Montenegro

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2005

Montenegro

Montenegro

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey MICS

MONSTAT — Statistical Office of Montenegro

STRATEGIC — Strategic Marketing Research Agency

unicef — United Nations Children's Fund

MICS

Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women

MICS

MONTENEGRO MULTIPLE INDICATOR CLUSTER SURVEY 2005

FINAL REPORT

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF MONTENEGRO-MONSTAT

STRATEGIC MARKETING RESEARCH AGENCY

UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S FUND

Montenegro
Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2005

Statistical Office of Montenegro

UNICEF
United Nations Children's Fund

Strategic Marketing Research Agency

March-November, 2007

Contributors to the report:
Snezana Remikovic
Branka Kovacevic
Dragisa Bjeloglav
Ivana Bjelic
Oliver Petrovic

The Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried by the Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) in collaboration with Strategic Marketing Research Agency (SMMRI). The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided financial and technical support.

The survey has been conducted as part of the third round of MICS surveys (MICS3), carried out around the world in more than 50 countries, in 2005-2006, following the first two rounds of MICS surveys that were conducted in 1995 and the year 2000. Survey tools are based on the models and standards developed by the global MICS project, designed to collect information on the situation of children and women in countries around the world. Additional information on the global MICS project may be obtained from www.childinfo.org.

Suggested citation:
Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) and Strategic Marketing Research Agency (SMMRI). 2006. Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2005, Final Report. Podgorica.

SUMMARY TABLE OF FINDINGS

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators Montenegro, 2005

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
NUTRITION					
Nutritional status	6	4	Underweight prevalence	2.6	percent
	7		Stunting prevalence	5.2	percent
	8		Wasting prevalence	2.9	percent
Breastfeeding	45		Timely initiation of breastfeeding	25.2	percent
	15		Exclusive breastfeeding rate	19.3	percent
	16		Continued breastfeeding rate		
			at 12-15 months	24.6	percent
			at 20-23 months	12.8	percent
	17		Timely complementary feeding rate	35.3	percent
	18		Frequency of complementary feeding	30.3	percent
	19		Adequately fed infants	25.3	percent
Low birth weight	9		Low birth weight infants	3.9	percent
	10		Infants weighed at birth	96.4	percent
CHILD HEALTH					
Immunization	25		Tuberculosis immunization coverage	87.6	percent
	26		Polio immunization coverage	85.8	percent
	27		DPT immunization coverage	88.6	percent
	28	15	Measles immunization coverage	78.3	percent
	31		Fully immunized children	55.6	percent
Care of illness	33		Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	98.1	percent
	34		Home management of diarrhoea	14.8	percent
	35		Received ORT or increased fluids, and continued feeding	64.3	percent
	23		Care seeking for suspected pneumonia	89.4	percent
	22		Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	56.6	percent
Solid fuel use	24	29	Solid fuels	31.8	percent
ENVIRONMENT					
Water and Sanitation	11	30	Use of improved drinking water sources	98.3	percent
	13		Water treatment	5.7	percent
	12	31	Use of improved sanitation facilities	99.0	percent
	14		Disposal of child's faeces	37.0	percent
Security of tenure and durability of housing	93		Security of tenure	21.5	percent
	94		Durability of housing	1.9	percent
	95	32	Slum household	30.0	percent

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
Contraception and unmet need	21	19c	Contraceptive prevalence	39.4	percent
	98		Unmet need for family planning	26.4	percent
	99		Demand satisfied for family planning	59.8	percent
Maternal and newborn health	20		Antenatal care	97.4	percent
	44		Content of antenatal care		
			Blood test taken	89.4	percent
			Blood pressure measured	81.7	percent
			Urine specimen taken	90.2	percent
			Weight measured	68.6	percent
	4	17	Skilled attendant at delivery	98.8	percent
	5		Institutional deliveries	99.5	percent
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
Child development	46		Support for learning	88.9	percent
	47		Father's support for learning	77.7	percent
	48		Support for learning: children's books	76.9	percent
	49		Support for learning: non-children's books	79.2	percent
	50		Support for learning: materials for play	13.6	percent
	51		Non-adult care	6.3	percent
EDUCATION					
Education	52		Pre-school attendance	29.1	percent
	53		School readiness	64.1	percent
	54		Net intake rate in primary education	93.6	percent
	55	6	Net primary school attendance rate	97.5	percent
	56		Net secondary school attendance rate	84.3	percent
	57	7	Children reaching grade five	97.2	percent
	58		Transition rate to secondary school	98.0	percent
	59	7b	Primary completion rate	91.1	percent
	61	9	Gender parity index		
			primary school	1.01	ratio
			secondary school	1.01	ratio
Literacy	60	8	Adult literacy rate	93.4	percent
CHILD PROTECTION					
Birth registration	62		Birth registration	97.9	percent
Child labour	71		Child labour	9.9	percent
	72		Labourer students	87.1	percent
	73		Student labourers	9.8	percent
Child discipline	74		Child discipline		
			Any psychological/physical punishment	61.4	percent
Early marriage	67		Marriage before age 15	0.2	percent
			Marriage before age 18	6.8	percent
	68		Young women aged 15-19 currently married/in union	1.9	percent
	69		Spousal age difference		
			Women aged 15-19[1]	*	percent
			Women aged 20-24	17.4	percent
Domestic violence	100		Attitudes towards domestic violence	10.9	percent
Disability	101		Child disability	12.5	percent

[1] 7 cases with "Women aged 15-19" not shown

Topic	MICS Indicator Number	MDG Indicator Number	Indicator	Value	
HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes	82	19b	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	29.8	percent
	89		Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	65.1	percent
	86		Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	31.3	percent
	87		Women who know where to be tested for HIV	70.1	percent
	88		Women who have been tested for HIV	3.0	percent
	90		Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	10.7	percent
	91		Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	1.8	percent
Sexual behaviour	84		Age at first sex among young people	0.4	percent
	92		Age-mixing among sexual partners	12.5	percent
	83	19a	Condom use with non-regular partners	66.4	percent
	85		Higher risk sex in the last year	45.4	percent

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LIST OF TABLES

LIST OF FIGURES

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BCG	Bacillis-Cereus-Geuerin (Tuberculosis)
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
DPT	Diphtheria Pertussis Tetanus
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IPV	Inactivated Polio Vaccine
IUD	Intrauterine Device
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MMR	Measles, Mumps, and Rubella
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Rate
ORT	Oral rehydration treatment
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
SRSWoR	Simple Random Sample Without Replacement
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infection
UNAIDS	United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WFFC	World Fit For Children
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Montenegro 2005 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey publication provides key data on the status of children and women in Montenegro. The data enable evaluation of policies and programmes in the period between this and previous surveys, identification of priority problems and estimation of the degree to which Montenegro managed to achieve the goals of "A World Fit for Children", the Millennium Development Goals and other major international commitments.

The Montenegro 2005 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed by UNICEF's Global MICS team. The survey process benefited from the leadership and advice of Attila Hancioglu and George Sakvarelidze. The study team would also like to thank Tessa Wardlaw, Trevor Croft, Edilberto Loiaiza, Marco Segone, Emma Holmberg and Ngagne Diakhate for survey design advice and technical support.

Special thanks must be given to the former UNICEF Area Representative for Serbia, Croatia and Montenegro Ann-Lis Svensson. She supported the MICS team and provided valuable advice on the inclusion of marginalized population groups into the survey. Thanks also go to Branka Kovacevic and Oliver Petrovic from the UNICEF Offices in Podgorica and Belgrade, for their support, insight and coordination.

The Statistical Office of Montenegro (MONSTAT) professionally implemented the survey. Their team was successfully led by Snezana Remikovic. The other implementing agency, Strategic Marketing Research Agency was lead by Dragisa Bjeloglav, whose knowledge and experience were critical to overcoming numerous constraints. Ivana Bjelic of Strategic Marketing Team was in charge of operational communication and data processing. Thanks also go to the coordinators and supervisors of the field groups: Vladimir Raicevic and Biljana Sekulovic.

Many ministers and institute members contributed to the successful implementation of the survey. Members of the Institute for Public Health, Ministry of Health and Social Welfare and Bureau for Education provided valuable advice and recommendations during all phases of work.

The Montenegro MICS 2005 would not have been accomplished without the financial support of the Canadian International Development Agency, the Swedish International Development Agency and UNICEF.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey is a nationally representative sample survey of households, women and children. The results are related to October 2005 – January 2006, when the survey was conducted.

Nutrition status

- Almost three percent of children under five are moderately underweight and nearly five percent are too short for their age (stunted) while three percent are too thin for their height (wasted).
- 13 percent of children under the age of five are overweight.

Breastfeeding

- In Montenegro, only 25 percent of children were breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth.
- The survey indicates that 19 percent of infants are exclusively breastfed during the first six months of life.
- Between the ages of 6-9 months, 35 percent of children receive breastmilk and solid or semi-solid foods. By the ages of 12-15 months and 20-23 months respectively, 25 and 13 percent of children are still being breastfed.

Low birth weight

- The survey shows that 96 percent of live births were weighed and 4 percent of them were below 2,500 grams.

Immunization

- Only 89 percent of children aged 18-29 months received a BCG vaccination in the first year of life. Such low coverage was due to the lack of information on BCG vaccination from their vaccination cards.
- All three doses of DPT and oral polio were given to 92 percent and 89 percent of children, respectively. 83 percent of children aged 18-29 months received a measles vaccine (in the form of the measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccine) by the age of 18 months.
- 68 percent of children had all eight recommended vaccinations according to the national immunization schedule.

Oral rehydration treatment

- Overall, 5 percent of children under the age of five had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey. 98 percent of them used oral rehydration treatment (ORS fluid).
- Home management of diarrhoea in Montenegro is only 15 percent.
- However, 64 percent of children who had diarrhoea in two weeks prior to the survey

received oral rehydration therapy or increased fluids and continued feeding.

Care seeking and antibiotic treatment of pneumonia

- Three percent of children aged 0-59 months had acute respiratory infection two weeks prior to the survey. 89 percent of children with suspected pneumonia were taken to the appropriate health provider.
- Fifty-seven percent of children with suspected pneumonia received antibiotics in the two weeks prior to the survey.

Solid fuel use

- Almost one third of households in Montenegro are using solid fuels for cooking. 88 percent of household in the North and for 56 percent of household in rural areas use of solid fuels.

Water sanitation

- The survey indicates that 98 percent of the population of Montenegro has access to improved drinking water sources.
- An appropriate water treatment is used for all drinking water sources by 6 percent of population in Montenegro.
- Over 99 percent of the population lives in households with improved sanitation facilities. 51 percent of the population have a flush toilet connected to a sewage system and 40 percent have a flush toilet connected to a septic tank.

Security of tenure and durability of housing

- Almost 22 percent of households do not have security of tenure. 18 percent of households do not have formal residential documentation. The worst situation is in the North region where 19 percent of population does not have formal residential documentation.
- Moreover, 14 percent of the population were evicted from their dwelling in the 15 years preceding the survey.
- In regard to housing characteristics, 30 percent of households are considered overcrowded and inappropriate for living.

Contraception

- Current use of contraception was reported by 39 percent of married women or women in union. Traditional methods are more popular than modern ones, 22 compared to 17 percent. Contraceptive prevalence is highest in the North (about 56 percent), and lowest in the Central region (27 percent).

Unmet needs

- Almost one third of married women or women in union in Montenegro have an unmet need for contraception.

Antenatal care

- 97 percent of pregnant women received antenatal care one or more times during pregnancy.

Assistance at delivery

- Almost 100 percent of births which occurred in the past two years were delivered in a health facility.

Child development

- For about 89 percent of children under the age of 5, an adult was engaged in four or more activities promoting learning and school readiness during 3 days preceding the survey. The average number of activities was 5.
- The involvement of fathers in such activities is lower (78 percent), with the average number of activities at 3.
- Over 79 percent of children aged 0-59 months live in households containing three or more non-children books, and 77 percent of them live in households with 3 or more children books. The median number of both types of books is 10.
- 14 percent of children live in households with 3 or more types of playthings. Most common are the toys that come from stores, at 89 percent.
- About 6 percent of children under the age of 5 in Montenegro were left with inadequate care in the week preceding the survey. The inadequate care is more present in the North and in the rural areas. Also, male children are more often left with inadequate care compared to females.

Pre-School attendance and school readiness

- Only 29 percent of children aged 36-59 months were attending some form of organised early childhood education programme. The attendance was three times higher in urban than in rural areas. The highest proportions of children attending such education programmes are found in the South (44 percent) and the lowest in the North (15 percent).

Primary and secondary school participation

- Ninety four percent of children of primary school entry age in Montenegro are currently attending first grade.
- Ninety eight percent of children of primary school age attended primary school and only 84 percent of children of secondary school age attended secondary school.
- 97 percent of the children who entered the first grade of primary school eventually reach grade five.
- Transition rate to secondary education is satisfactory at 98 percent.
- The Gender Parity Index for primary and secondary school is 1.0, indicating no difference in primary and secondary school attendance of girls and boys.

Adult literacy

- The literacy rate of females, aged between 15 and 24 in Montenegro is 93 percent, however 3 percent of women this age do not know whether they are literate. There are some disparities between regions. The proportion of literate women from the

North region is 96 percent, while the literacy rates for women in the South and in the Central region is 92 percent.

Birth Registration

- The births of 98 percent of children under five have been registered. There was virtually no difference by sex and region.

Child Labour

- 10 percent of children aged between 5 and 14 are involved in child labour activities. If disaggregated by region, the South and the Central have the lowest percentages of children involved in labour activities, at 4 percent and 5 percent, respectively. The North region has the highest proportion (20 percent). The survey indicates that children living in rural areas (17 percent) are more involved in child labour activities compared to urban areas (6 percent).
- 87 percentage of child labourers are also attending school, in the other hand 10 percent of students are also involved in child labour.

Child Discipline

- In Montenegro, 61 percent of children aged between 2 and 14 were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. 6 percent of children were exposed to severe physical punishment.
- Also, 5 percent of mothers/caretakers believe that children should be physically punished.

Early marriage

- There are no women aged between 15 and 49 who got married before the age of 15.
- Two percent of women aged 15 to 19 are currently married or in union. These cases are most common in the Central and North regions.

Domestic violence

- In Montenegro, 36 percent of young married women aged 15 to 19 are married to a partner 10 or more years older. This percentage is lower (17 percent) among married women aged 20 to 24 years.
- 11 percent of women believe that their husband/partner has a right to hit or beat them for at least one reason. Domestic violence is more accepted in the South (14 percent) and in the North (15 percent), than in the Central region (6 percent).

Child disability

- 13 percent of children between the ages of 2 and 9 have at least one reported disability.

Knowledge of HIV transmission and condom use

- 97 percent of women aged 15 to 49 have heard of AIDS.
- Half of women aged 15-49, know the three main methods of preventing HIV/AIDS transmission (being faithful to one partner, using condoms, and abstaining from sex).
- Only 26 percent of women have comprehensive knowledge on how HIV/AIDS is transmitted. Women from Central (34 percent) and South region (23 percent) show the highest proportions of understanding compared to the North (17 percent).
- 65 percent of women of reproductive age know three ways in which HIV can be transmitted from mother to child.
- 70 percent of women know a place where AIDS can be tested. Three percent have been tested, of whom 87 percent have been given the result.
- 69 percent of women expressed a discriminatory attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS.

I. INTRODUCTION

Background

This report is based on the Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, conducted in 2005 by UNICEF, the Statistical Office of Montenegro and Strategic Marketing Research Agency. The survey provides valuable information on the situation of children and women in Montenegro, and was based in large part on the need to monitor progress towards goals and targets emanating from recent international agreements: the Millennium Declaration, adopted by all 191 United Nations Member States in September 2000, and the Plan of Action of A World Fit For Children, adopted by 189 Member States at the United Nations Special Session on Children in May 2002. Both of these commitments build upon promises made by the international community at the 1990 World Summit for Children.

In signing these international agreements, governments committed themselves to improving conditions for their children and to monitoring progress towards that end. UNICEF was assigned a supporting role in this task (see table below).

