

SERBIA

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey-2010

KEY FINDINGS WITH FOCUS ON
DISPARITIES

The Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey or MICS is an international household survey programme developed and supported by UNICEF. It provides up-to-date information on the situation of children and women, which helps monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals and other international commitments. The Serbia survey is a nationally representative sample survey of households, women, young men and children. In addition to carrying out MICS on a nationally representative sample, a survey was also carried out on a separate sample of Roma settlements in Serbia. The findings are presented around various children's rights.

**The findings for the nationally representative sample are depicted in blue while those for the Roma settlements sample are presented in green.*

*** Higher education refers to post-secondary education.*

To download the Serbia MICS4 full report and database or other reports, please go to:

www.childinfo.org/mics4_surveys.html or go to

www.unicef.org/serbia/MICS4_Report_web.pdf

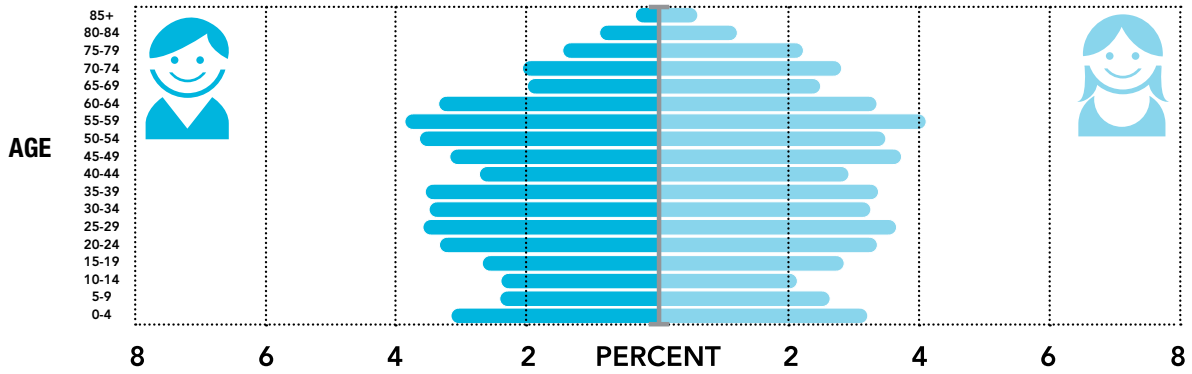
To contact UNICEF Serbia, email belgrade@unicef.org

To contact UNICEF Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, email ceecis@unicef.org

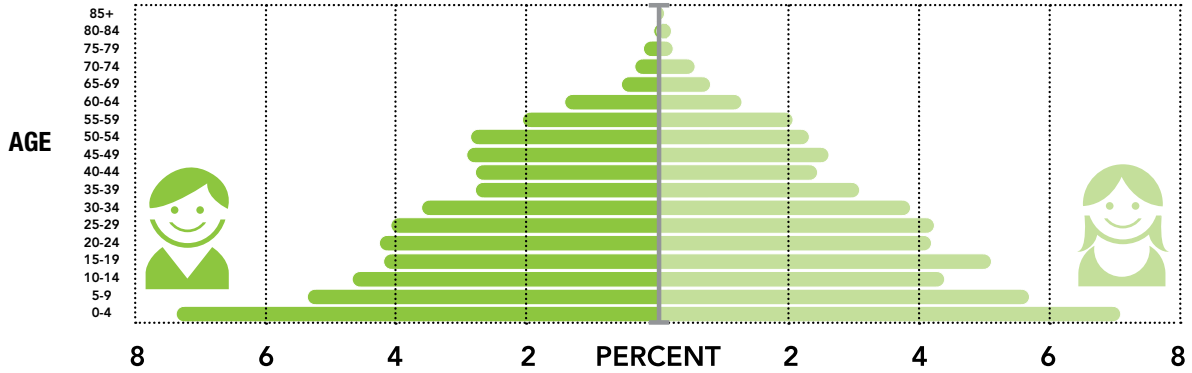
Characteristics of Households

LEGEND: ■ SERBIA ■ ROMA SETTLEMENTS

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, SERBIA



AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSEHOLD POPULATION, ROMA SETTLEMENTS, SERBIA



(0-17)

