

Serbia
MULTIPLE INDICATOR
CLUSTER SURVEY
2014



Serbia Roma Settlements
MULTIPLE INDICATOR
CLUSTER SURVEY
2014

Key Findings
/July 2014/



Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2014

The 2014 Serbia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) were carried out in 2014 by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia as part of the global MICS programme. Technical as well as financial support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to collect 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 and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The disaggregated nature of MICS data (gender, area, education, wealth etc.) provides insight into disparities between different population groups within both surveys and allows for evidence based policy making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable. The 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS provide up-to-date and comparable data that will enable decision makers within the Government and all other stakeholders to critically assess progress made and to put additional efforts in areas that require more attention.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the 2014 Serbia MICS and 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS prior to the release of full tables and the final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The final survey report is expected to be released by the end of 2014.

For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to mics.unicef.org and childinfo.org.

Suggested citation

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MICS at a glance

Survey Implementation

Sample frame	Population census 2011
Updated	October 2013
Interviewer training	January 2014
Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Children under five Questionnaire for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
Fieldwork	February–April 2014

Survey sample – Serbia

Households	
Sampled	7,351
Occupied	6,959
Interviewed	6,191
Response rate (Per cent)	89.0
Women	
Eligible for interviews	4,997
Interviewed	4,713
Response rate (Per cent)	94.3
Children under five	
Eligible	2,773
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	2,720
Response rate (Per cent)	98.1

Survey sample – Serbia Roma Settlements

Households	
Sampled	1,976
Occupied	1,803
Interviewed	1,743
Response rate (Per cent)	96.7
Women	
Eligible for interviews	2,162
Interviewed	2,081
Response rate (Per cent)	96.3
Children under five	
Eligible	1,556
Mothers/caretakers interviewed	1,515
Response rate (Per cent)	97.4

Survey Population

	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
Average household size	3.1	4.9
Percentage of population under:		
Age 5	4.7	12.5
Age 18	18.1	40.2
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	8.2	19.4
Percentage of population living in		
Urban areas	59.0	73.7
Other areas	41.0	26.3
Belgrade	22.6	
Vojvodina	26.6	
Sumadija and Western Serbia	27.5	
Southern and Eastern Serbia	23.3	

Housing Characteristics

	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
Percentage of households with		
Electricity	99.7	89.7
Finished floor	99.0	96.4
Finished roofing	98.8	93.3
Finished walls	98.2	95.7
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	1.62	2.97

Household or Personal Assets

	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
Percentage of households that own		
A refrigerator	98.3	75.2
An electrical stove	95.3	60.2
Washing machine	93.6	57.6
PC/Laptop	63.6	42.1
Internet	57.5	34.8
Agricultural land	41.3	2.6
Farm animals/livestock	26.8	9.3
Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a		
Mobile phone	90.7	80.9
Car	59.9	22.3
Bank account	83.0	25.7

Child Mortality

Early Childhood Mortality^A

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia Roma Settlements ^B
1.2 MDG 4.2	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	12.8
1.5 MDG 4.1	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	14.4

^A Mortality estimates were calculated only for the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS. The reference period is the first quarter of 2012.

^B Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the one-year period before the survey

Nutrition

Nutritional Status¹

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
2.1a	MDG 1.8	Underweight prevalence		
2.1b		(a) Moderate and severe	1.8	9.5
		(b) Severe	0.2	1.9
2.2a		Stunting prevalence		
2.2b		(a) Moderate and severe	6.0	18.5
		(b) Severe	2.3	5.3
2.3a		Wasting prevalence		
2.3b		(a) Moderate and severe	3.9	4.8
		(b) Severe	1.1	1.9
2.4		Overweight prevalence	13.9	5.1

Breastfeeding and Infant Feeding

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	90.4	94.4
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	50.8	69.1
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed ²	12.8	13.0
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment ³ during the previous day	47.2	60.6
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	24.6	62.0
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	8.9	33.3
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	10.5	15.7
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed ⁴ during the previous day	23.4	42.9
2.13	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	96.6	89.6
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	84.3	62.1
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	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 ⁵ or more during the previous day	94.4	71.7
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups ⁶ during the previous day	89.6	51.3
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	68.9	26.8
		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	73.0	36.5
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	83.1	72.0