A Commitment to Action: National and International Reporting Responsibilities

The governments that signed the Millennium Declaration and the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action also committed themselves to monitoring progress towards the goals and objectives they contained:

"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. We will enhance international cooperation to support statistical capacity-building efforts and build community capacity for monitoring, assessment and planning." (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 60)

"…We will conduct periodic reviews at the national and sub national levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions…" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action (paragraph 61) also calls for the specific involvement of UNICEF in the preparation of periodic progress reports:

"… As the world's lead agency for children, the United Nations Children's Fund is requested to continue to prepare and disseminate, in close collaboration with Governments, relevant funds, programmes and the specialized agencies of the United Nations system, and all other relevant actors, as appropriate, information on the progress made in the implementation of the Declaration and the Plan of Action."

Similarly, the **Millennium Declaration** (paragraph 31) calls 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 Government of the Republic of Montenegro adopted the Poverty Reduction Strategy Plan in 2003, and the National Plan of Action for Children (NPA) in 2004. By undertaking these international obligations, Montenegro committed itself to monitor and assess progress towards internationally defined goals and targets. MICS3 is the third round of a nation-wide household Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The survey provides the largest single source of data for reporting on progress towards the aforementioned goals, which will give a rich foundation of comparative data for comprehensive progress reporting.

This final report presents the results of the indicators and topics covered in the survey.

Survey Objectives

The 2005 Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Montenegro;

- To furnish data needed for monitoring progress toward goals established by the Millennium Development Goals, the goals of A World Fit For Children (WFFC), and other internationally agreed upon goals, as a basis for future action;

- To contribute to the improvement of data and monitoring systems in Montenegro and to strengthen technical expertise in the design, implementation, and analysis of such systems.

II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

Sample Design

The sample for the Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was designed to provide estimates on a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for three regions: South, Central and North.

Regions were identified as the main sampling domains and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each region, 141 census enumeration areas were selected with probability proportional to size. Based on updated data from the last census (2003), those units were divided into clusters of 18 households on average. An important factor which influenced the sample design is a very low fertility rate and small number of household members. Due to these facts, we stratified the households in selected enumeration areas to two strata. One stratum contained households with children, and the other contained households without children. The allocation size of the sample in the stratum of households with children was significantly bigger than allocation size of the sample in the stratum of households without children.

After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 2,575 households was drawn. Each selected enumeration area has been visited during the fieldwork period. The sample was stratified by region and two more strata: households with children and household without children, and is not self-weighting. For reporting national level results, sample weights are used.

Questionnaires

Three sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect information on all *de jure* household members, the household, and the dwelling; 2) a women's questionnaire administered in each household to all women aged 15-49 years; and 3) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers or caretakers of all children under 5 living in the household. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:

- Household listing (exact date of birth of the household members was added)
- Education (extended with additional questions considering travelling to school - distance, costs, way and duration of travelling)
- Water and Sanitation
- Household characteristics (extended with additional household characteristics and security of tenure and durability of housing important for calculation of wealth index)
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Child Disability

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women aged 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:

- Women's information panel
- Maternal and Newborn Health
- Security of tenure on eviction for the Woman
- Marriage/Union (sections involving polygamy are excluded from the questionnaire)
- Contraception
- Attitudes toward domestic violence
- Sexual behaviours
- HIV/AIDS

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers or caretakers of children under 5 years of age[2] living in the households. Normally, the questionnaire was administered to mothers of under-5 children; in cases when the mother was not listed in the household roster, a primary caretaker for the child was identified and interviewed. The questionnaire included the following modules:

- Under five child's information panel
- Birth Registration and Early Learning
- Child development
- Breastfeeding
- Care of Illness
- Immunization
- Anthropometry

The questionnaires are based on the MICS3 model questionnaire[3]. From the MICS3 model English version, the questionnaires were translated into the language which is in official usage in Montenegro, and Albanian and were pre-tested during October 2005. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Montenegro MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

In addition to the administration of questionnaires, fieldwork teams measured the weights and heights of children age under 5 years. Details and findings of these measurements are provided in the respective sections of the report.

Training and Fieldwork

Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 3 days in October. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. At the end of the training period trainees spent two days in practice interviewing in Podgorica.

The data was collected by 6 teams; each was comprised of three or four interviewers, one driver, one editor/measurer and a supervisor. Fieldwork began in October 2005 and concluded in January 2006.

Data Processing

[2] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children aged 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

[3] The model MICS3 questionnaire can be found at www.childinfo.org, or in UNICEF, 2006.

Data was entered using the CSPro software. The data was entered into fourteen microcomputers and carried out by 22 data entry operators and 8 data entry supervisors. In order to ensure quality control, all questionnaires were double entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS3 project and adapted to the Montenegro questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in December 2005 and was completed in January 2006. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software program, Version 14, and the model syntax and tabulation plans developed for by UNICEF this purpose.

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

Sample Coverage

Of the 2,575 households selected for the sample, 2,494 were found to be occupied. Of these, 2,358 were successfully interviewed for a household response rate of 95 percent. The household response rate was higher in the North (97 percent) than in the Central and in the South (93 percent). In the interviewed households, 2,385 women (age 15-49) were identified. Of these, 2,258 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 95 percent. The women's response rate was higher in the Central and North region (95 percent) than in the in the South (93 percent). In addition, 1,072 children under age five were listed in the household questionnaire. Questionnaires were completed for 1,061 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 99 percent. The response rates are very similar across the regions. Overall response rates of 90 and 94 are calculated for the women's and under-5's interviews, respectively (Table HH.1).

Characteristics of Households

The age and sex distribution of the survey population is provided in Table HH.2. The distribution is also used to produce the population pyramid in Figure HH.1. In the 2,358 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 8,991 household members were listed. Of these, 4,419 were males, and 4,571 were females. These figures also indicate that the survey estimated the average household size at 3.8 household members.

There are almost no differences in distribution of population by age group according to Census data and MICS3 data. Table HH.2 shows that 24 percent of total population is under 15 years old, the population aged 15-64 is the biggest group with 65 percent and 11 percent of the total population is over 65. There is the same distribution of population by sex. The male-female ratio shows small variations in the first 50 years of life after which the number of women increases and exceeds that of men. The age and sex distribution of the surveyed population is in accordance with the 2003 Census and indicates a decrease in population growth during the past five years. It is important to note that 28 percent of total population are under 18.

The ages of almost all the surveyed population were collected. Although, one percent of all eligible interviewed women did not know their complete date of birth (i.e. day, month and year), the data (year of birth and age) for these women were gathered. For all children under 5, the complete date of birth (month and year) was collected. Field supervisors were instructed to repeat interviews in case information was missing.

Figure HH.1: Age and Sex Distribution of Household Population, Montenegro, 2005

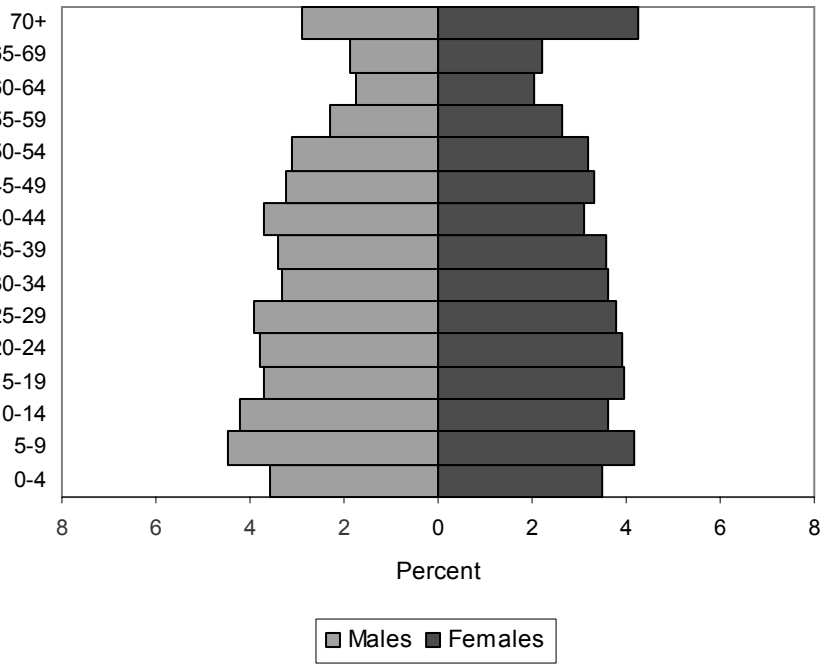


Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households. Within households, the sex of the household head, region, urban/rural status, number of household members, and ethnicity[4] group of the household head are shown in the table. These background characteristics are also used in subsequent 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. In more than two thirds of interviewed households the head of the household is male, which correlates strongly with Montenegrin tradition. The majority of households (43 percent) have between four and five members.

The weighted and unweighted numbers of households are equal, since sample weights were normalized (See Appendix A). The table also shows the proportions of households with at least one child under 18, at least one child under 5, and at least one eligible woman aged 15-49 were found. In 68 percent of interviewed households, there is at least one woman aged 15 to 49, and in 21 percent of interviewed households at least one child under 5. In more than half of interviewed households there is at least one child aged under 18.

[4] This was determined by asking which national or ethnic group the head of household belonged to.

Characteristics of Respondents

Tables HH.4 and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In both tables, the total numbers of weighted and unweighted observations are equal, since sample weights have been normalized (standardized). In addition to providing useful information on the background characteristics of women and children, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents 15-49 years of age. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to region, areas, age, marital status, motherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles and ethnicity. Almost half of interviewed women live in the Central region. The majority (64 percent) of interviewed women live in urban areas and all other (36 percent) in rural areas. According to marital status, 60 percent of interviewed women are currently in marriage or in union, 36 percent were never married or in union and all other (5 percent) used to be married or in union. With regard to motherhood status, 61 percent of women have given birth compared to 39 percent that never gave birth. About two thirds of the interviewed women have a secondary education, while the percent of women with primary education or less, and those with university education is approximately the same (about 18 percent). It is important to notice that education levels are categorised, according to national educational system, into three groups: primary or less, secondary and university.

Some background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, region and area of residence, age in months, mother's or caretaker's education, wealth, and ethnicity.

Male and female children under 5 have approximately the same proportion in the sample. Almost half of interviewed under five children live in the Central region, about 20 percent in the South and 30 percent in the North. The proportion of children by urban and rural area is the same as the proportion of women. 64 percent are in urban and 36 percent are in rural areas. The number of interviewed children under 5 follows the increase of age, from 7 percent under six months to 25 percent of children age 48-59 months. Only 15 percent of mothers from the survey have a university degree, compared to the number with secondary education (62 percent). About 23 percent of mothers with children under five have primary school or less.

IV. NUTRITION

Nutritional Status

Children's nutritional status is a reflection of their overall health. When children have access to an adequate food supply, are not exposed to repeated illness, and are well cared for, they reach their growth potential and are considered well nourished.

Malnutrition is associated with more than half of all child deaths worldwide. Undernourished children are more likely to die from common childhood ailments, and for those who survive, have recurring sicknesses and faltering growth. Three-quarters of the children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. The World Fit for Children goal is to reduce the prevalence of malnutrition among children under five years of age by at least one-third (between 2000 and 2010), with special attention to children under 2 years of age. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will assist in the goal to reduce child mortality.

In a well-nourished population, there is a reference distribution of height and weight for children under age five. Under-nourishment in a population can be gauged by comparing children to a reference population. The reference population used in this report is the WHO/CDC/NCHS reference, which was recommended for use by UNICEF and the World Health Organization at the time the survey was implemented. Each of the three nutritional status indicators can be expressed in standard deviation units (z-scores) from the median of the reference population.

Weight-for-age is a measure of both acute and chronic malnutrition. Children whose weight-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered *moderately or severely underweight* while those whose weight-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely underweight.*

Height-for-age is a measure of linear growth. Children whose height-for-age is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are considered short for their age and are classified as *moderately or severely stunted.* Those whose height-for-age is more than three standard deviations below the median are classified as *severely stunted.* Stunting is a reflection of chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness.

Finally, children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations below the median of the reference population are classified as *moderately or severely wasted,* while those who fall more than three standard deviations below the median are *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence. On the other hand children whose weight-for-height is two or more standard deviations above the median of the reference population are considered as *moderately or severely obese.* Obesity is typically a result of bad nutritional practices (low intake of proteins, fruit and vegetables,

high intake of saturated fats and sugar…) and is a risk factor for some of the chronic diseases of future life, like cardiovascular diseases and diabetes.

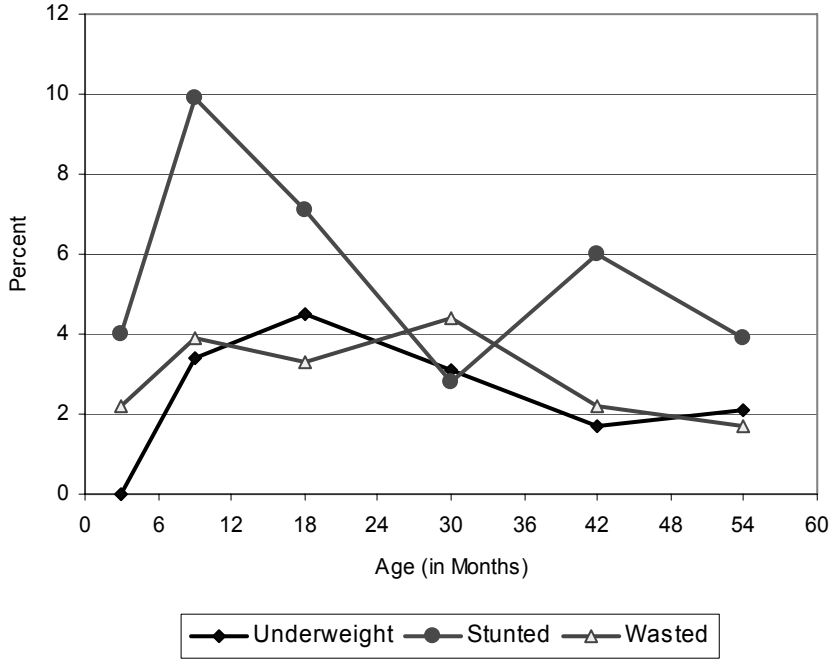
In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using anthropometric equipment recommended by UNICEF (UNICEF, 2006). Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.1 shows percentages of children classified into each of these categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes the percentage of children who are overweight, which takes into account those children whose weight for height is above 2 standard deviations from the median of the reference population.

In Table NU.1, children who were not weighed and measured (approximately 18.4 percent of children) and those whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded. In addition, a small number of children whose birth dates are not known are excluded. Since the share of children not included in the analysis is high, all presented results should be taken with consideration.

Less than 3 percent of children under age five in Montenegro are moderately underweight and less than one percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.1). More than a 5 percent of them are moderately stunted or too short for their age and 3 percent are moderately wasted or too thin for their height.

Figure NU.1: Percentage of children under-5 who are undernourished, Montenegro, 2005



Children in the North are more likely to be underweight and wasted than children in other regions. The situation with stunted is similar in all three regions (about five percent). Those

children whose mothers have secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with primary or no education. Boys appear to be slightly more likely to be underweight, stunted, and wasted in comparison with girls. The age pattern shows that a higher percentage of children aged 12-23 months are undernourished in comparison to children who are younger and older (Figure NU.1). Also, children 6 - 11 months old have the highest height for age and the highest weight for height is within the children 24-35 months old . This pattern is expected and is related to the age at which many children cease to be breastfed and are exposed to contamination in water, food, and environment.

The figure for overweight is the highest compared to each of the previous indicators. About 13 percent of children under five years are overweight. This indicator has the highest value for 12-23 months old children (21 percent).

Breastfeeding

Breastfeeding for the first few years of life protects children from infection, provides an ideal source of nutrients, and is economical and safe. However, many mothers stop breastfeeding too soon and there are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering, micronutrient malnutrition and is unsafe if clean water is not readily available. The World Fit for Children goal states that children should be exclusively breastfed for 6 months and continue to be breastfed with safe, appropriate and adequate complementary feeding for up to 2 years of age and beyond.

WHO/UNICEF have the following feeding recommendations:

- Exclusive breastfeeding for first six months
- Continued breastfeeding for two years or more
- Safe, appropriate and adequate complementary foods beginning at 6 months
- Frequency of complementary feeding: 2 times per day for 6-8 month olds; 3 times per day for 9-11 month olds

It is also recommended that breastfeeding be initiated within one hour of birth.