CHILDREN **19%**

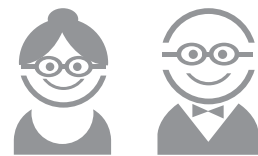
CHILDREN **40%**



(18-59)

ADULTS **58%**

ADULTS **54%**



(60+)

ELDERLY **23%**

ELDERLY **6%**

CHILDREN UNDER 5 LIVING WITH BOTH PARENTS

94%



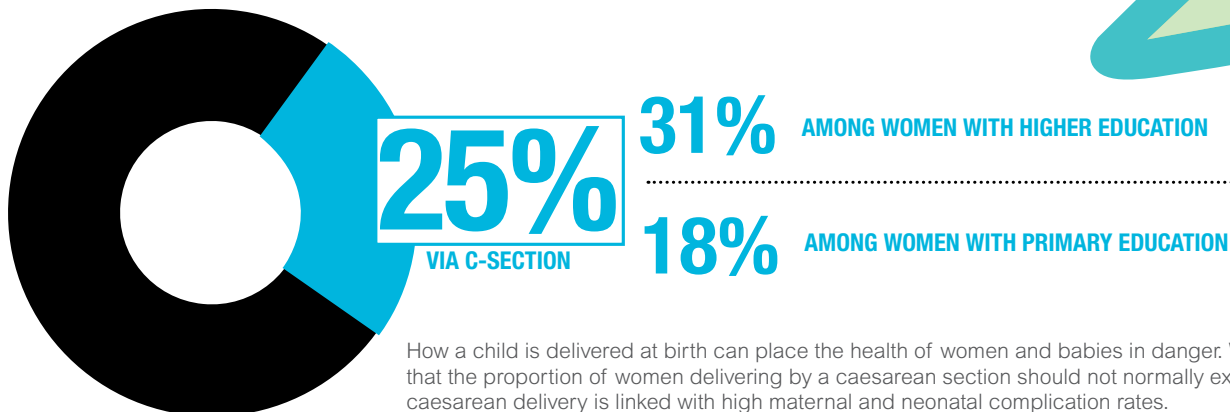
87%

LEGEND: ■ SERBIA ■ ROMA SETTLEMENTS

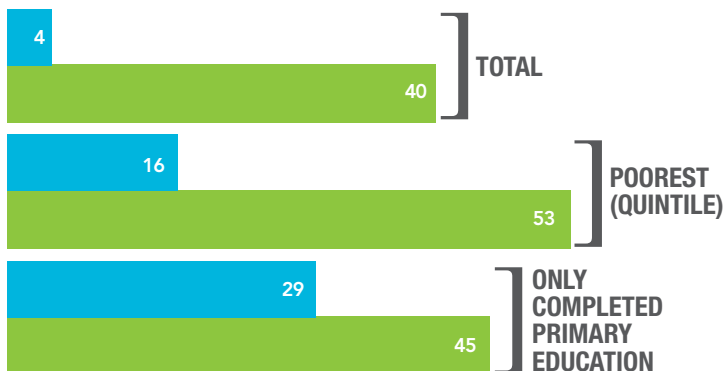


HEALTH OF MOTHERS AND NEWBORNS

THE NUMBER OF LAST BORN CHILD DELIVERED DURING THE LAST TWO YEARS



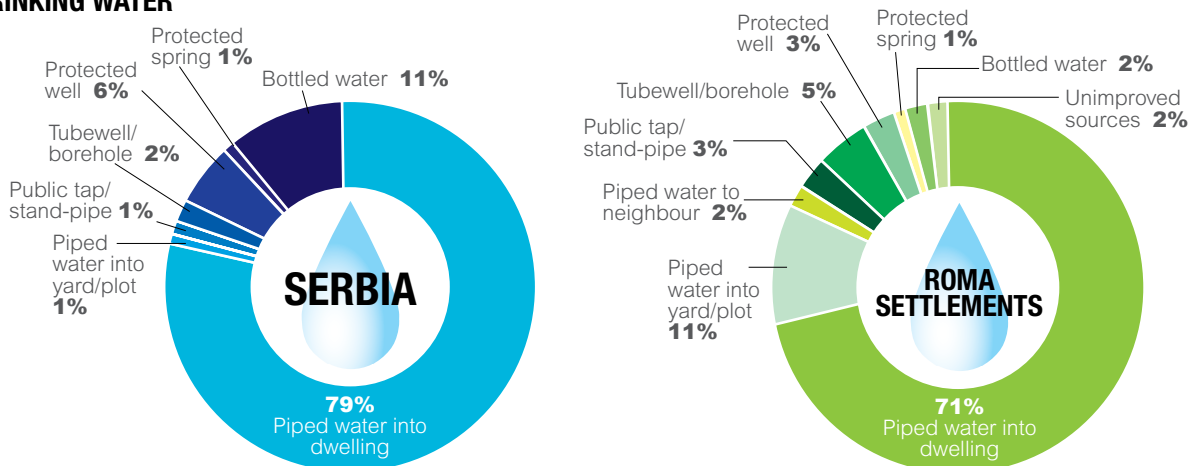
WOMAN AGED 15-19 WHO HAVE BEGUN CHILDBEARING



The proportion of women in Serbia aged 15-19 who have given birth or are currently pregnant are low in the general population. It is higher among poorer and less educated women. The difference is even more marked among the Roma.

WATER AND SANITATION

HOUSEHOLD POPULATION ACCORDING TO MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER



HOUSEHOLD POPULATION WITH IMPROVED SANITATION FACILITY FLUSHING INTO PIPED SEWER SYSTEM, SEPTIC TANK OR PIT LATRINE



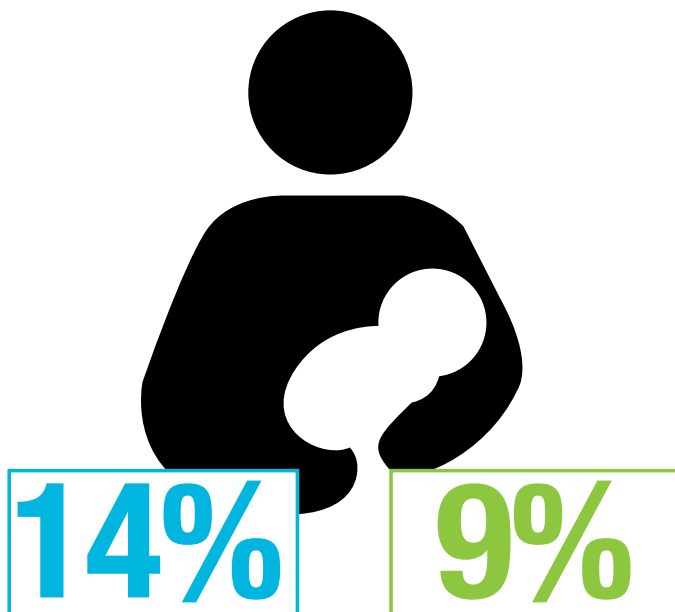
LEGEND: ■ SERBIA ■ ROMA SETTLEMENTS

THE RIGHT TO
Health and Nutrition

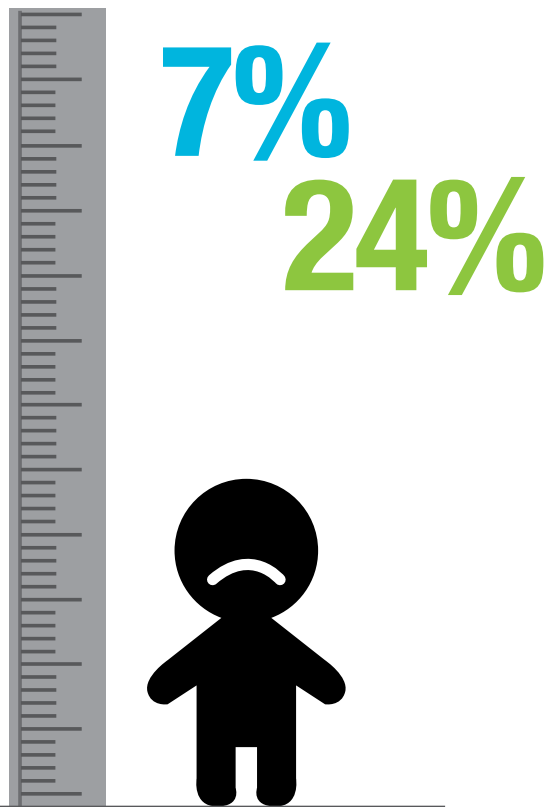
NUTRITION

The prevalence of child malnutrition at a national level is relatively low. However, the prevalence of children considered short for age, or stunted, is high among children living in Roma settlements. Stunting is indicative of chronic malnutrition caused by improper and inadequate feeding practices such as not exclusive breastfeeding up to six months.

CHILDREN UNDER 6 MONTHS THAT ARE EXCLUSIVELY BREASTFED



CHILDREN UNDER AGE 5 WHO ARE TOO SHORT FOR THEIR AGE