Low-birthweight

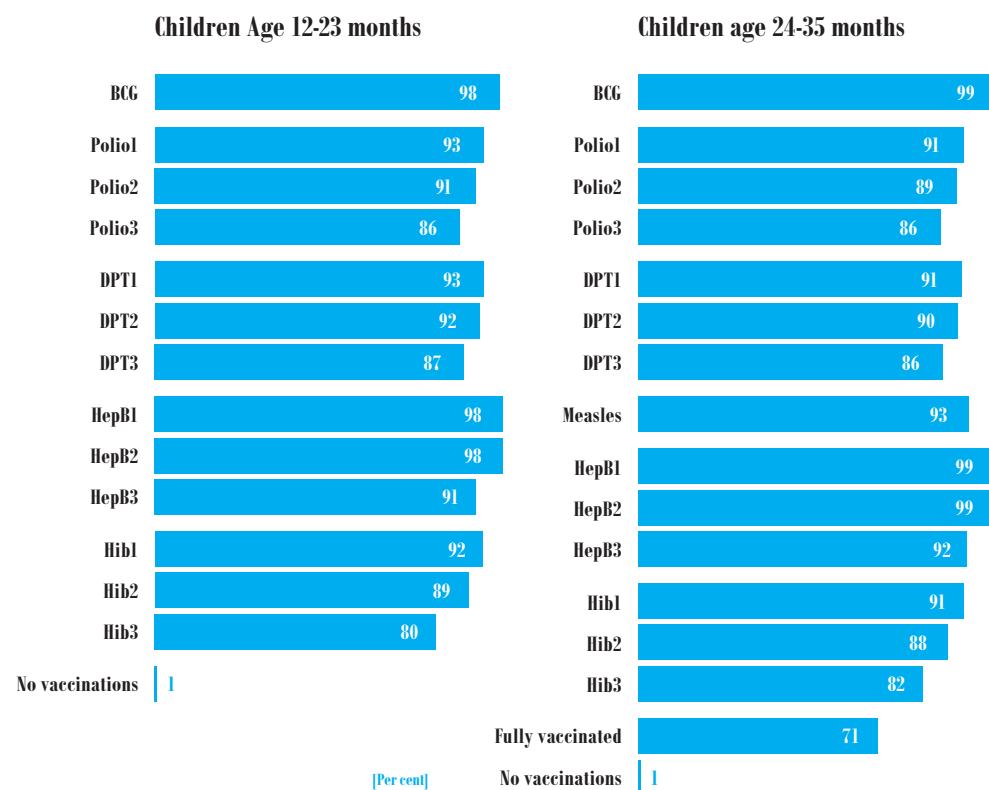
MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	5.1	14.7
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	98.7	98.6