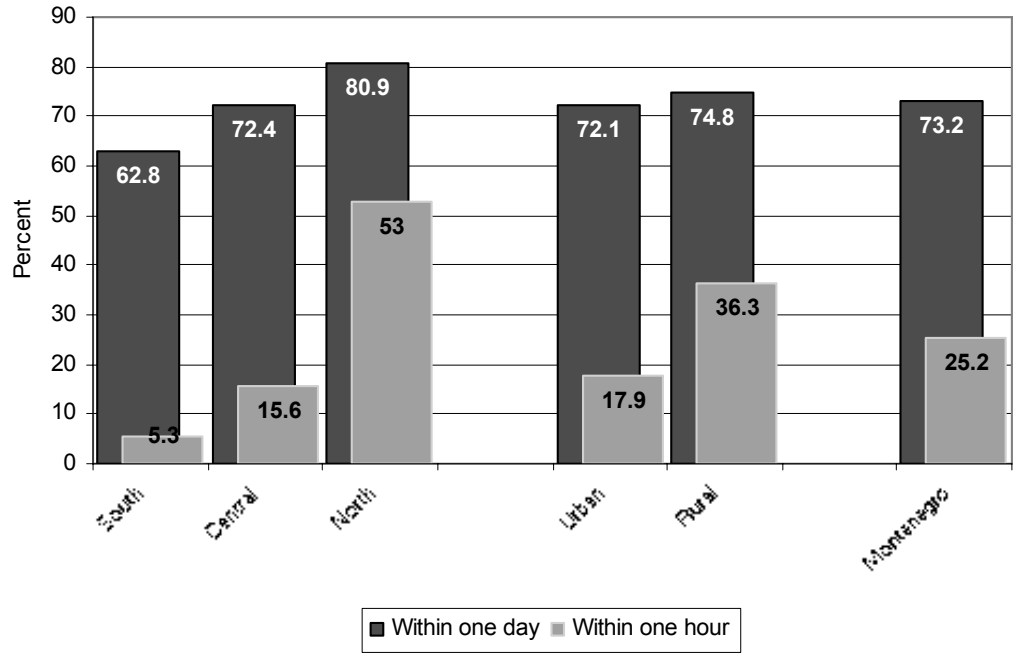
The indicators of recommended child feeding practices are as follows:

- Exclusive breastfeeding rate
- Timely complementary feeding rate
- Continued breastfeeding rate
- Timely initiation of breastfeeding
- Frequency of complementary feeding
- Adequately fed infants

Table NU.2 provides the proportion of women who started breastfeeding their infants within one hour of birth, and women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour). About one quarter of women in Montenegro (25 percent) started breastfeeding their baby within one hour of birth. The highest proportion is among women in the North of Montenegro (58 percent), and the lowest among women in the South (only 5 percent). Differences depend on women's residential area, women's education and household socio-economic status. According to mother's education level, the percentage of women who started breastfeeding within one

hour of birth decreases from 42 percent of those with primary or no education, to 22 percent with secondary education, and further to 15 percent of women with higher education. The same indicator grows from 8 percent of the richest, to 40 percent of the poorest population. On the other hand, the proportion of women who started breastfeeding within one day of birth (which includes those who started within one hour) is 73 percent. Distribution by region, area of residence, education level of mother and socio-economic status of households is very similar to the previous indicator. The highest proportion was among women in the North (about 81 percent).

Figure NU.2 Percentage of mothers who started breastfeeding within one hour and within one day of birth, Montenegro, 2005



In Table NU.3, breastfeeding status is based on the reports of mothers/caretakers of children's consumption of food and fluids in the 24 hours prior to the interview. *Exclusively breastfed* refers to infants who received only breast milk (and vitamins, mineral supplements, or medicine). The table shows exclusive breastfeeding of infants during the first six months of life (separately for 0-3 months and 0-5 months), as well as complementary feeding of children 6-9 months and continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Approximately 19 percent of children aged less than six months are exclusively breastfed, a level considerably lower than recommended. At age 6-9 months, 35 percent of children are receiving breast milk and solid or semi-solid foods. By age 12-15 months, 25 percent of children are still being breastfed and by age 20-23 months, the percentage of children still receiving breast milk is 13. Taking into consideration the low number of children by each subgroup (sex, type of settlement and region) it is not possible to draw any firm conclusion from the data.

The adequacy of infant feeding in children less than 12 months is provided in Table NU.4. Different criteria of adequate feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants aged 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as adequate feeding. Infants aged 6-8

months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and complementary food at least two times per day, while infants aged 9-11 months are considered to be adequately fed if they are receiving breast milk and eating complementary food at least three times a day. The description of exclusively breastfed for infants aged 0-5 months has already been explained in the previous paragraph. About 30 percent of children aged 6-8 months received breast milk and complementary food at least two times in prior 24 hours. This indicator is two times higher for male population than female. There is a similar situation is for settlement type where the percentage is twice higher in urban than in the rural area. Additionally, 32 percent of infants age 9-11 months receive breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day. The distribution of data according to each relevant subgroup (sex, type of settlements, region) is similar for the previous two indicators. As a result of these feeding patterns, only 30 percent of children aged 6-11 months are being adequately fed. Adequate feeding among all infants (aged 0-11) drops to 25 percent. By region, 36 percent and 31 percent of infants aged 6-11 and 0-11 months in the Central region are adequately fed. In the other regions, this indicator is lower. According to the type of settlements, children in urban areas are more adequately fed than those living in the rural area.

Low Birth Weight

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 (less than 2,500 grams) carries a range of grave health risks for children. Babies who were undernourished in the womb face a greatly increased risk of dying during their early months and years. Those who survive have impaired immune function and increased risk of disease; they are likely to remain undernourished, with reduced muscle strength, throughout their lives, and suffer a higher incidence of diabetes and heart disease in later life. Children born underweight also tend to have a lower IQ and cognitive disabilities, affecting their performance in school and their job opportunities as adults.

In the developing world, low birth weight stems primarily from the mother's poor health and nutrition. Three factors have the most impact: the mother's poor nutritional status before conception, short stature (due mostly to under nutrition and infections during her childhood), and poor nutrition during the pregnancy. Inadequate weight gain during pregnancy is particularly important since it accounts for a large proportion of foetal growth retardation. Moreover, diseases such as diarrhoea and malaria, which are common in many developing countries, can significantly impair foetal growth if the mother becomes infected while pregnant.

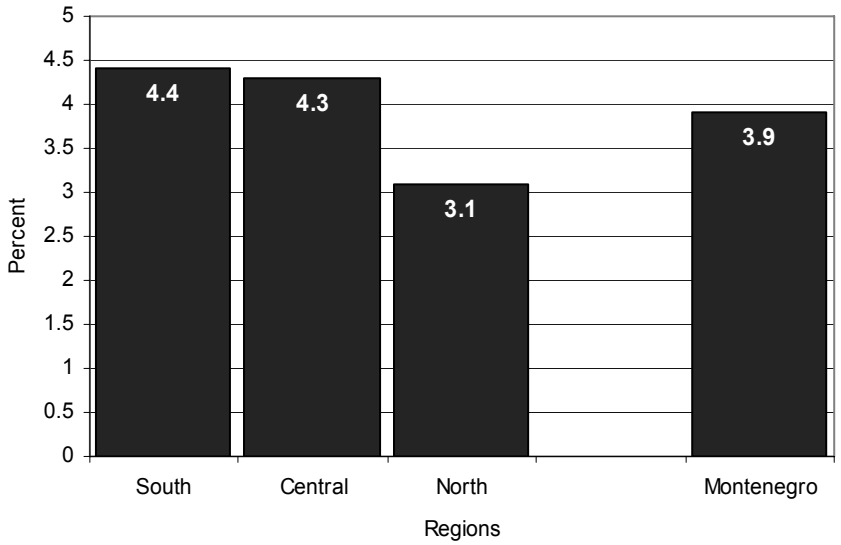
In the industrialized world, cigarette smoking during pregnancy is the leading cause of low birth weight. In developed and developing countries alike, teenagers who give birth when their own bodies have yet to finish growing run the risk of bearing underweight babies.

The percentage of births weighing below 2,500 grams is estimated from two items in the questionnaire: the mother's assessment of the child's **size** at birth (i.e., very small, smaller than average, average, larger than average, very large) and the mother's recall of the child's **weight** or the weight as recorded on a health card if the child was weighed at birth[5] .

[5] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, Weinstein, Rutstein and Sommerfelt, 1996.

Overall, 96 percent of born children were weighed at birth and approximately 4 percent of infants are estimated to weight less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.5). There is no significant variation by region (Figure NU.3), or by urban and rural areas or by mother's education.

Figure NU.3 Percentage of Infants Weighing Less Than 2500 Grams at Birth, Montenegro, 2005



V. CHILD HEALTH

Immunization

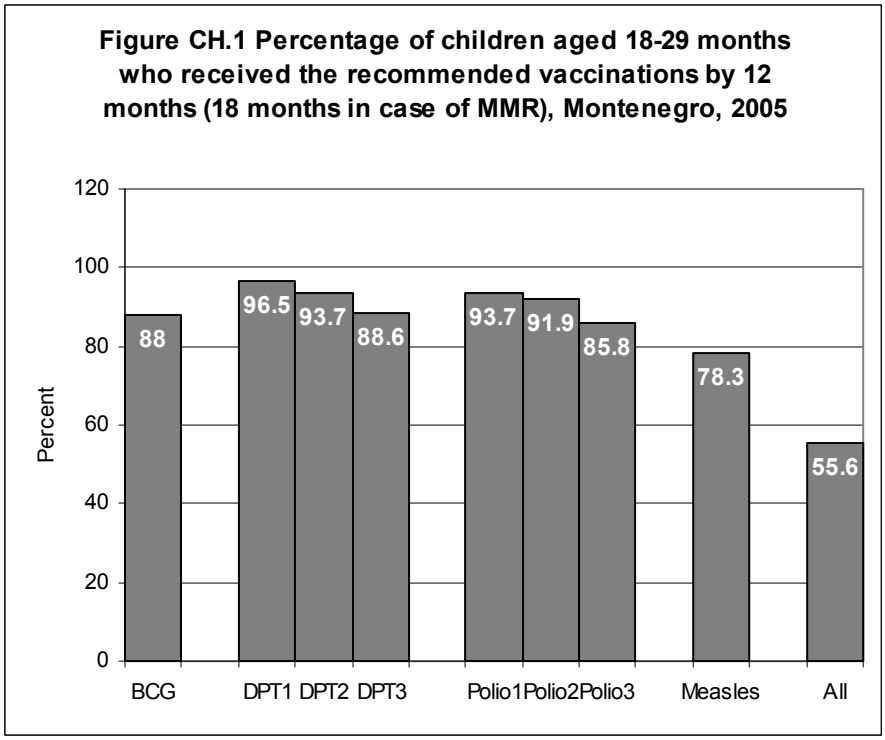
The Millennium Development Goal (MDG) 4 is to reduce child mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Immunization plays a key part in this goal. Immunizations have saved the lives of millions of children in the three decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still 27 million children overlooked by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure full immunization of children less than one year of age at 90 percent nationally, with at least 80 percent coverage in every district or equivalent administrative unit.

According to UNICEF and WHO guidelines, a child should receive a BCG vaccination to protect against tuberculosis, three doses of DPT to protect against diphtheria, pertussis, and tetanus, three doses of polio vaccine and a measles vaccination by the age of 12 months. The national immunization calendar in Montenegro differs slightly, with the measles vaccine being administered between the ages 12 and 18 months in the MMR form (Measles, Mumps and Rubella). Mothers were asked to provide vaccination cards for children under the age of five. Interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire.

Overall, 71 percent of children had health cards (Table CH.2). If the child did not have a card or the card was not shown, the mother was asked to recall whether the child had received each of the vaccinations and, for DPT and Polio, how many times. The percentage of children aged 18 to 29 months who received each of the vaccinations is shown in Table CH.1. The denominator for the table is comprised of children aged 18 to 29 months, so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the top panel, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the bottom panel, only those who were vaccinated before their first birthday are included. For MMR vaccine in the bottom of panel, the numerator includes only those children who were vaccinated before 18 months of age. For children without vaccination cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday (18 months in the case of MMR) is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination cards.

Approximately, 88 percent of children, aged 18 to 29 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT was given to 97 percent of children. The percentage declines for subsequent doses of DPT to 94 percent for the second dose, and 89 percent for the third dose (Figure CH.1). Similarly, 94 percent of children received Polio 1 by age of 12 months and this declines to 86 percent for the third dose. The coverage for MMR vaccine is 78 percent and it is lower than the other vaccines. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday is low, and it is only 56 percent.



Tables CH.2 show vaccination coverage rates among children aged 18-29 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the vaccination cards and mothers'/caretakers' reports. For any of background characteristics there are no significant differences.

Oral Rehydration Treatment

Diarrhoea is the second leading cause of death among children under five worldwide. Most diarrhoea-related deaths in children are due to dehydration from loss of large quantities of water and electrolytes from the body in liquid stools. Management of diarrhoea – either through oral rehydration salts (ORS) or a recommended home fluid (RHF) - can prevent many of these deaths. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

The goals are to: 1) reduce by one half death due to diarrhoea among children under five by 2010 compared to 2000 (A World Fit for Children); and 2) reduce by two thirds the mortality rate among children under five by 2015 compared to 1990 (Millennium Development Goals). In addition, the World Fit for Children calls for a reduction in the incidence of diarrhoea by 25 percent.

The indicators are:

- Prevalence of diarrhoea
- Oral rehydration therapy (ORT)
- Home management of diarrhoea
- (ORT or increased fluids) ***AND*** continued feeding

In the MICS questionnaire, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report whether their child had had diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. If so, the mother was asked a series of questions about what the child had had to drink and eat during the episode of diarrhoea.

Overall, 5 percent of under-five children had had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey (Table CH.3). 98 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORT with oral rehydration solution (ORS). Regional distribution shows that the smallest number of children with diarrhoea was in the South (2 percent), while in Central region about 8 percent of children under five had had diarrhea.

Table CH.3 also shows the percentage of children receiving various types of recommended liquids during the episode of diarrhoea. Since mothers were able to name more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 16 percent received fluids from ORS packets, 14 percent received breast milk and 80 percent received porridge (from cereals, leguminous plants and root vegetables) or soup. Furthermore, 91 percent received some other fluid (yogurt, sour milk, tea, sugar and salt solution, sugar-free fruit juice), 43 percent of children received cow /sheep/goat milk or adapted baby milk, while 73 percent received water and food combined. Moreover, 77 percent children under five received only water, 64 percent sweetened water, sweetened tea or sweetened fruit juice. Overall, 2 percent of children had diarrhoea treatment and 98 percent received some kind of oral rehydration treatment.

Table CH.4. shows home management of diarrhoea. Approximately fifteen percent of children with diarrhoea received one or more of the recommended home treatments of diarrhoea, and 64 percent of them received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding. Discussion of disparities by background characteristics is not shown because of the small number of cases.

Approximately 18 percent of under five children with diarrhoea drank more than usual, while, 80 percent drank the same or less (Table CH.4). Furthermore, 64 percent ate somewhat less, the same or more (continued feeding), and 36 percent ate much less or almost none. Given these figures, over 64 percent children received increased fluids and at the same time continued feeding. Combining the information in Table CH.4 with those in Table CH.3 in regards to oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 64 percent of children either received ORT or increased fluid and at the same time, feeding was continued, as recommended.

Again, the small numbers of shown cases didn't allow for a discussion of disparity by region, age, education level or other characteristics.

Care Seeking and Antibiotic Treatment of Pneumonia

Pneumonia is the leading cause of death in children and the use of antibiotics in under-5s with suspected pneumonia is a key intervention. A World Fit for Children goal is to reduce by one-third the deaths due to acute respiratory infections.