HIV AND AIDS

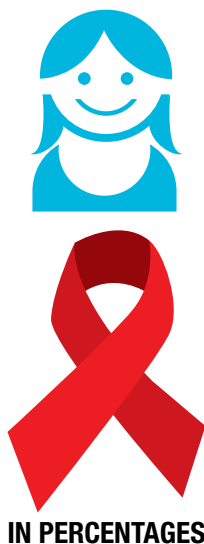
Stigma and discrimination towards people living with HIV and AIDS were measured by several questions. Younger, poorer and less educated women tend to have a more discriminatory attitudes towards people living with HIV.

WOMEN AGED 15-49 WHO BELIEVE THAT A FEMALE TEACHER WITH HIV, BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD BE ALLOWED TO KEEP TEACHING

WEALTH QUINTILES

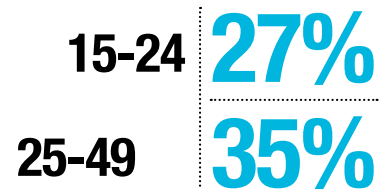


EDUCATION

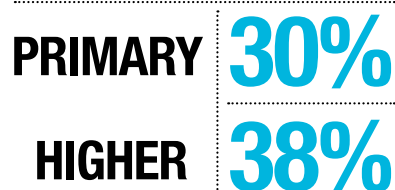


WOMEN AGED 15-49 WHO WOULD NOT WANT TO KEEP THE HIV STATUS OF A FAMILY MEMBER A SECRET

AGE



EDUCATION



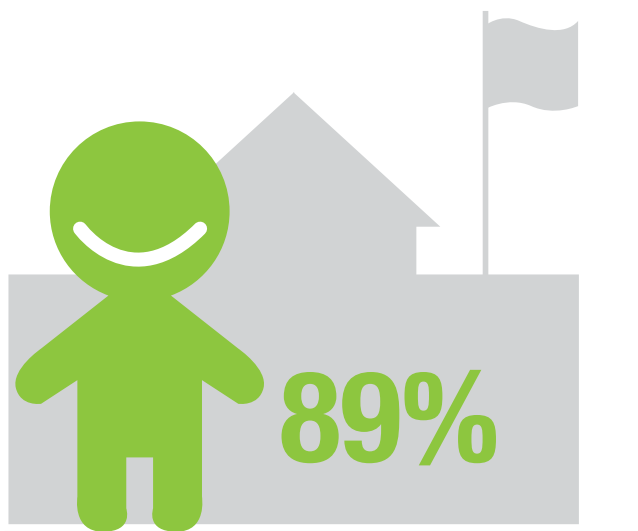
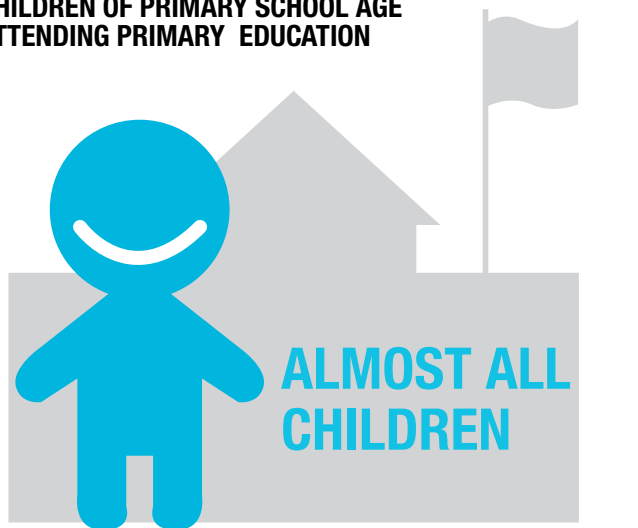
LEGEND: ■ SERBIA ■ ROMA SETTLEMENTS

