FA7. *Ime i šifra osobe koja vrši merenje:*	IME_____ ___ ___ ___	
FA8. *Unesite rezultat merenja težine kako je pročitao merač:* *Pročitajte ponovo merača ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.* *Kasnije, kada unesete podatke sa papirnog upitnika u CAPI, takođe budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke*	KILOGRAMI (KG) ..... ___ ___ . ___ DETE NIJE PRISUTNO NI POSLE PONOVLJENIH POSETA .....99.3 DETE ODBIJA SARADNJU .....99.4 ISPITANIK ODBIJA SARADNJU .....99.5 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____99.6	99.3 ⇨*FA14* 99.4 ⇨*FA11* 99.5 ⇨*FA11* 99.6 ⇨*FA11*
FA9. *Da li je dete minimalno obučeno, odnosno, nema na sebi više od veoma lagane odeće ili je samo u donjem vešu?*	DA.....1 NE, NIJE BILO MOGUĆE SKINUTI DETE U ODGOVARAJUĆOJ MERI 2	
FA11.*Unesire rezultat merenja visine kako je pročitao merač:* *Pročitajte ponovo merača ono što ste uneli i budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.* *Kasnije, kada unesete podatke sa papirnog upitnika u CAPI, takođe budite sigurni da je merač potvrdio Vaše podatke.*	VISINA (CM) ..... ___ ___ ___ . ___ DETE ODBIJA SARADNJU .....999.4 ISPITANIK ODBIJA SARADNJU .....999.5 DRUGO (*navesti*) _____999.6	999.4 ⇨*FA14* 999.5 ⇨*FA14* 999.6 ⇨*FA14*
FA13. *Da li je obavljeno merenje ometala pletena ili ukrašena kosa?*	DA, KOSA JE OMETALA MERENJE.....1 NE 2	
FA14. *Dan / Mesec / Godina merenje:* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 2 ___		
FA15. *Da li u domaćinstvu postoji neko dete mlađe od 5 godina koje još nije izmereno?*	DA.....1 NE 2	1 ⇨*Sledeće dete*
FA16. *Zahvalite se ispitaniku na njegovoj/njenoj saradnji I obavestite Vašeg supervizora da ste Vi i merač završili sva merenja u ovom domaćinstvu.*		

ZAPAŽANJA ANKETARA O OBRASCU ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKA MERENJA [5-9]

ZAPAŽANJA MERAČA O OBRASCU ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKA MERENJA [5-9]

ZAPAŽANJA SUPERVIZORA O OBRASCU ZA ANTROPOMETRIJSKA MERENJA [5-9]

CIP — Каталогизација у публикацији Народна библиотека Србије, Београд

314.117(=214.58)(497.11)"2025"(083.41)

SERBIA Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025 ; and Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2025 : Survey Findings Report, November 2026. — Beograd : UNICEF, 2026 (Beograd : DMD). — XXVIII, 840 str. : graf. prikazi, tabele ; 30 cm

Tiraž 150. — Napomene i bibliografske reference uz tekst.

ISBN 978-86-80902-91-3

a) Роми — Србија — 2025 — Статистика b) Домаћинства — Србија — Статистика — 2025

COBISS.SR-ID 204090121

Serbia
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2025
and
Serbia Roma Settlements
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2025