Children with suspected pneumonia are those who had an illness with a cough accompanied by rapid or difficult breathing and whose symptoms were NOT due to a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. The indicators are:

- Prevalence of suspected pneumonia
- Care seeking for suspected pneumonia
- Antibiotic treatment for suspected pneumonia
- Knowledge of the danger signs of pneumonia

The table that presents the prevalence of suspected pneumonia, if care was sought outside the home, and the site of care is not shown since the total number of cases is too low. 3 percent of children aged 0-59 months were reported to have had symptoms of pneumonia during the two weeks preceding the survey. 89 percent of these children were taken to an appropriate provider. Additionally, 70 percent of children aged 0-59 months who had acute respiratory infections in the last two weeks had visited a health centre, 17 percent of them a hospital and 12 percent visited a private doctor. According to recommended number of cases there are no explanations of differences by background characteristics.

Also, the table that presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of suspected pneumonia in under-5s is not shown since the number of cases is too low. In Montenegro, 57 percent of under-5 children with suspected pneumonia had received an antibiotic during the two weeks prior to the survey.

Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table CH.4A. Obviously, mothers' knowledge of the danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. Overall, 5 percent of women are familiarized with two danger signs of pneumonia – fast breathing and difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is when the child develops a fever (91 percent). The survey shows that only 12 percent of mothers identified fast breathing and 16 percent of mothers identified difficult breathing as symptoms for taking children immediately to a health care provider.

Solid Fuel Use

More than 3 billion people around the world rely on solid fuels (biomass and coal) for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke, a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is products of incomplete combustion, including CO, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, SO_2, and other toxic elements. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, low birth weight, cataracts, and asthma. The primary indicator is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking.

Overall, one third (32 percent) of all households in Montenegro are using solid fuels for cooking. Use of solid fuels is lower in urban areas (18 percent), than in rural areas, where over half of the households (56 percent) are using solid fuels. Differences with respect to household wealth and the education level of the household head are also significant. The findings show that use of solid fuels is very uncommon among households in the South, and among the richest households. In contrast, 88 percent households in the North and 83 percent of the poorest households use solid fuels for cooking. The Table CH.5 also clearly shows that the overall percentage is high due to high level of using wood (28 percent) for cooking purposes. It is also important to notice, that the 66 percent of interviewed

households use electricity for cooking. Cooking with electricity is the highest in the South and in urban area, and also in the richest households.

Solid fuel use alone is a poor proxy for indoor air pollution, since the concentration of the pollutants is different when the same fuel is burnt in different stoves or fires. Use of closed stoves with chimneys minimizes indoor pollution, while open stove or fire with no chimney or hood means that there is no protection from the harmful effects of solid fuels. The type of stove used with a solid fuel is depicted in Table CH.6. Almost all households (98 percent) who use solid fuel for cooking have closed stove with chimney. The proportion of other types of stoves are one percent or less.

VI. ENVIRONMENT

Water and Sanitation

Safe drinking water is a necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant carrier of diseases such as trachoma, cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be tainted with chemical, physical and radiological contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to its association with disease, access to drinking water may be particularly important for women and children, especially in rural areas, who bear the primary responsibility for carrying water, often for long distances.

The MDG goal is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation. The World Fit for Children goal calls for a reduction in the proportion of households without access to hygienic sanitation facilities and affordable and safe drinking water by at least one-third.

The list of indicators used in MICS is as follows:

Water

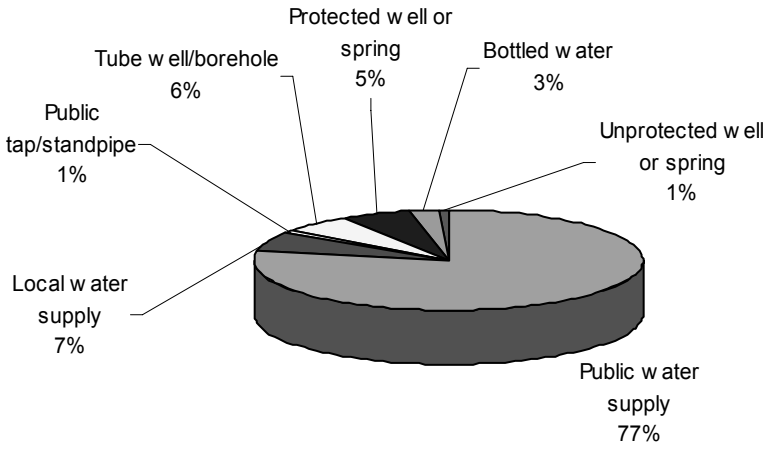
- Use of improved drinking water sources
- Use of adequate water treatment method
- Time to source of drinking water
- Person collecting drinking water

Sanitation

- Use of improved sanitation facilities
- Sanitary disposal of child's faeces

The distribution of the population by source of drinking water is shown in Table EN.1 and Figure EN.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, yard or plot, from public or local piped system), public tap/standpipe, tube well/borehole or a protected well and spring. Bottled water is an improved water source only if the household is using an improved water source for other purposes, such as hand washing and cooking.

Figure EN.1 Percentage distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Montenegro, 2005



Overall, 98 percent of the population is using an improved source of drinking water – 100 percent in urban areas and 86 percent in rural areas.

The source of drinking water for the population varies by region (Table EN.1). In the Central region, 84 percent of the population use drinking water from public water supply and 10 percent use tube well / borehole. In the North, 64 percent of the household population have access to public water supply and 18 percent to local water supply. Furthermore, in the South, about 80 percent of the population use drinking water from public water supply. The other most important source of drinking water in the South region is bottled water (9 percent), and protected well or spring (5 percent).

Use of in-house water treatment is presented in Table EN.2. Households were asked for ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink – boiling, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection were considered as proper treatment of drinking water. The table shows the percentages of household members using appropriate water treatment methods, separately for all households, for households using improved and unimproved drinking water sources.

In Montenegro, 90 percent of the population drink untreated water and only 6 percent uses appropriately treated water. Sources of water before treatment are from both, improved and un-improved drinking water sources (6 percent and 3 percent, respectively). While in the South region 8 percent of the population treats water to make it safer, 6 and 3 percent of the population in Central and North region, respectively, do the same. The percentage of the population who use adequate water treatment methods has a positive correlation with the level of education of household's head and with the wealth index.

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table EN.3 and the person who usually collected the water in Table EN.4. Note that these results refer to one roundtrip from home to drinking water source. Information on the number of trips made in one day was not collected.

Table EN.3 shows that for 96 percent of households, the drinking water source is on premises, while 4 percent of households had to go outside for water supply. For these households, the average amount of time to obtain water is about 15 minutes. For 3 percent of all households, it takes less than 30 minutes to get to water source and bring water, while only two percent of households spend more than 15 minutes for this purpose. The time spent in Central region in collecting water is slightly higher than in other regions.

Table EN.4 shows that for the majority of households, an adult female is usually the person collecting the water (62 percent), when the source of drinking water is not on the premises. An adult male collects water in 30 percent of cases, while for the rest of the households, female or male children under age 15 collect water (8 percent).

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene is associated with a range of diseases. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include: flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, no flush with a water-proof septic tank and traditional pit latrine.

Ninety nine percent of the population in Montenegro are living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table EN.5). This percentage is almost 100 in urban areas and 97 in rural areas. Residents of the North and in rural areas are less likely than others to use improved facilities. In rural areas, the population is mostly using flush to septic tank (54 percent). In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush to piped sewer system (67 percent). Over 50 percent of households in Montenegro use flush to piped sewer system, 40 percent use flush to septic tank and 8 percent traditional pit latrine.

Safe disposal of a child's faeces is when the last stool by the child was disposed of by use of a toilet or rinsed into toilet or latrine. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table EN.6.

According to these data, there are only 37 percent of households with children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely. In 12 percent of households children use a toilet, and in 26 percent of the cases their faeces were put/rinsed into toilet or latrine. 57 percent of households in Montenegro use unsafe disposal method (faeces are thrown in garbage). Regional distributions show that there is a higher percent of safe disposals of child faeces is in the North (51 percent) than in the South and Central of Montenegro (34 and 30 percent, respectively).

An overview of the percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal is presented in Table EN.7. There is very high percentage of households with improved sources of drinking water and sanitary means of excreta disposal. All indicators are very close to 100 percent. There is small decrease in the North and in rural areas according to both indicators.

Security of Tenure and Durability of Housing

Target 11 of MDG is on the achievement of significant improvements in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers, and the related indicator is the proportion of urban household members living in slum housing. In MICS, three indicators were introduced to measure issues related to slum housing: security of tenure, durability of housing, and proportion

living in slum households. An urban household is considered a slum in MICS if it fulfils one of the following conditions: improved drinking water sources are not used, improved sanitation facilities are not used, living area is not sufficient, housing is not durable, or security of tenure is lacking.

Lack of security of tenure is defined as the lack of formal documentation for the residence or perceived risk of eviction. Table EN.8 is on the security of tenure. In urban areas covered in Montenegro MICS, 18 percent of households do not have formal documentation for their residence, and 10 percent of respondents to the household questionnaire indicated that there is a risk of eviction. Combining these figures, it is observed that 22 of households do not have security of tenure. In addition, the table also shows that 14 of household members were indeed evicted from a dwelling they were residing in during the last 15 years.

While 20 percent of households in the Central and in the North do not have formal documentation, this percentage in the South is lower (11 percent). The highest level of differences is according to wealth index. The situation among the poorest population is the following: 29 percent of the poorest households do not have formal documentation for their house, 35 percent feel there is a risk of eviction and as a result 45 percent of the poorest households do not have security of tenure. All present indicators are much lower when observing the richest twenty percent of the population. 11 percent of the richest households do not have formal documentation for their residence, only 3 percent of them feel there is a risk of eviction and as a result, 13 percent of the richest households do not have security of tenure.

Structures that households are living in are considered as non-durable in MICS if the floor material is natural and two or more bad conditions were identified like cracks or openings in the wall; no windows or windows with broken glass; visible holes in the walls; an incomplete roof or an insecure door; where conditions of vulnerability to accidents in terms of the dwelling's surroundings exist, or if the structure is located in or near a hazardous area (e.g. a landside area, a flood-prone area, a river bank, a steep hill, a rubbish pile, an industrial pollution area, a railway line, power plant or flyover). Table EN.9 provides information on the findings of the survey. Overall, 2 percent of households and household members are living in dwellings which are considered as non-durable. There are no households and household members living in dwellings in urban areas with natural floor materials, in which the dwelling is in poor condition, or in which the dwelling is located in hazardous location. 5 percent of households in the North live in dwellings considered non-durable. In the South this is only 2 percent. In the South, there are no households living in a dwelling considered non-durable. Over 4 percent of households in which the household head has a primary education are considered as non-durable. For the highest level of education of household head, this percentage is decreased to 1 percent. Less then one percent of the richest households and more then eight percent of the poorest households are living in dwellings considered non-durable.

Table EN.10 brings together all 5 components of slum housing (see above). Overall, 30 percent of households are considered to be living in slum housing. This coincides with 33 percent of household members. The structure of this complex indicator is the following: 20 percent of households lack security of tenure; 12 percent households exhibit over-crowding with more than three persons per sleeping room and 2 percent of households have a dwelling which is considered non durable. As the data shows, lack of use of improved water source and lack of use of improved sanitation do not have an influence on slum housing. The percent of households considered to be living in slum housing in the North is 39, in the

Central region is 31 and in the South is 20. As the level of education of household head increases, the percentage of households considered to be living in slum housing decreases. The same is true of the wealth index. Over 56 percent of the poorest households are living in slum housing and 19 percent of the richest households live in the same housing.

VII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception

Appropriate family planning is important to the health of women and children by: 1) preventing pregnancies that are too early or too late; 2) extending the period between births; and 3) limiting the number of children. A World Fit for Children goal is access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many.

Current use of contraception was reported by 39 percent of women currently married or in union (Table RH.1). The most popular contraceptive method is withdrawal, which is used by 18 percent of married women in Montenegro. The next most popular method is intrauterine device (IUD), which accounts for 10 percent of married women. Four percent of women reported use of a condom and periodic abstinence, while 2 percent use the pill. Less than one percent use female sterilization, female condom, diaphragm/foam/jelly, or the lactation amenorrhea method (LAM).

Contraceptive prevalence is the highest in the North region (56 percent), and relatively high in the South region (39 percent), while only twenty-seven percent of married women in the Central region use a method of contraception. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women do. Only about 36 percent of married or in union women, aged 20-24 currently use a method of contraception compared to 48 percent of those 35-40 years old. There are no significant differences in contraceptive prevalence by women's education level.

Unmet Need

An unmet need[6] for contraception refers to fecund women who are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth or who wish to stop childbearing altogether. 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.

Women with an unmet need for spacing include women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to space their births. Pregnant women are considered to want to space their births when they did not want the child at the time they became pregnant. Women who are not pregnant are classified in this category if they want to have a (nother) child, but want to have the child at least two years later, or after marriage.

[6] Unmet need measurement in MICS is somewhat different than that used in other household surveys, such as the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS). In DHS, information that is more detailed is collected on additional variables, such as postpartum amenorrhea, and sexual activity. Results from the two types of surveys are strictly not comparable.

Women with an unmet need for limiting are those women who are currently married (or in union), fecund (are currently pregnant or think that they are physically able to become pregnant), currently not using contraception, and want to limit their births. The latter group includes women who are currently pregnant but had not wanted the pregnancy at all, and women who are not currently pregnant but do not want to have a (nother) child.

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

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, of the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception.

Table RH.2 shows the results of the survey on contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

26 percent of married women or women in union aged 15-49 in Montenegro have an unmet need for contraception. Regional distribution shows that an unmet need for contraception is the highest for the Central region at 35 percent, and it decreases for the South to 22 percent, and more, to 18 percent for the North. Unmet need for contraception mainly manifests as unmet need for limiting, while younger women, 15-24 years old are mainly manifested as a need for spacing.

Sixty percent of interviewed women's demand for contraception is satisfied. This time, the highest level of the indicator is in the North (76 percent), slightly lower in the South (64 percent) and the lowest in the Central region (44 percent). All other categories don't have significant differences by background characteristics..

Antenatal Care

The antenatal period presents an important opportunity for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. Better understanding of foetal growth and development and its relationship to the mother's health has resulted in increased attention to the potential of antenatal care as an intervention to improve both maternal and newborn health. For example, if the antenatal period is used to inform women and families about the danger signs and symptoms and about the risks of labour and delivery, it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. The antenatal period also provides an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. The prevention and management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of STIs can significantly improve foetal outcomes and improve maternal health.

Adverse outcomes such as low birth weight can be reduced through a combination of interventions to improve women's nutritional status and prevent infections (e.g., STIs) during pregnancy. More recently, the potential of the antenatal period as an entry point for

HIV prevention and care, in particular for the prevention of HIV transmission from mother to child, has led to renewed interest in access to and use of antenatal services.

The WHO recommends a minimum of four antenatal visits based on a review of the effectiveness of different models of antenatal care. WHO guidelines are specific on the content on antenatal care visits, which include:

- Blood pressure measurement
- Urine testing for bateriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional)

Coverage of antenatal care (by a doctor, nurse, or midwife) is relatively high in Montenegro with 97 percent of women receiving antenatal care at least once during the pregnancy. There are no significant differences by region and type of area.

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding is presented in Table RH.3. All 97 percent cases of antenatal are provided by medical doctor. Provision of antenatal care is not influenced by region, area, education level or other category .

The types of services pregnant women received are shown in table RH.4. In Montenegro 90 percent of pregnant women aged 15-49 had urine specimen taken and blood sample taken. Blood pressure is measured for 82 percent, and weight is measured for 69 percent of pregnant women. Only 27 percent of pregnant women had papanicolau test. The higher level of antenatal care content is in the South, than in other region, as it is higher in the urban in comparison with rural area.

Assistance at Delivery

Three quarters of all maternal deaths occur during delivery and the immediate post-partum period. The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care in case of emergency. A World Fit for Children goal is to ensure that women have ready and affordable access to skilled attendance at delivery. The indicators are the proportion of births with a skilled attendant and proportion of institutional deliveries. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is also used to track progress toward the Millennium Development target of reducing the maternal mortality ratio by three quarters between 1990 and 2015.

The MICS included a number of questions to assess the proportion of births attended by a skilled attendant. *A skilled attendant* includes a doctor, nurse, midwife or auxiliary midwife.