CHILDREN AGED 36-59 MONTHS ATTENDING AN EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME

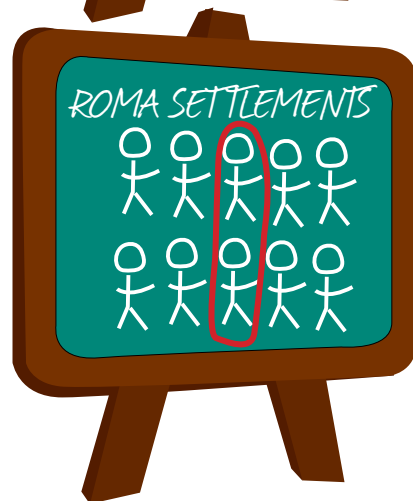
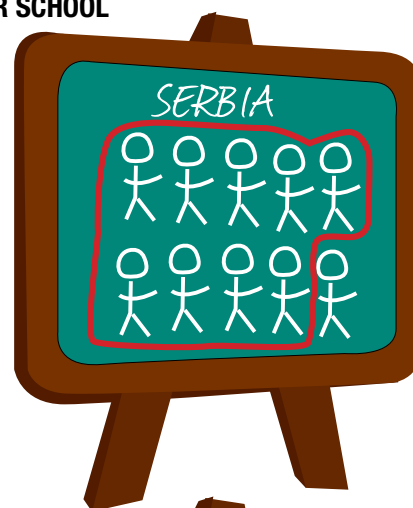


THE RIGHT TO Inclusive, Quality Education

CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE ATTENDING PRIMARY EDUCATION



CHILDREN ATTENDING SECONDARY OR HIGHER SCHOOL



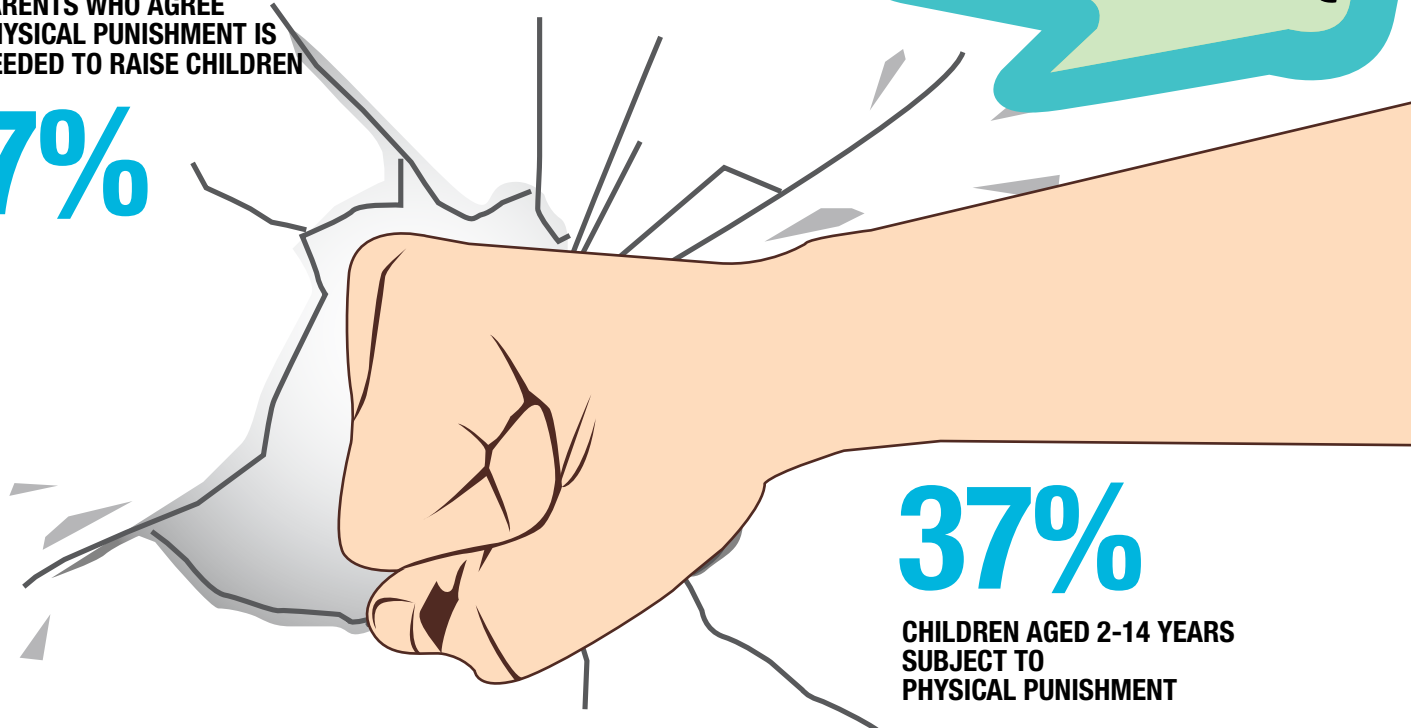
○ CHILDREN AGED 15-18 ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOL OR HIGHER