Child Health

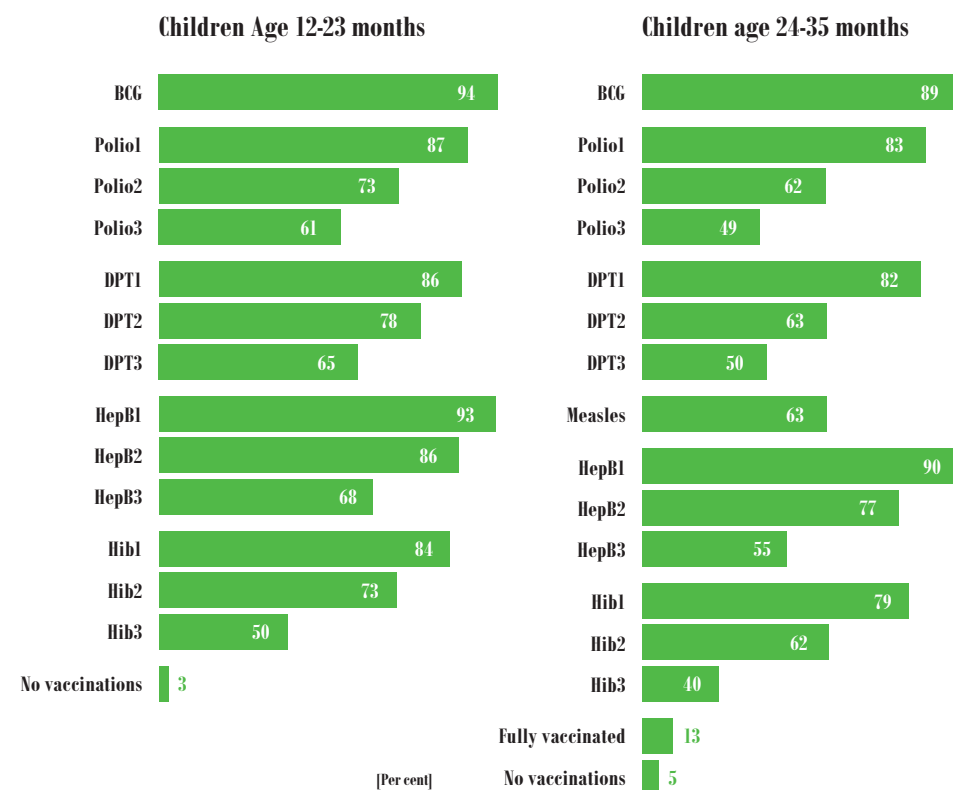
Vaccinations

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	98.0	94.3
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	86.4	61.0
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	87.4	64.5
3.4 MDG 4.3	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	93.4	63.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	91.3	67.8
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	80.4	49.6
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (by their second birthday for measles) ⁷	70.5	12.7
-	Full immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule at any time before the survey ⁷	80.6	44.1

**Figure 1: Vaccinations by age 12 months
(measles by 24 months), Serbia, 2014**



**Figure 1R: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles
by 24 months), Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014**



Solid Fuel Use

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	34.2	81.9

Water and Sanitation

Water and Sanitation

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
4.1 MDG 7.8	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.5	97.7
4.2	Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	3.3	4.1
4.3 MDG 7.9	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	96.9	72.9

Reproductive Health

Contraception and Unmet Need

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate ^A for women age 15-49 years	1.6	(3.1)
5.1 MDG 5.4	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate ^A for women age 15-19 years	22	157
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	1.4	38.3
5.3 MDG 5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	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	58.4	61.2
5.4 MDG 5.6	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	14.9	13.9
SS ^B	Lifetime experience with abortion	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had at least one induced abortion	14.6	30.6

^A The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, 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.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed.

^B SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey or by applying a non-standard calculation method.

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

Figure 2: Use of Contraception, Serbia, 2014

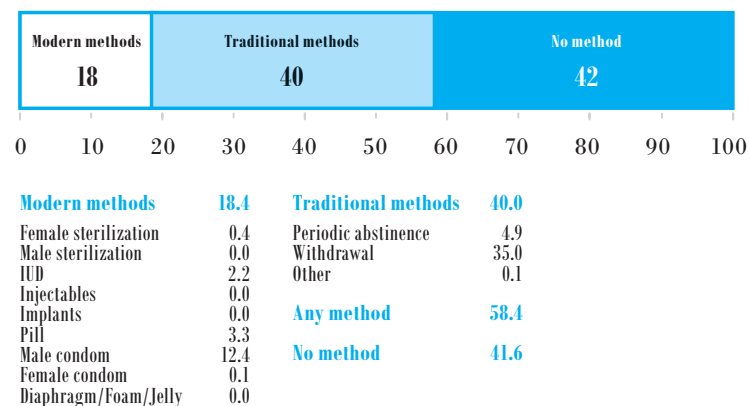
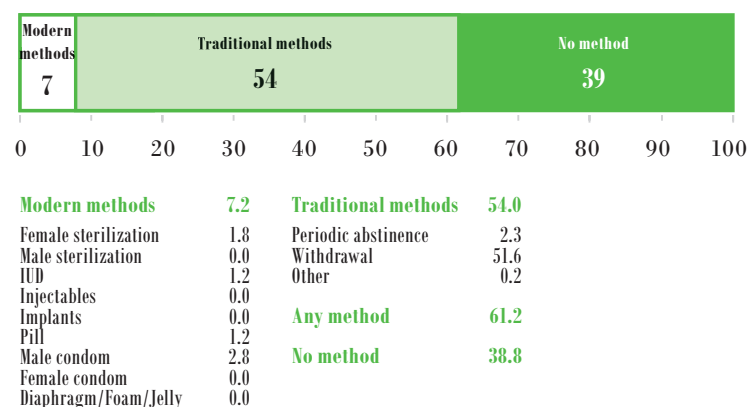