About 99 percent of births occurring in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.5). This percentage is almost same in all regions and in all types of area, and for all level of education of mother and for all other criteria.

Over 85 percent of babies born in the year prior to the MICS survey were delivered with assistance of doctors Auxiliary midwife assisted at the delivery of 12 percent of births and nurses assisted at only 2 percent. In the Central region, about 91 percent of births are

delivered by medical doctor assistants, 10 percent by auxiliary midwife and 7 percent by nurse. In other regions, the percentage of delivery by doctor assistant is lower (about 80 percent), but there is much more delivery with assistance of auxiliary midwife.

IX. CHILD DEVELOPMENT

It is well recognized that a period of rapid brain development occurs in the first 3-4 years of life, and the quality of home care is the major determinant of the child's development during this period. In this context, adult activities with children, presence of books in the home for the child, and the conditions of care are important indicators of quality of home care. A World Fit for Children goal is that "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. This included the involvement of adults with children in the following activities: reading books or looking at picture books, telling stories, singing songs, taking children outside the home, compound or yard, playing with children, and spending time with children naming, counting, or drawing things.

An adult engaged with 89 percent of under-five children in more than four activities that promote learning and school readiness during the 3 days preceding the survey (Table CD.1). The average number of activities that adults engaged with children was 5.2. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was somewhat limited. Father's involvement with one or more activities was only 78 percent. Only 3 percent of children were living in a household without their fathers.

There are no significant gender differences in terms of adult activities with children. Larger proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities with children in urban areas (91 percent) than in rural areas (86 percent). Strong differences by region and socio-economic status are also observed: adult engagement in activities with children was highest in the South region (95 percent) and lowest in the North region (85 percent), while the proportion for children living in the richest households was 96 percent, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (79 percent). Father's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of adults' engagement in such activities. It can be noted that fathers are engaged more in such activities with children whose mothers are more educated.

Exposure to books in early years not only provides the child with greater understanding of the nature of print, but may also give the child opportunities to see others reading, such as older siblings doing school work. Presence of books is important for later school performance and IQ scores.

In Montenegro, 79 percent of children live in households where at least 3 non-children's books are present (Table CD.2). However, almost the same (77 percent) percent of children aged 0-59 months have children's books. Both the median number of non-children's books and children's books are the same (10). While no gender differences are observed, urban children appear to have more access to both types of books than those living in rural households. 84 percent of children under 5 living in urban areas live in households with more than 3 non-children's books, while in rural households the figure is 70 percent. The proportion of children under 5 who have 3 or more children's books is 82 percent in urban areas, compared to 68 percent in rural areas. The presence of both, non-children's and children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 81 percent of children aged 24-59 months, there are 3 or more non-children's books, while the figure is 76

percent for children aged 0-23 months. Similar differences exist in terms of children's books. For 81 percent of children aged 24-59 months there are 3 or more children's books, while the figure is 69 percent for children aged 0-23 months.

Table CD.2 also shows that only 14 percent of children aged 0-59 months had 3 or more playthings to play with in their homes, while 6 percent had none of the playthings (Table CD.2). The playthings in MICS included household objects, homemade toys, toys that came from a store, and objects and materials found outside the home. It is interesting to note that 89 percent of children play with toys that come from a store; however, the percentages for other types of toys is below 30 percent. The proportion of children who have 3 or more playthings to play with is 12 percent among male children and 15 percent among female children. No urban-rural differences are observed in this respect; small but interesting differences are observed in terms of mother's education – 12 percent of children whose mother's are educated have 3 or more playthings, while the proportion is 20 percent for children whose mother's have no education. Differences are similarly small by socio-economic status of the households, and regions. The only background variable, which appears to have a strong correlation with the number of playthings children have, is the age of the child, a somewhat expected result.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of accidents. In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children aged 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.3 shows that 6 percent of children aged 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while 2 percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that 6 percent of children were left with inadequate care during the week preceding the survey. There are no differences by the sex of the child, between urban and rural areas or by education level of the mother. Some differences are observed concerning socio-economic status of the household. 11 percent of the children from the poorest households and only 3 percent from the children from the richest households were left with inadequate care.

X. EDUCATION

Pre-School Attendance and School Readiness

Pre-school education attendance in an organized learning or child education program is important for the readiness of children for school. One of the World Fit for Children goals is the promotion of early childhood education.

Only 30 percent of children aged 36-59 months are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme. (Table ED.1). The limited national coverage is even less among the poorest, mother's with primary or less education (6 percent), and in rural areas (12 percent). The percentage of children in the South who are currently attending pre-school education (44 percent) is higher than for children in the Central (33 percent) and North regions (15 percent).

The table also shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year (Table ED.1), an important indicator of school readiness. Overall, 64 percent of children in the first grade of primary school attended pre-school in the previous year. The proportion among males is slightly higher (68 percent) than for females (59 percent). Differences by region, urban-rural areas and socio-economic status for this indicator are minimal.

Primary and Secondary School Participation

Universal access to basic education and the achievement of primary education by the world's children is one of the most important goals of the Millennium Development Goals and A World Fit for Children. Education is a vital prerequisite for combating poverty, empowering women, protecting children from hazardous and exploitative labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy, protecting the environment, and influencing population growth.

The indicators for primary and secondary school attendance include:

- Net intake rate in primary education
- Net primary school attendance rate
- Net secondary school attendance rate
- Net primary school attendance rate of children of secondary school age
- Female to male education ratio (GPI)

The indicators of school progression include:

- Survival rate to grade five
- Transition rate to secondary school
- Net primary completion rate

Of children who are of primary school entry age (children that are to turn 7 in the observed calendar year) in Montenegro, 94 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (ED.2).

Table ED.3 provides the percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school. The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (98 percent of children that are to turn 7 to 14 in the observed calendar year). Only two percent of children are out of school, although they are expected to be participating in school. There are no significant differences by region and urban-rural areas. A positive correlation is observed with mother's education and socio-economic status.

Among children of secondary school age, 84 percent are attending secondary school (Table ED.4), 2 percent are attending primary school (Table ED.4w), while the rest are out of school. Secondary school attendance is influenced by household wealth. Only 69 percent of children from the poorest households compared to 97 percent of the children from the richest household are attending secondary school.

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach grade 5 is presented in Table ED.5. Data shows that 97 percent of children in Montenegro entering first grade will eventually reach grade five. Notice, that this number includes children that repeat grades and that eventually move up to reach grade five. There are no significant differences by region, urban-rural areas, educational level of mother and socio-economic status of household.

The net primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education is presented in Table ED.6. At the time of the survey, 91 percent of the children of primary completion age (14 years) were attending the last grade of primary education.

Almost all of children (98 percent) that successfully completed the last grade of primary school, at the time of the survey, were attending the first grade of secondary school. This indicator is higher for females (94 percent), compared to males (87 percent). No significant difference by other background characteristics was detected.

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary and secondary education is provided in Table ED.7. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios instead of gross attendance ratios. The last ratios provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because in most of the cases the majority of over-aged children attending primary education tend to be boys. The table shows that gender parity for primary school is close to 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary and secondary school. The disadvantage of girls is somewhat pronounced in the South region, as well as among children living in the poorest households and rural areas.

Adult Literacy

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to assure adult literacy. Adult literacy is also an MDG indicator, relating to both men and women. In MICS, since only a women's questionnaire was administered, the results are based only on females age 15-24. Literacy was assessed based on the ability of women to read a short simple statement on school attendance. The percent literate is presented in Table ED.8. Percentage of women aged 15-24 who are literate is 93 and 3 percent of women that do not know whether they are able to read or write. The women in the Central and South regions are somewhat less literate (92 percent) then women in the North (96 percent). The percentage is almost the same in urban and rural areas. The percentage increases from 82 percent of literacy between the poorest women aged 15-24 , to 96 percent of the richest. Of course, there are differences by level of education. 67 percent women with only a primary education or less are literate, while 100 percent of women with a higher level of education.

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

Birth Registration

The Convention on the Rights of the Child states that every child has the right to a name and a nationality and the right to protection from being deprived of his or her identity. Birth registration is a fundamental means of securing these rights for children. The World Fit for Children states the goal to develop systems to ensure the registration of every child at or shortly after birth, and fulfil his or her right to acquire a name and a nationality, in accordance with national laws and relevant international instruments. The indicator is the percentage of children under 5 years of age whose birth is registered.

The births of 98 percent of children under five years in Montenegro have been registered (Table CP.1). There are no significant variations in birth registration across sex, age, or education categories. Only one percent of interviewed mothers/caretakers does not know if their child's birth was registered.

Child Labour

Article 32 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child 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..." The World Fit for Children mentions nine strategies to combat child labour and the MDGs call for the protection of children against exploitation.

In the MICS questionnaire, a number of questions addressed the issue of child labour, that is, children 5-14 years of age involved in labour activities. A child is considered involved in child labour activities at the moment of the survey if during the week preceding the survey:

- Ages 5-11: at least one hour of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.
- Ages 12-14: at least 14 hours of economic work or 28 hours of domestic work per week.

This definition allows for differentiating child labour from child work to identify the type of work that should be eliminated. As such, the estimate provided here is a minimum of the prevalence of child labour since some children may be involved in hazardous labour activities for a number of hours that could be less than the numbers specified in the criteria explained before. Table CP.2 presents the results of child labour by the type of work. Almost 10 percent of children aged 5-14 are involved in child labour, mainly unpaid work and working for family business. There is a strong correlation between child labour and region and type of settlement. Children living in rural areas are three times more likely to be involved in child labour activities (17 percent) compared to urban children (6 percent). Every fifth child in the North of Montenegro is involved in child labour activities, while for South and Central region this percentage is lower, (4 percent and 5 percent, respectively). Boys are slightly more involved in child labour activities than girls. The poorest children are the most exploited group, 24 percent of children from the poorest households are involved in child labour.

Table CP.3 presents the percentage of children classified as student labourers or as labourer students. Student labourers are the children attending school that were involved in child labour activities at the time of the survey. More specifically, the survey shows that 88 percent of children aged 5-14 attend school, and 10 percent of them are involved in child labour activities. On the other hand, out of the 10 percent of the children classified as child labourers, the majority of them are also attending school (87 percent).

Child Discipline

As stated in A World Fit for Children, "children must be protected against any acts of violence …" and the Millennium Declaration calls for the protection of children against abuse, exploitation and violence. In the Montenegro MICS survey, mothers/caretakers of children age 2-14 years were asked a series of questions on the ways parents tend to discipline their children when they misbehave. Note that for the child discipline module, one child aged 2-14 per household was selected randomly during fieldwork. Out of these questions, the two indicators used to describe aspects of child discipline are:

- The number of children 2-14 years that experience psychological aggression as punishment or minor physical punishment or severe physical punishment; and
- The number of parents/caretakers of children 2-14 years of age that believe that in order to raise their children properly, they need to physically punish them.

In Montenegro, 61 percent of children aged 2-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by their mothers/caretakers or other household members. More importantly, 6 percent of children were subjected to severe physical punishment. On the other hand, only 5 percent of mothers/caretakers believed that children should be physically punished, which implies an interesting contrast with the actual prevalence of physical discipline.

Male children were subjected more to both minor and severe physical discipline (46 and 7 percent) than female children (38 and 4 percent, respectively). It is interesting to note that differences with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small. Physical punishment decreases with the age of the child. Mother's education is strongly correlated with the child disciplining methods used. Less educated mothers more often use violent methods in child discipline than non-violent methods. The same pattern is seen when observing the wealth index – use of violent methods decreases and use of non-violent methods increases according to the degree of wealth.

Early Marriage

Marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. According to UNICEF's worldwide estimates, over 60 million women aged 20-24 were married/in union before the age of 18. Factors that influence child marriage rates include: the state of the country's civil registration system, which provides proof of age for children; the existence of an adequate legislative framework with an accompanying enforcement mechanism to address cases of child marriage; and the existence of customary or religious laws that condone the practice.
In many parts of the world parents, encourage the marriage of their daughters while they are still children in hopes that the marriage will benefit them both financially and socially,

while also relieving financial burdens on the family. In actual fact, child marriage is a violation of human rights, compromising the development of girls and often resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, with little education and poor vocational training reinforcing the gendered nature of poverty. The right to 'free and full' consent to a marriage is recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights - with the recognition that consent cannot be 'free and full' when one of the parties involved is not sufficiently mature to make an informed decision about a life partner. The Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women mentions the right to protection from child marriage in article 16, which states: "The betrothal and the marriage of a child shall have no legal effect, and all necessary action, including legislation, shall be taken to specify a minimum age for marriage..." While marriage is not considered directly in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, child marriage is linked to other rights - such as the right to express their views freely, the right to protection from all forms of abuse, and the right to be protected from harmful traditional practices - and is frequently addressed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child.

Young married girls are a unique, though often invisible, group. Required to perform heavy amounts of domestic work, under pressure to demonstrate fertility, and responsible for raising children while still children themselves, married girls and child mothers face constrained decision-making and reduced life choices. Boys are also affected by child marriage but the issue impacts girls in far larger numbers and with more intensity. Cohabitation - when a couple lives together as if married - raises the same human rights concerns as marriage. Where a girl lives with a man and takes on the role of caregiver for him, the assumption is often that she has become an adult woman, even if she has not yet reached the age of 18. Additional concerns due to the informality of the relationship - for example, inheritance, citizenship and social recognition - might make girls in informal unions vulnerable in different ways than those who are in formally recognized marriages.

Research suggests that many factors interact to place a child at risk of marriage. Poverty, protection of girls, family honour and the provision of stability during unstable social periods are considered as significant factors in determining a girl's risk of becoming married while still a child. Women who married at younger ages were more likely to believe that it is sometimes acceptable for a husband to beat his wife and were more likely to experience domestic violence themselves. The age gap between partners is thought to contribute to these abusive power dynamics and to increase the risk of untimely widowhood.

Closely related to the issue of child marriage is the age at which girls become sexually active. Women who are married before the age of 18 tend to have more children than those who marry later in life. 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, particularly among the youngest of this cohort. There is evidence to suggest that girls who marry at young ages are more likely to marry older men that puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. Parents seek to marry off their girls to protect their honour, and men often seek younger women as wives as a means to avoid choosing a wife who might already be infected. The demand for the young wife to reproduce, and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential leads to very low condom use among such couples.

Two of the indictors used estimate the percentage of women married before 15 years of age and the percentage married before 18 years of age. The percentage of women married at various ages is provided in Table CP.5. In Montenegro, there are no women aged 15-49 who married before 15, but 7 percent of women aged 20-49 married before 18. By region: 10

percent of women in the North married before 18, and 7 percent in the Central and 5 percent in the South. Over 20 percent of the women with primary education or less married before 18, 5 percent of women with secondary and only one percent with university. A similar situation is demonstrated when observing wealth; the poorest women are more likely to get married before 18. Only two percent of women 15-19 years in Montenegro are currently married or in union.

Another component of this issue is spousal age difference, with an indicator being the percentage of married/in union women with a difference of 10 or more years of age compared to their current spouse. Table CP.6 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The percentage of currently married/in union women aged 15-19 whose husband or partner is 10 and over years older is 36, and the same percentage for women aged 20-24 older is 17. Only two percent of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 have a younger husband or partner.

Domestic Violence

A number of questions were asked of women age 15-49 years to assess their attitudes towards whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives/partners in a variety of scenarios. These questions were asked to have an indication of cultural beliefs that tend to be associated with the prevalence of violence against women by their husbands/partners. The main assumption here is that women that agree with the statements indicating that husbands/partners are justified to beat their wives/partners under the situations described in reality tend to be abused by their own husbands/partners. The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.7 .

In Montenegro women believe that her partner is justified to beat her for one of the following reasons:

- 4 percent when she goes out without telling him
- 10 percent when she neglects the children
- 3 percent when she argues with him
- 2 percent when she refuses sex with him
- 2 percent when she burns the food

Summary, every tenth women in Montenegro believes that her partner is justified to beat her because of any of previous reasons. In the North, the South and in rural areas this percentage is 14, while 6 percent women from Central region and 9 percent of women in urban area have same opinion. According to education level, 16 percent of women with primary or less and 11 percent with secondary and only 6 percent of women with university believe that her partner are justified to beat her because of any of previous reasons. The same is true when looking at the wealth index, almost 23 percent of the poorest and only 4 percent of the richest women believe in the same.