LEGEND: ■ SERBIA ■ ROMA SETTLEMENTS

**THE RIGHT TO
Protection
from violence,
exploitation & abuse**

**PARENTS WHO AGREE
PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT IS
NEEDED TO RAISE CHILDREN**

7%



37%

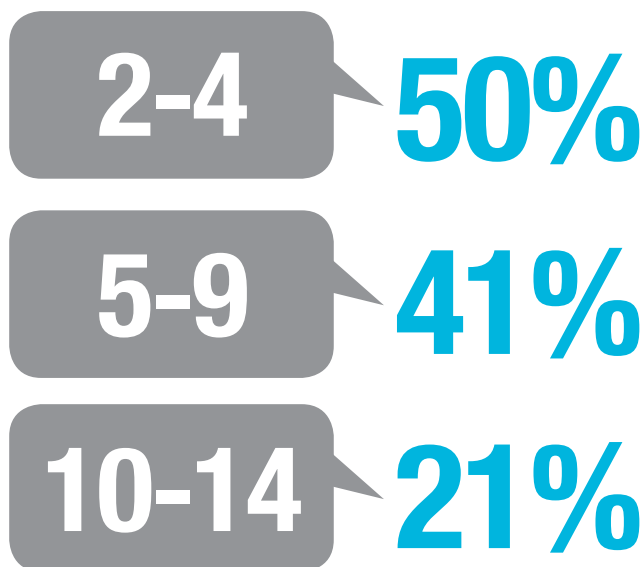
**CHILDREN AGED 2-14 YEARS
SUBJECT TO
PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT**

A relatively small proportion of parents believes that to raise their children properly they need to physically discipline them. In practice, more of them use physical punishment. This indicates that the parents do not have enough knowledge about alternative methods of child disciplining. Other factors correlated with frequent violent discipline methods are wealth and education.

**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 2-14
EXPERIENCING ANY PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT,
BY EDUCATION OF HOUSEHOLD HEAD**



**PERCENTAGE OF CHILDREN AGED 2-14 EXPERIENCING
ANY PHYSICAL PUNISHMENT,
BY AGE GROUPS**



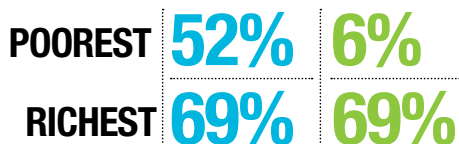
LEGEND: ■ SERBIA ■ ROMA SETTLEMENTS



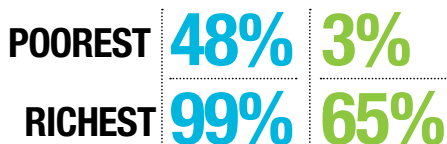
USE OF INTERNET

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN AGED 15-24 IN SERBIA WHO:

EVER USED THE INTERNET

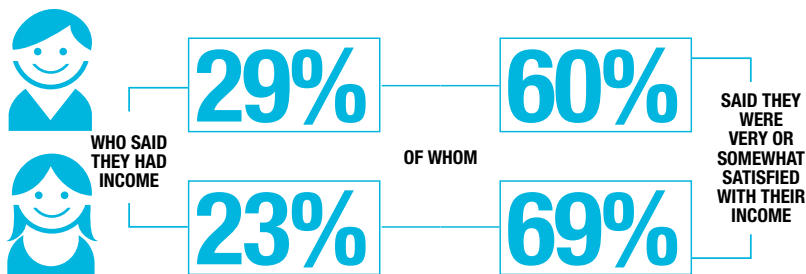


USED THE INTERNET IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

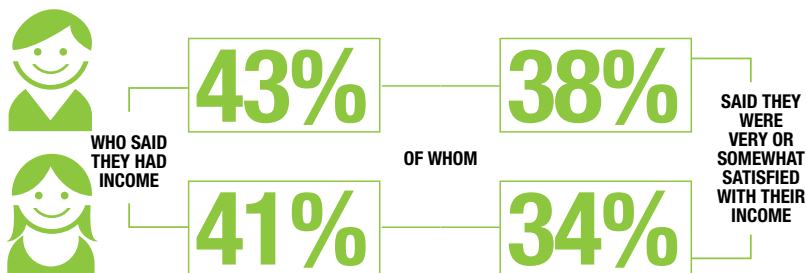


LIFE SATISFACTION

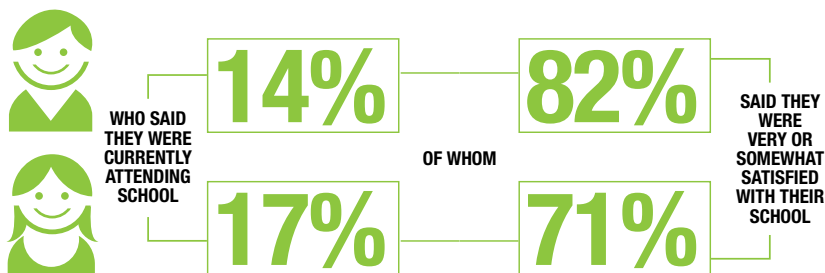
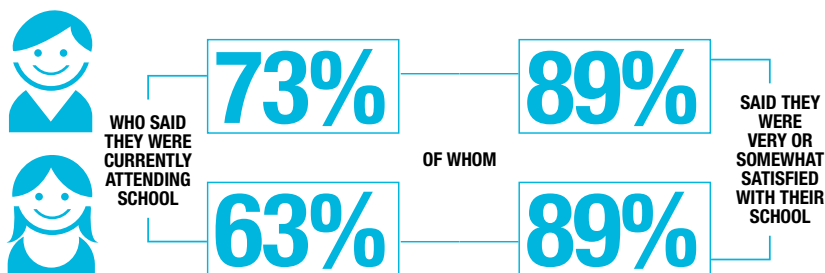
The majority of young people aged 15-24 in Serbia claims they are satisfied with their life, in relation to the following components: health, friendships, the way they look, treatments by others, school, jobs, and income. Fewer than 30% of young people said they had an income but over 60% said they were very or somewhat satisfied with it.



Fewer than half of Roma young men and women said they had an income. Of these, an even smaller proportion said they were very or somewhat happy with their income.



Many young people in Serbia reported they were currently attending school. In Roma settlements, however, fewer than 20% of young people said they were attending school. The majority of those attending school said they were very or somewhat satisfied with it.



These infographics were produced in 2012 by the UNICEF Regional office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States in collaboration with UNICEF Serbia and the Government of Serbia. Design: Giacomo Pirozzi Media Productions.