Figure 2R: Use of Contraception, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014⁸



Maternal and Newborn Health

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
5.5a MDG 5.5	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth		
5.5b		(a) at least once by skilled health personnel	98.3	95.5
		(b) at least four times by any provider	93.9	74.4
5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	93.6	86.9
5.7 MDG 5.2	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	98.4	98.6
5.8	Institutional deliveries	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	98.3	98.5
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	28.8	12.6

Figure 3: Continuum of Health Care, Serbia, 2014

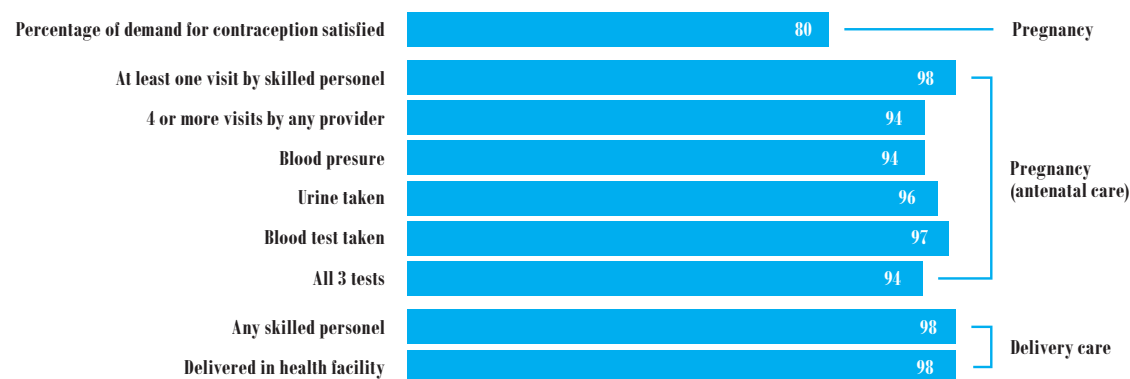


Figure 3R: Continuum of Health Care, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Child Development

Child Development

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	50.2	5.7
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	95.5	68.0
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	36.5	17.3
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	89.6	48.3
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	71.9	11.9
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	75.0	53.2
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	1.3	3.6
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	95.1	83.3

Literacy and Education

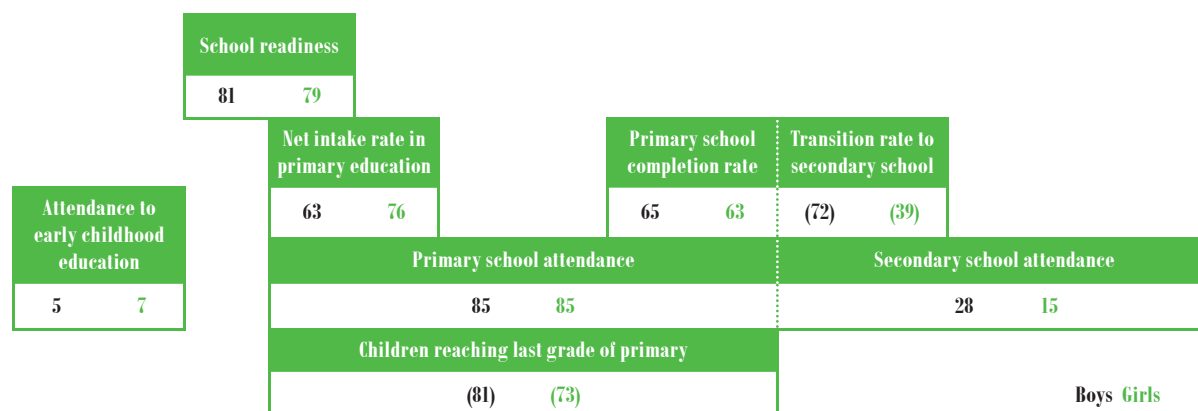
Literacy and Education⁹

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements	
7.1	MDG 2.3	Literacy rate among young women	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	99.1	80.1
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	98.1	79.9
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	97.0	69.1
Indicators according to the ISCED classification ¹⁰					
7.4	MDG 2.1	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.8	85.8
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	93.5	51.2
SS		Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	96.2	67.1
SS		Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	89.1	21.6
7.6	MDG 2.2	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	99.8	96.5
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	92.4	115.7