Child Disability

One of the World Fit for Children goals is to protect children against abuse, exploitation, and violence, including the elimination of discrimination against children with disabilities. For children age 2 through 9 years, a series of questions were asked to assess a number of disabilities/impairments, such as sight impairment, deafness, and difficulties with speech. This approach rests in the concept of functional disability developed by WHO and aims to identify the implications of any impairment or disability for the development of the child (e.g. health, nutrition, education, etc.). Table CP.8 presents the results of these questions. In Montenegro, 1 percent of children aged 2-9 has difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, 7 percent have no understanding of instructions, furthermore, 1 percent are not learning to do things like other children his/her age, 3 percent are not speaking or cannot be understood in words and 1 percent appears mentally backward, dull, or slow. According to previous data, 13 percent of children age 2-9 have at least one reported disability. The highest level of reporting of at least one disability is in the South of Montenegro at 23 percent, while in the North it is 12 percent, and in the Central 8 percent. Such a high percentage of children with at least one reported disability in the South is quite unexpected and there is a question of whether mothers/caretakers misunderstood the question" When you tell a child to do something, does he/she seem to understand what you are saying?". There are no significant differences by type of area, age of children or wealth index.

XII. HIV/AIDS, SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

Knowledge of HIV Transmission and Condom Use

One of the most important prerequisites for reducing the rate of HIV infection is accurate knowledge of how HIV is transmitted and strategies for preventing transmission. Correct information is the first step toward raising awareness and giving young people the tools to protect them from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse young people and hinder prevention efforts. Different regions are likely to have variations in misconceptions although some appear to be universal (for example that sharing food can transmit HIV or mosquito bites can transmit HIV). The UN General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS (UNGASS) called on governments to improve the knowledge and skills of young people to protect themselves from HIV. The indicators to measure this goal as well as the MDG of reducing HIV infections by half include improving the level of knowledge of HIV and its prevention, and changing behaviours to prevent further spread of the disease. The HIV module was administered to women 15-49 years of age.

One indicator which is both an MDG and UNGASS indicator is the percent of young women who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. Women were asked whether they knew of the three main ways for HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner, using a condom every time, and abstaining from sex.

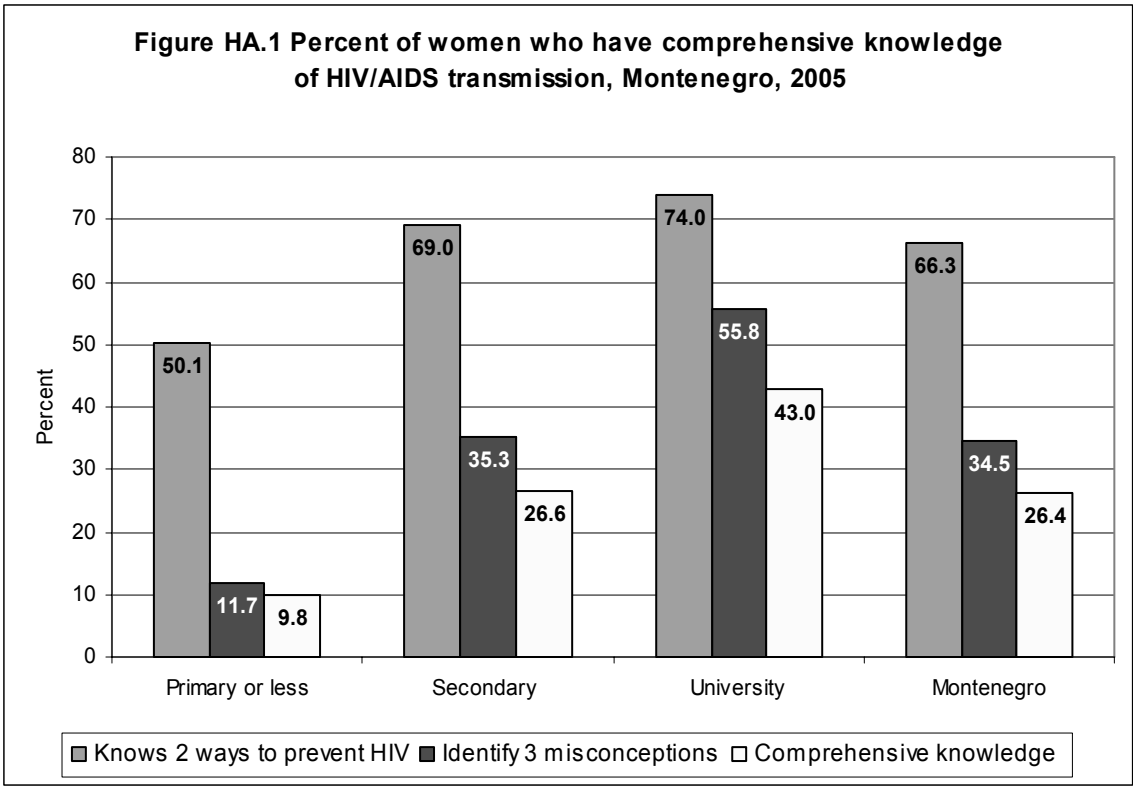
The results are presented in Table HA.1. In Montenegro, almost all of the interviewed women (97 percent) have heard of AIDS. However, the percentage of women who know of all three main ways of preventing HIV transmission is only 50 percent. Seventy percent of women know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner, 86 percent know of using a condom every time, and 64 percent know of abstaining from sex as the main ways of preventing HIV transmission. While 91 percent of women know at least one way, only a small proportion of women, 9 percent, do not know any of the three ways.

Knowledge about HIV is positively correlated with level of education. Almost all women with a university education compared to 86 percent women with primary or less had heard of HIV/AIDS. There is a similar situation with level of wealth index. Ninety- nine percent of the richest women and 90 percent of the poorest women had heard of HIV/AIDS. Almost the same number of women had heard of HIV in the Central, North and South regions. The percent is also equal in urban and rural areas. There are no differences by age. Women in the Central region have the best knowledge about ways of preventing HIV transmission (53 percent) and in the North (51 percent), while this percent in the South is slightly lower (42 percent). There are no differences by area and age. 39 percent of women with primary school or less know all three ways to prevent HIV transmission, while 54 percent women with university education have this knowledge. The figures are similar when observing the wealth of women; 42 percent of the poorest women and 54 percent the richest women know all three prevention ways of HIV transmissions. At least one way to prevent HIV transmissions is known by 69 percent of women with primary or less education and 99 percent of women with university education. A lower value (75 percent) of the same indicator relates to the poorest women, while it is 97 percent among the richest women. 7 percent of interviewed women in the South do not know any ways to prevent HIV

transmission, while in the North this percentage is more than double. The values are the same when comparing urban and rural areas. Over 30 percent of women with a primary education or less and only one percent of women with a university education do not know any ways to prevent HIV transmission. The situation is similar with 25 percent of the poorest and only 3 percent of the richest women.

Table HA.2 presents the percent of women who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Montenegro, that HIV can be transmitted by sharing food with an infected person and mosquito bites. The table also provides information on whether women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means, and that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles. Of the interviewed women, 34 percent reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. 66 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food, and 49 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, while 76 percent of women know that a healthy-looking person can be infected. 84 percent of women in Montenegro know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means and 92 percent know that HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles. Women in the North of Montenegro demonstrated the lowest ability to correctly identify misconceptions related to HIV/AIDS. Only 24 percent of women aged 15-49 in the North rejected two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected, and 74 percent think that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. 86 percent of interviewed women in the South, 78 percent in Central and 65 percent in the North know that a healthy looking person can be infected. Women in urban areas have greater knowledge than those in rural areas on all indicators. 81 percent of women in urban areas and 68 percent in rural areas, aged 15-49, know that a healthy looking person can be infected. In general, there are no significant differences in knowledge about transmission of HIV by age of interviewed women but there is positive correlation with level of education of interviewed women and with the wealth index.

Table HA.3 summarizes information from Tables HA.1 and HA.2 and presents the percentage of women who know two ways of preventing HIV transmission and reject three common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is still low although there are differences by area of residence. Overall, 26 percent of women were found to have comprehensive knowledge, which was slightly higher in urban areas (30 percent) then in rural areas (21 percent). As expected, the percent of women with comprehensive knowledge increases with the woman's education level (Figure HA.1). Only ten percent of women with primary education or less, 27 percent with secondary education and 43 percent with university education have comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission. There is a similar correlation with the wealth index. 14 percent of the poorest women and 38 percent of the richest women aged 15-49 identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions. There are no significant differences according to the age of interviewed women.



Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV is also an important first step for women to seek HIV testing when they are pregnant to avoid infection in the baby. Women should know that HIV could be transmitted during pregnancy, delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Table HA.4. Overall, 86 percent of women know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 65 percent, while 11 percent of women did not know any specific way. 84 percent women know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child during pregnancy, this percentage is little bit lower among women who know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child at delivery (76 percent) and through breast milk (71 percent). The table HA.4. shows the percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child. There are no significant differences by urban/rural area, region, age of women or wealth index. In addition, there are no differences by education level.

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for family member sick with AIDS; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who was HIV positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would *not* want to keep HIV status of a family member a secret. Table HA.5 presents the attitudes of women towards people living with HIV/AIDS.

In Montenegro, 35 percent of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS agree with none of the discriminatory statements, and this means that 65 percent agree with at least one discriminatory statement. The structure of discriminatory statement is the following: 60 percent of interviewed women would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS; 43 percent believe that a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work, 21 percent

think that if a family member had HIV they would want to keep it a secret and finally even 4 percent of interviewed women would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS. Over 50 percent of women in the South agree with none of the discriminatory statements. In the Central and in the North regions this figure was less than 25%. There are no significant differences by urban and rural area and by age of women, but with increasing of level of education this percentage also increases. Among the poorest women, 17 percent agree with none of the discriminatory statements compared to 43 percent of the richest women.

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. Questions related to the knowledge among women of a facility for HIV testing and whether they have ever been tested is presented in Table HA.6. 70 percent of women know where to be tested, while only 3 percent have actually been tested. Of these, a large proportion have been told the result (87 percent). In the South 86 percent women know a place to get a tested, while this percent in the Central region is 67 and in the North 62. Women in urban areas know better where to get a test (74 percent) compared with women in rural areas (63 percent). There are no differences by age, but there are by education level and wealth index. Only 43 percent of women with primary education or less know place to get a test, this percentage increases with level of education. However, 87 percent of women have a good knowledge of a facility for HIV testing. Similarly, this indicator is 40 percent among the poorest women and more then twice higher among the richest women (84 percent). A very small number of women have been tested and there are no differences by region, area and age of women. The percent of women who have been tested increases from 1 percent among women with primary education or less and among the poorest women to 7 percent among women with university education and among the richest women.

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percent who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.7. Among the 97 percent women who received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy, only 11 percent were provided with information about HIV prevention during an antenatal care visit, only 2 percent were tested for HIV and all of them received results of HIV test. Women in the South had access to better information about HIV prevention during antenatal care compared with their counterparts in the North and Central regions. As a women's education level and position along the wealth index increases the value of this indicator also increases.

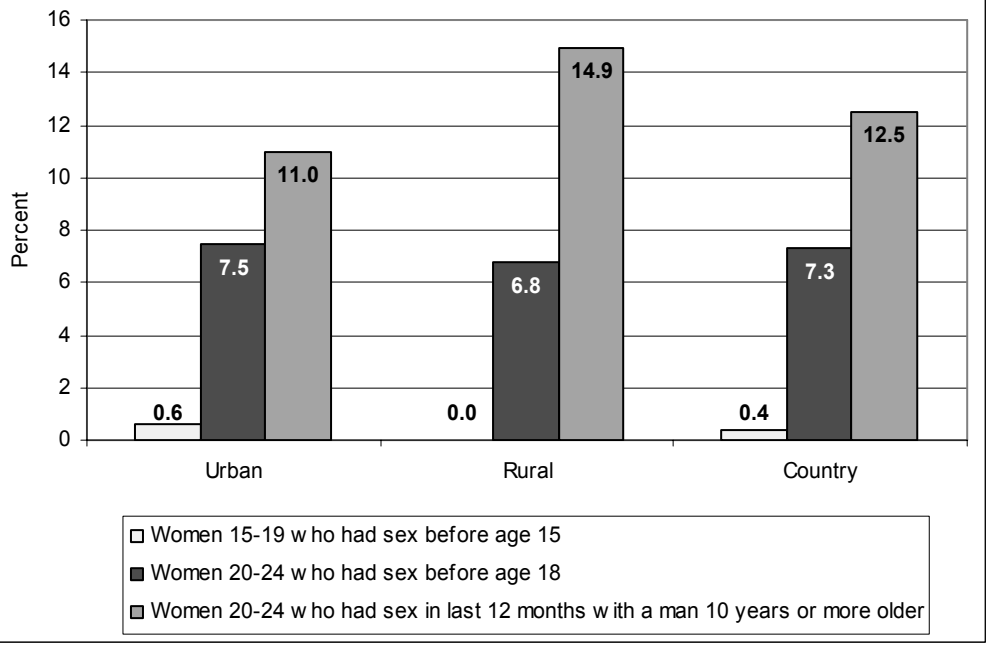
Sexual Behaviour Related to HIV Transmission

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially with non-regular partners, is especially important for reducing the spread of HIV. In most countries, over half of new HIV infections are among young people 15-24 years, thus a change in behaviour among this age group is especially important for reducing new infections. A module of questions was administered to women 15-24 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection. Risk factors for HIV include sex at an early age, sex with older men, sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner, and failure to use a condom.

The frequency of sexual behaviours that increase the risk of HIV infection among women is presented in Table HA.8 and Figure HA.2. In Montenegro, there are almost no women aged 15-19 who had sex before age 15. Only 7 percent of women aged 20-24 had sex before age 18.

This percentage is in opposite correlation with education level and wealth index. From 25 percent of women with primary education or less, this percentage decreases to 3 percent of women with university education. Similarly, from 11 percent among the poorest women this percent decreases to 3 percent of the richest women. The third group of high risk sex is sex with a man 10 or more years older. 13 percent of women aged 15-24 had sex with a man 10 or more years older. In the North, it is 21 percent, while in the Central region it is 12 percent, and in the South only 6 percent. By other categories (area, education level, wealth index, age) there are no significant differences.

Figure HA.2 Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection, Montenegro, 2005



Condom use during sex with men other than husbands or live-in partners (non-marital, non-cohabiting) was assessed in women 15-24 years of age who had sex with such a partner in the previous year (Table HA.9). 27 percent of women aged 15-24 ever had sex, 21 percent had sex in last 12 month. Almost no women aged 15-24 reported that they had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. However, of women 15-24 years who reported having sex in the 12 months prior to MICS, 45% had sex with a non-regular partner. 66 percent of these women report using a condom when they had sex with the high-risk partner. 50 percent of women with primary or less education used a condom during higher risk sex in the year before the MICS while 70 and 66 percent of women with secondary and university education used a condom with such a partner.

LIST OF REFERENCES

Boerma, J. T., Weinstein, K. I., Rutstein, S.O., and Sommerfelt, A. E. , 1996. Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help? *Bulletin of the World Health Organization*, 74(2), 209-16.

Blanc, A. and Wardlaw, T. 2005. "Monitoring Low Birth Weight: An Evaluation of International Estimates and an Updated Estimation Procedure". *WHO Bulletin*, 83 (3), 178-185.

Filmer, D. and Pritchett, L., 2001. Estimating wealth effects without expenditure data – or tears: An application to educational enrolments in states of India. *Demography* 38(1): 115-132.

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

UNICEF, 2006. *Monitoring the Situation of Children and Women. Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey Manual*, New York.

United Nations, 1983. *Manual X: Indirect Techniques for Demographic Estimation* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.83.XIII.2).

United Nations, 1990a. *QFIVE, United Nations Program for Child Mortality Estimation*. New York, UN Pop Division

United Nations, 1990b. *Step-by-step Guide to the Estimation of Child Mortality*. New York, UN

WHO and UNICEF, 1997. *The Sisterhood Method for Estimating Maternal Mortality. Guidance notes for potential users*, Geneva.

www.Childinfo.org.

APPENDIX A. SAMPLE DESIGN

The major features of sample design are described in this appendix. Sample design features include target sample size, sample allocation, sample frame and listing, choice of domains, sampling stages, stratification, and the calculation of sample weights.

The primary objective of the sample design for the Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the national level, for urban and rural areas, and for the three regions of the country: South, Central and North.

A stratified, two-stage random sampling approach was used for the selection of the survey sample.

Sample Size and Sample Allocation

Montenegro is characterised by a very low fertility rate and a small number of household members. For example, one generation of children born makes up less than 1 percent of the population, and the average number of household members is around 3. Owing to these facts a modification of the recommended sample plan had to be made, resulting in the stratification of households in selected census block units into two categories: households with children and households without children under 5. The allocation of the sample in the category of households with children was significantly bigger than the allocation of the sample in the category of households without children.

The target sample size for the Montenegro MICS was calculated as 2300 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the percentage of children aged 0-4 years who had had Acute Respiratory infections. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for these indicators:

$$n = \frac{[\ 4\ (r)\ (1\text{-}r)\ (f)\ (nr)\ ]}{[\ (me)\ 2\ (r)2\ (p)\ (nh)\ ]} \qquad (1)$$

where

- *n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households*
- *4 is a factor to achieve the 95 per cent level of confidence*
- *r is the predicted or anticipated prevalence (coverage rate) of the indicator*
- *nr is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 100(nr -1) percent for non-response*
- *f is the shortened symbol for deff (design effect)*
- *me*r is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as me percent of r (relative sampling error of r)*
- *p is the proportion of the total population upon which the indicator, r, is based*
- *nh is the average household size.*

For the calculation, *r* (percentage of children aged 0-4 years who had had Acute Respiratory infections) was assumed to be 12 percent. The expected non-response rate *nr*, was determined at 15 percent. The value of *deff* (design effect) was taken as 1.5 based on estimates from previous surveys. The maximum relative error allowed (*me*) was 20 percent, *p* (percentage of children aged 0-4 years in the total population) was taken as 6.5 percent and *nh* (average household size) was taken as 3.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 6478 households. Only a sample of that size would provide a significant number of children under 5 for drawing reliable conclusions. Therefore, in order to cut down the number of households in the sample, but not to lose estimation reliability, the stratification of the sample into categories with and without children aged 0-4 years was needed. For calculation of the necessary number of households in each category, the following formula was used:

$$n = (n_s)\ (n_c)\ (p_s) \qquad (2)$$

where

- n is the required sample size, expressed as the number of households
- n_s is the expected number of households with, or the number of households without children under 5 in a cluster, depending on what category the calculation is used
- n_c is the number of clusters in the sample, and
- p_s is the probability of selection of the household in each category.

Taking into account that the proportion of children under 5 in the total population, *p* was 6.5 percent, and if the average household size is 3, the estimated number of households with children was 19.5 per 100 households (the average number of households in each cluster). So the n_s was assumed to be 19.5 for the category with children, and 80.5 for the category without children. The probability of selection of a household (p_s) with at least one child out of all households with children was assumed to be 0.5, and the probability of selecting a household without children from all households with children in each cluster was 0.1. Supposing that 140 clusters were about to be selected, the total number of households was calculated at 1365 households with, and 1127 of households without children under 5, which makes a total of 2492 households.

The average cluster size in the Montenegro MICS was determined as 18 households, plus 3 backup households. Back-up households were to be interviewed only if some of the first 18 households were not found. In cases where a household refused to be interviewed, the substitution with a back-up household was not possible. The calculation was based on a number of considerations, including 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 households per cluster, it was calculated that the selection of a total number of 141 clusters in Montenegro would be needed in all regions.

Allocation of the total sample size to the three regions was targeted with probability proportional to the regions' size. Therefore, 141 Montenegro sample clusters were allocated across the regions, with the final sample size calculated at 2538 households (141) clusters * 18 households per cluster). In each region, the clusters (primary sampling units) were distributed to urban and rural domains, proportional to the size of the urban and rural

populations in that region. The table below shows the allocation of clusters to the sampling domains.

Table SD.1: Allocation of Sample Clusters (Primary Sampling Units) to Sampling Domains

Region	Population (Census 2003)			Number of Clusters		
	Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
North	24789	16961	41750	19	13	32
Central	65235	18266	83501	50	14	64
South	24789	33922	58712	19	26	45
Total	114814	69149	183963	88	53	141

Sampling Frame and Selection of Clusters

The 2003 Montenegro Population Census framework was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas (app. 100 households) were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling domains by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the estimated sizes of the enumeration areas from the 2003 Population Census. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the 3 regions by urban and rural areas separately.

Listing Activities

Since the sample frame (the 2003 Population Census) was not up to date, household lists in all selected enumeration areas were updated prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed, who visited each enumeration area, and listed the occupied households. The Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro (MONSTAT) and The Strategic Marketing Research Agency were responsible for updating household lists. The listing exercise was performed by teams which were the direct implementers of the field work during the course of data collection that came later. The whole territory of Montenegro was divided into 5 districts according to the regional network of institutions responsible for listing and fieldwork. In each district one or two teams of people was selected – one supervisor for the district and the interviewers (whose number depended on the number of clusters in the region). Criteria for the selection of the interviewers and supervisors were their qualifications, communication skills, experience in the field work and knowledge of the region where research was to be conducted. A total of 7 teams were formed. For each team, the list of all households in the selected cluster from the last census was provided. The interviewers' task was to go to the addresses listed and to mark any change that had happened, e.g. the dwelling didn't exist any more, the household had moved away from the dwelling and another household was living there, and to note the number of children under five living in the household. The listing process was performed during September 2005. Besides providing updated information on households, updating household lists made interviewers more acquainted with the field.

Selection of Households

Lists of households were prepared by the listing teams in the field for each enumeration area. The households were then sequentially numbered from 1 to n (the total number of households in each enumeration area) at the Strategic Marketing Research Agency. Selection of 18 plus 3 back-up households with equal probability in each enumeration area was carried out using the method of random start and equal random walk (simulation of the SRSWoR scheme). Before the selection of households, updated census block units were put into two categories: households with children and households without children under 5.

Calculation of Sample Weights

The Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey sample is not self-weighted. Sample weights were used essentially because the sample stratification according to region, type of settlement and households with and without children under 5 was made. Calculated sample weights were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of weight for both samples is the reciprocal value of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular stratum:

$$W_h = 1 / f_h \qquad (3)$$

The term *fh*, the sampling fraction at the *h-th* stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each stratum:

$$f_h = P_{1h} * P_{2h} \qquad (4)$$

where P_{ih} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the *i-th* stage for the *h-th* stratum.

where P_{ih} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit in the *i-th* stage for the *h-th* strata.

Since the estimated numbers of households per enumeration area prior to the first stage selection (selection of primary sampling units) and the updated number of households per enumeration area were different, individual sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) were calculated. The sampling fractions for households in each enumeration area (cluster) therefore included the probability of selection of the enumeration area in that particular sampling domain, and the probability of selection of a household in the sample enumeration area (cluster).

A second component which has to be taken into account in the calculation of sample weights is the level of non-response for household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response is equal to the inverse value of:

$$RR = \text{Number of interviewed households} / \text{Number of occupied households listed} \qquad (5)$$

After completion of the fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling domain. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

Similarly, the adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women and under-5 children) is equal to the inverse value of:

RR = Completed women's (or under-5's) questionnaires / Eligible women (or under-5s) (6)

The numbers of eligible women and under-5 children were obtained from the household listing in the Household Questionnaire in households where interviews were completed.

The unadjusted weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the above factors for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardised (or normalised), one purpose of which is to make the sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalisation is performed by multiplying the aforementioned unadjusted weights by the ratio of the number of completed households to the total unadjusted weighted number of households. A similar standardisation procedure was followed in obtaining standardised weights for the women's and under-5s questionnaires. Adjusted (normalised) weights varied between 0.48 and 1.28.

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting each household, woman or under-5 with these sample weights.

APPENDIX B. LIST OF PERSONNEL INVOLVED IN THE SURVEY

Overall supervision and management:
Ann-Lis Svensson

Project Management:
Oliver Petrovic

Coordination team:
Dragisa Bjeloglav
Dragana Djokovic-Papic
Itana Labovic
Oliver Petrovic
Snežana Remiković

Sampling:
Dragisa Bjeloglav

Questionnaire Design:
Dragisa Bjeloglav
Dragana Djoković-Papic
Itana Labovic
Ivana Bjelic
Natalija Biliskov
Olivera Miljanovic
Oliver Petrovic
Snezana Remikovic
Tatjana Jovanov

Data Processing/Programming:
Aleksanar Zoric
Ivana Bjelic

Field Coordinators:
Itana Labovic
Snezana Remikovic
Vladimir Raicevic

Field supervisors:
Biljana Sekulovic
Cvetana Toskovic
Radule Lainovic
Vladimir Knezevic
Zdenka Brajovic

APPENDIX C. ESTIMATES OF SAMPLING ERRORS

The sample of respondents selected in the Montenegro Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 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 of the actual sample selected. Sampling errors are a measure of the variability between all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey results.

The following sampling error measures are presented in this appendix for each of the selected indicators:

- Standard error (*se*): Sampling errors are usually measured in terms of standard errors for particular indicators (means, proportions etc). Standard error is the square root of the variance. The Taylor linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors.
- Coefficient of variation (*se*/*r*) is the ratio of the standard error to the value of the indicator
- 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. The square root of the design effect (*deft*) is used to show the efficiency of the sample design. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design is as efficient as a simple random sample, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates the increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design.
- Confidence limits are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistics will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error (p + 2.*se* or p – 2.*se*) of the statistic in 95 percent of all possible samples of identical size and design.

For the calculation of sampling errors from MICS data, SPSS Version 14 Complex Samples module has been used. The results are shown in the tables that follow. In addition to the sampling error measures described above, the tables also include weighted and unweighted counts of denominators for each indicator.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the national total, for the regions, and for urban and rural areas. One of the selected indicators is based on households, 6 are based on household members, 11 are based on women, and 10 are based on children under 5. All indicators presented here are in the form of proportions. Table SE.1 shows the list of indicators for which sampling errors are calculated, including the base population (denominator) for each indicator. Tables SE.2 to SE.9 show the calculated sampling errors.

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Montenegro, 2002

MICS Indicator		Base Population
	HOUSEHOLDS	
74	Child discipline	Children aged 2-14 years selected
	HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	All household members
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Children of primary school age
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Children of secondary school age
59	Primary completion rate	Children of primary school completion age
71	Child labour	Children aged 5-14 years
	WOMEN	
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
20	Antenatal care	Women aged 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Women aged 15-49 currently married/in union
60	Adult literacy	Women aged 15-24 years
67	Marriage before age 18	Women aged 20-49 years
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
83	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women aged 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
84	Age at first sex among young people	Women aged 15-24 years
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Women aged 15-49 years
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
89	Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	Women aged 15-49 years
	UNDER-5s	
6	Underweight prevalence	Children under age 5
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Polio immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Immunization coverage for DPT	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Measles immunization coverage	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Fully immunized children	Children aged 12-23 months
-	Diarrhoea in last two weeks	Children under age 5
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks
46	Support for learning	Children under age 5
62	Birth registration	Children under age 5

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2005

	Table	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 *r - 2se*	Confidence limits *r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.6137	0.0176	0.0286	1.5408	1.2413	1004	1183	0.579	0.649
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9829	0.0035	0.0035	1.7010	1.3042	8991	2358	0.976	0.990
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9898	0.0021	0.0021	1.0449	1.0222	8991	2358	0.986	0.994
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9750	0.0052	0.0053	1.3563	1.1646	1151	1229	0.965	0.985
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.8435	0.0184	0.0218	1.2957	1.1383	556	505	0.807	0.880
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.9108	0.0184	0.0202	0.5774	0.7599	142	139	0.874	0.948
Child labour	CP.2	0.0985	0.0131	0.1334	3.1293	1.7690	1479	1610	0.072	0.125
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.9884	0.0052	0.0053	0.8245	0.9080	212	351	0.978	0.999
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9736	0.0082	0.0085	0.9237	0.9611	212	351	0.957	0.990
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3937	0.0166	0.0423	1.7298	1.3152	1352	1492	0.360	0.427
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9339	0.0076	0.0081	0.5798	0.7615	674	629	0.919	0.949
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0680	0.0066	0.0976	1.3605	1.1664	1912	1959	0.055	0.081
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2976	0.0256	0.0861	1.9708	1.4039	674	629	0.246	0.349
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	0.6636	0.0510	0.0769	0.6060	0.7785	64	53	0.562	0.766
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0035	0.0035	1.0017	1.0538	1.0265	346	299	0.000	0.011
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.3135	0.0163	0.0521	2.6899	1.6401	2178	2168	0.281	0.346
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0302	0.0046	0.1522	1.6261	1.2752	2258	2258	0.021	0.039
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.6507	0.0163	0.0250	2.6341	1.6230	2258	2258	0.618	0.683
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0263	0.0051	0.1933	0.8404	0.9167	829	834	0.016	0.036
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8922	0.0185	0.0208	0.7137	0.8448	198	201	0.855	0.929
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8874	0.0193	0.0217	0.6626	0.8140	174	179	0.849	0.926
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9227	0.0129	0.0140	0.4130	0.6427	172	177	0.897	0.949
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8326	0.0207	0.0249	0.6076	0.7795	195	198	0.791	0.874
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.6705	0.0298	0.0444	0.7066	0.8406	172	177	0.611	0.730
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	0.0510	0.0092	0.1813	1.8702	1.3676	1061	1061	0.032	0.069
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	0.6433	0.0438	0.0681	0.4603	0.6785	54	56	0.556	0.731
Support for learning	CD.1	0.8894	0.0104	0.0117	1.1721	1.0826	1061	1061	0.869	0.910
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9792	0.0086	0.0087	3.8088	1.9516	1061	1061	0.962	0.996

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2005

	Table	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 *r - 2se*	Confidence limits *r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.6114	0.0208	0.0340	1.3529	1.1631	632	743	0.570	0.653
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9989	0.0011	0.0011	1.7097	1.3076	5587	1490	0.997	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9991	0.0007	0.0007	0.8690	0.9322	5587	1490	0.998	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9700	0.0070	0.0072	1.2356	1.1116	694	735	0.956	0.984
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.8761	0.0179	0.0204	0.8758	0.9359	335	299	0.840	0.912
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.8901	0.0314	0.0353	0.7656	0.8750	82	77	0.827	0.953
Child labour	CP.2	0.0553	0.0142	0.2564	3.7160	1.9277	897	967	0.027	0.084
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.9952	0.0003	0.0003	0.0031	0.0560	128	210	0.995	0.996
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9735	0.0106	0.0109	0.9094	0.9536	128	210	0.952	0.995
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3673	0.0200	0.0544	1.5939	1.2625	844	928	0.327	0.407
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9163	0.0109	0.0119	0.5821	0.7630	415	377	0.894	0.938
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0598	0.0085	0.1420	1.5896	1.2608	1225	1241	0.043	0.077
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.3056	0.0280	0.0917	1.3920	1.1798	415	377	0.250	0.362
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(0.6707)	(0.0474)	(0.0707)	(0.3764)	(0.6135)	46	38	(0.576)	(0.765)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0058	0.0058	1.0029	1.0379	1.0188	210	178	0.000	0.017
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.3224	0.0198	0.0614	2.4303	1.5589	1380	1356	0.283	0.362
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0401	0.0067	0.1677	1.6679	1.2915	1434	1419	0.027	0.054
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.6414	0.0204	0.0317	2.5562	1.5988	1434	1419	0.601	0.682
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0316	0.0074	0.2341	0.9463	0.9728	532	531	0.017	0.046
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8915	0.0264	0.0296	0.9233	0.9609	129	129	0.839	0.944
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8727	0.0231	0.0265	0.5479	0.7402	113	115	0.826	0.919
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9051	0.0173	0.0191	0.3924	0.6264	112	114	0.871	0.940
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8417	0.0284	0.0337	0.7736	0.8795	129	129	0.785	0.898
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.6730	0.0403	0.0599	0.8331	0.9127	112	114	0.592	0.754
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	0.0631	0.0137	0.2165	2.0945	1.4472	671	665	0.036	0.090
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	(0.6300)	(0.0449)	(0.0712)	(0.3629)	(0.6024)	42	43	(0.540)	(0.720)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.9059	0.0118	0.0130	1.0793	1.0389	671	665	0.882	0.929
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9758	0.0126	0.0129	4.4589	2.1116	671	665	0.951	1.000