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
7.8		Transition rate to secondary school	99.6	92.6
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	1.00	1.03
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.04	0.87
SS		Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	0.99	1.00
SS		Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	1.08	0.53
Indicators according to the national education system classification¹¹				
7.S4		Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	98.5	84.9
7.S5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	89.1	21.6
7.S6		Children reaching last grade of primary	97.9	77.0
7.S7		Primary completion rate	93.4	64.0
7.S8		Transition rate to secondary school	96.3	58.7
7.S9		Gender parity index (primary school)	0.99	1.01
7.S10		Gender parity index (secondary school)	1.08	0.53

Attendance to early childhood education	School readiness					
	98	98				
	Net intake rate in primary education		Primary school completion rate		Transition rate to secondary school	
	100	94	91	98	95	98
	Primary school attendance				Secondary school attendance	
	52	49	99	98	86	93
	Children reaching last grade of primary					
	97	99	Boys Girls			

Figure 4R: Education Indicators by Sex, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Note: All indicator values are in per cent
() Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
Results in figure refer to the national education system classification

Child Protection

Birth Registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	99.4	95.3

Child Discipline

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
8.3	Violent discipline	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	43.1	65.9

Figure 5: Child Disciplining Methods, Children Age 1-14 Years, Serbia, 2014

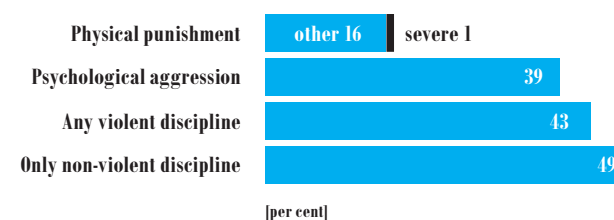
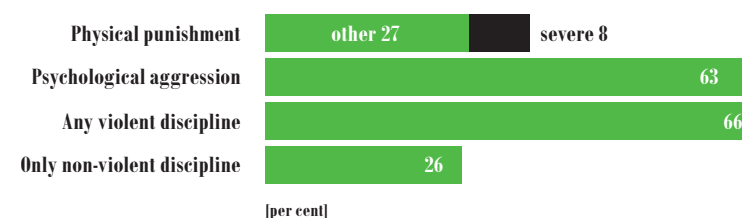


Figure 5R: Child Disciplining Methods, Children Age 1-14 Years, Serbia Roma Settlements, 2014



Early Marriage

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	0.8	16.9
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Percentage of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	6.8	57.0
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	3.5	42.7
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	 (9.1) 10.3	 6.3 2.6

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

Attitudes towards Domestic Violence

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	3.8	37.0

Children's Living Arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.7	3.4
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	1.7	2.3
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.2	1.8

Subjective Well-being

Subjective Well-being

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Serbia	Serbia Roma Settlements
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	93.1	82.4
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	93.6	86.7
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	29.1	27.4

Notes

- 1 a) Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 89.3 and 89.2 per cent of children under age 5, respectively in the 2014 Serbia MICS. b) Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 91.5 per cent of children under age 5 in the 2014 Serbia Roma Settlements MICS.
- 2 Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines
- 3 Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)
- 4 Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods
- 5 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
- 6 The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables
- 7 Full vaccination, according to the schedule in Serbia, includes the following: One dose of BCG, three doses of the Polio, DPT, HepB and Hib vaccines by 12 months of age, and one dose of the measles vaccine (administered as MMR1) by 24 months of age.
- 8 Components may not sum to the total due to rounding.
- 9 Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment.
- 10 The classification of primary school and secondary school education in 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). For global reporting purposes, lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education. 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 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.
- 11 The national education system classification comprises 8 grades of obligatory primary school education (typically for ages 6-13 years; children who turn 6 by the end of February of the current school year are required to enrol in first grade of primary school), and 4 grades of secondary school education (typically for ages 14-18 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 2013 calendar year, while for the second group, adjusted age is the age of the child (in completed years) by the end of February 2013.

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