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural areas

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2005

	Table	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 *r - 2se*	Confidence limits *r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.6177	0.0317	0.0513	1.8680	1.3667	373	440	0.554	0.681
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9567	0.0091	0.0095	1.7323	1.3162	3404	868	0.939	0.975
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9745	0.0055	0.0056	1.0458	1.0226	3404	868	0.964	0.985
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9827	0.0075	0.0076	1.6205	1.2730	457	494	0.968	0.998
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.7939	0.0372	0.0469	1.7342	1.3169	221	206	0.719	0.868
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.9388	0.0077	0.0082	0.0624	0.2497	60	62	0.924	0.954
Child labour	CP.2	0.1651	0.0252	0.1526	2.9580	1.7199	582	643	0.115	0.216
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.9780	0.0133	0.0136	1.1466	1.0708	84	141	0.952	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9739	0.0131	0.0134	0.9399	0.9695	84	141	0.948	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.4376	0.0293	0.0669	1.9602	1.4001	509	564	0.379	0.496
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9621	0.0086	0.0089	0.5059	0.7112	258	252	0.945	0.979
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0826	0.0104	0.1260	1.0262	1.0130	687	718	0.062	0.103
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2847	0.0493	0.1731	2.9946	1.7305	258	252	0.186	0.383
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	15	0.389	0.903
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0000	0.0000	.	.	.	136	121	0.000	0.000
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.2979	0.0282	0.0947	3.0877	1.7572	799	812	0.241	0.354
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0128	0.0043	0.3377	1.2416	1.1143	824	839	0.004	0.021
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.6670	0.0270	0.0405	2.7487	1.6579	824	839	0.613	0.721
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0168	0.0053	0.3149	0.5131	0.7163	297	303	0.006	0.027
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8935	0.0196	0.0219	0.2858	0.5346	69	72	0.854	0.933
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9152	0.0349	0.0381	0.9858	0.9929	61	64	0.845	0.985
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9560	0.0178	0.0186	0.4660	0.6827	59	63	0.920	0.992
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8147	0.0262	0.0321	0.3086	0.5555	66	69	0.762	0.867
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.6657	0.0403	0.0605	0.4524	0.6726	60	63	0.585	0.746
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	0.0301	0.0094	0.3124	1.1960	1.0936	390	396	0.011	0.049
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12	13	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.8611	0.0193	0.0224	1.2304	1.1092	390	396	0.822	0.900
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9851	0.0086	0.0088	2.0027	1.4152	390	396	0.968	1.000

Note: (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.5: Sampling errors: South

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2005

	Table	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 *r - 2se*	Confidence limits *r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.5039	0.0438	0.0869	1.8721	1.3682	251	245	0.416	0.592
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9897	0.0064	0.0065	2.1952	1.4816	2178	542	0.977	1.000
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9962	0.0027	0.0027	1.0598	1.0294	2178	542	0.991	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9820	0.0103	0.0105	1.2978	1.1392	248	219	0.961	1.000
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.8735	0.0402	0.0460	1.6253	1.2749	136	112	0.793	0.954
Primary completion rate	ED.6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	23	(*)	(*)
Child labour	CP.2	0.0382	0.0191	0.5016	2.9752	1.7249	332	299	0.000	0.076
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.9823	0.0178	0.0182	0.9507	0.9750	42	53	0.947	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	1.0000	0.0000	0.0000	.	.	42	53	1.000	1.000
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.3940	0.0308	0.0782	1.2294	1.1088	345	310	0.332	0.456
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9226	0.0130	0.0141	0.3422	0.5850	178	145	0.897	0.949
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0474	0.0130	0.2748	1.5384	1.2403	476	411	0.021	0.073
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2201	0.0457	0.2075	1.7504	1.3230	178	145	0.129	0.311
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	18	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0000	0.0000	.	.	.	96	74	0.000	0.000
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.5152	0.0444	0.0862	3.7320	1.9318	559	474	0.426	0.604
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0441	0.0135	0.3074	2.1080	1.4519	571	485	0.017	0.071
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.4764	0.0458	0.0961	4.0632	2.0157	571	485	0.385	0.568
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0178	0.0122	0.6815	0.9786	0.9893	157	117	0.000	0.042
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	(0.8833)	(0.0109)	(0.0124)	(0.0279)	(0.1669)	34	25	(0.861)	(0.905)
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	17	(*)	(*)
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	15	(*)	(*)
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	(0.7665)	(0.0470)	(0.0614)	(0.2966)	(0.5446)	34	25	(0.672)	(0.861)
Fully immunized children	CH.2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	16	(*)	(*)
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	0.0182	0.0138	0.7585	1.7645	1.3283	222	166	0.000	0.046
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	3	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.9471	0.0147	0.0156	0.7152	0.8457	222	166	0.918	0.977
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9937	0.0065	0.0065	1.1024	1.0500	222	166	0.981	1.000

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table SE.6: Sampling errors: Central

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2005

	Table	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 *r - 2se*	Confidence limits *r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.6655	0.0251	0.0377	1.4900	1.2207	432	527	0.615	0.716
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9890	0.0015	0.0015	0.2049	0.4526	4093	1059	0.986	0.992
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9969	0.0025	0.0025	2.1284	1.4589	4093	1059	0.992	1.000
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9648	0.0090	0.0093	1.2332	1.1105	482	521	0.947	0.983
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.8321	0.0256	0.0308	1.0164	1.0082	241	217	0.781	0.883
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.9299	0.0370	0.0398	1.1540	1.0742	61	56	0.856	1.000
Child labour	CP.2	0.0487	0.0125	0.2570	2.3459	1.5316	624	695	0.024	0.074
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.9894	0.0048	0.0049	0.3992	0.6318	104	180	0.980	0.999
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9671	0.0137	0.0142	1.0627	1.0309	104	180	0.940	0.995
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.2728	0.0252	0.0925	2.1661	1.4718	586	676	0.222	0.323
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9246	0.0118	0.0128	0.6064	0.7787	322	305	0.901	0.948
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0648	0.0102	0.1571	1.5635	1.2504	877	915	0.044	0.085
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.3823	0.0367	0.0959	1.7316	1.3159	322	305	0.309	0.456
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(0.7257)	(0.0606)	(0.0835)	(0.4981)	(0.7057)	34	28	(0.604)	(0.847)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0081	0.0082	1.0039	1.0664	1.0327	149	130	0.000	0.024
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.2280	0.0201	0.0884	2.2697	1.5065	975	985	0.188	0.268
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0314	0.0059	0.1893	1.2114	1.1007	1026	1045	0.019	0.043
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.6919	0.0159	0.0230	1.2413	1.1141	1026	1045	0.660	0.724
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0147	0.0036	0.2463	0.3859	0.6212	410	427	0.007	0.022
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9271	0.0248	0.0267	1.0167	1.0083	108	113	0.878	0.977
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8670	0.0196	0.0226	0.3550	0.5958	103	108	0.828	0.906
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.8955	0.0098	0.0109	0.1085	0.3293	102	107	0.876	0.915
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8558	0.0266	0.0311	0.6296	0.7935	106	111	0.803	0.909
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.7278	0.037	0.0508	0.7309	0.8549	102	107	0.654	0.802
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	0.0771	0.0168	0.2178	2.1240	1.4574	514	537	0.044	0.111
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	(0.6041)	(0.0460)	(0.0761)	(0.3535)	(0.5946)	40	41	(0.512)	(0.696)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.8896	0.0157	0.0177	1.3512	1.1624	514	537	0.858	0.921
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9710	0.0162	0.0167	5.0146	2.2393	514	537	0.939	1.000

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table SE.7: Sampling errors: North

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deft*) and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Montenegro, 2005

	Table	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 *r - 2se*	Confidence limits *r + 2se*
HOUSEHOLDS										
Child discipline	CP.4	0.6298	0.0257	0.0409	1.1650	1.0793	322	411	0.578	0.681
HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS										
Use of improved drinking water sources	EN.1	0.9683	0.0101	0.0105	2.5321	1.5913	2720	757	0.948	0.989
Use of improved sanitation facilities	EN.5	0.9739	0.0055	0.0057	0.9098	0.9538	2720	757	0.963	0.985
Net primary school attendance rate	ED.3	0.9826	0.0076	0.0077	1.6274	1.2757	420	489	0.967	0.998
Net secondary school attendance rate	ED.4	0.8359	0.0333	0.0399	1.4175	1.1906	179	176	0.769	0.903
Primary completion rate	ED.6	0.9062	0.0231	0.0255	0.3699	0.6082	54	60	0.860	0.952
Child labour	CP.2	0.1963	0.0313	0.1593	3.8104	1.9520	523	616	0.134	0.259
WOMEN										
Skilled attendant at delivery	RH.5	0.9908	0.0095	0.0096	1.1509	1.0728	66	118	0.972	1.000
Antenatal care	RH.3	0.9670	0.0154	0.0159	0.8688	0.9321	66	118	0.936	0.998
Contraceptive prevalence	RH.1	0.5618	0.0305	0.0543	1.9110	1.3824	421	506	0.501	0.623
Adult literacy	ED.8	0.9625	0.0147	0.0153	1.0638	1.0314	174	179	0.933	0.992
Marriage before age 18	CP.5	0.0906	0.0118	0.1303	1.0689	1.0339	559	633	0.067	0.114
Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	HA.3	0.2200	0.0513	0.2334	2.7347	1.6537	174	179	0.117	0.323
Condom use with non-regular partners	HA.9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	7	(*)	(*)
Age at first sex among young people	HA.8	0.0000	0.0000	.	.	.	101	95	0.000	0.000
Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	HA.5	0.2677	0.0260	0.0970	2.4366	1.5610	644	709	0.216	0.320
Women who have been tested for HIV	HA.6	0.0163	0.0050	0.3038	1.1134	1.0552	661	728	0.006	0.026
Knowledge of mother- to-child transmission of HIV	HA.4	0.7375	0.0294	0.0398	3.2419	1.8005	661	728	0.679	0.796
UNDER-5s										
Underweight prevalence	NU.1	0.0494	0.0125	0.2533	0.9623	0.9810	263	290	0.024	0.074
Tuberculosis immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8312	0.0446	0.0536	0.8785	0.9373	57	63	0.742	0.920
Polio immunization coverage	CH.2	0.9302	0.0434	0.0466	1.5338	1.2385	49	54	0.843	1.000
Immunization coverage for DPT	CH.2	0.9477	0.0393	0.0415	1.6814	1.2967	50	55	0.869	1.000
Measles immunization coverage	CH.2	0.8281	0.0446	0.0538	0.8518	0.9229	56	62	0.739	0.917
Fully immunized children	CH.2	0.6217	0.0666	0.1072	1.0007	1.0003	49	54	0.488	0.755
Diarrhoea in last two weeks	CH.3	0.0319	0.0102	0.3200	1.2056	1.0980	325	358	0.011	0.052
Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	CH.4	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	12	(*)	(*)
Support for learning	CD.1	0.8498	0.0199	0.0234	1.1077	1.0525	325	358	0.810	0.890
Birth registration	CP.1	0.9821	0.0104	0.0105	2.1823	1.4773	325	358	0.961	1.000

Note: (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

APPENDIX D.
DATA QUALITY TABLES

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex (weighted), Montenegro, 2005

	Males		Females			Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	48	1.1	55	1.2	**41**	74	1.7	51	1.1
1	61	1.4	59	1.3	**42**	63	1.4	66	1.4
2	62	1.4	68	1.5	**43**	68	1.5	59	1.3
3	77	1.7	54	1.2	**44**	56	1.3	44	1.0
4	74	1.7	78	1.7	**45**	58	1.3	66	1.4
5	103	2.3	80	1.7	**46**	51	1.1	61	1.3
6	76	1.7	74	1.6	**47**	61	1.4	66	1.5
7	67	1.5	71	1.6	**48**	72	1.6	57	1.2
8	76	1.7	75	1.6	**49**	50	1.1	50	1.1
9	78	1.8	75	1.6	**50**	54	1.2	67	1.5
10	82	1.9	62	1.4	**51**	59	1.3	67	1.5
11	88	2.0	64	1.4	**52**	73	1.6	51	1.1
12	73	1.6	61	1.3	**53**	50	1.1	52	1.1
13	67	1.5	60	1.3	**54**	44	1.0	49	1.1
14	70	1.6	77	1.7	**55**	44	1.0	42	.9
15	67	1.5	78	1.7	**56**	51	1.2	55	1.2
16	64	1.4	66	1.4	**57**	33	.7	49	1.1
17	65	1.5	78	1.7	**58**	40	.9	51	1.1
18	68	1.5	68	1.5	**59**	36	.8	40	.9
19	68	1.5	66	1.4	**60**	27	.6	33	.7
20	76	1.7	66	1.4	**61**	36	.8	43	.9
21	71	1.6	79	1.7	**62**	24	.5	37	.8
22	62	1.4	72	1.6	**63**	37	.8	38	.8
23	71	1.6	62	1.4	**64**	32	.7	33	.7
24	58	1.3	72	1.6	**65**	25	.6	38	.8
25	63	1.4	59	1.3	**66**	43	1.0	45	1.0
26	77	1.7	77	1.7	**67**	38	.9	43	.9
27	77	1.7	66	1.4	**68**	31	.7	35	.8
28	61	1.4	79	1.7	**69**	33	.8	38	.8
29	72	1.6	59	1.3	**70**	19	.4	51	1.1
30	54	1.2	67	1.5	**71**	23	.5	33	.7
31	59	1.3	63	1.4	**72**	23	.5	44	1.0
32	58	1.3	69	1.5	**73**	34	.8	45	1.0
33	61	1.4	62	1.4	**74**	31	.7	20	.4
34	68	1.5	65	1.4	**75**	24	.6	25	.5
35	48	1.1	65	1.4	**76**	18	.4	28	.6
36	59	1.3	71	1.6	**77**	19	.4	23	.5
37	59	1.3	61	1.3	**78**	15	.3	15	.3
38	62	1.4	56	1.2	**79**	11	.2	16	.4
39	78	1.8	67	1.5	**80+**	45	1.0	82	1.8
40	70	1.6	60	1.3					
					Total	4419	100.0	4571	100.0

Table DQ.2: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed women

Household population of women age 10-54, interviewed women age 15-49, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Montenegro, 2005

		Household population of women age 10-54	Interviewed women age 15-49		
		Number	Number	Percent	Percentage of eligible women interviewed
Age	**10-14**	324	.	.	.
	15-19	355	325	15.2	91.5
	20-24	351	310	14.5	88.3
	25-29	340	326	15.3	95.9
	30-34	326	315	14.7	96.5
	35-39	320	309	14.5	96.5
	40-44	280	269	12.6	96.2
	45-49	300	280	13.1	93.6
	50-54	286	.	.	.
15-49		2272	2134	100.0	93.9

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed under-5s

Household population of children age 0-4, children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers/caretakers were interviewed (weighted), by five-year age group, Montenegro, 2005

	Household population of children age 0-7	**Interviewed children age 0-4**		Percentage of eligible children interviewed
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
0	103	103	16.5	100.0
1	120	117	18.6	97.7
2	129	128	20.4	99.1
3	131	129	20.6	98.8
4	152	150	23.9	98.9
5	183	na	na	na
6	150	na	na	na
7	138	na	na	na
0-4	635	628	100.0	98.9

na: Not applicable
Note: Weights for both household population of children and interviewed children are household weights. Age is based on the household schedule.

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of under-5 children

Age distribution of under-5 children by 3-month groups (weighted), Montenegro, 2005

		Male		Female		Total	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Age in months	**0-2**	16	2.9	16	3.1	32	3.0
	3-5	20	3.7	22	4.2	42	4.0
	6-8	24	4.4	31	5.9	55	5.2
	9-11	19	3.5	17	3.2	36	3.4
	12-14	18	3.3	23	4.5	41	3.9
	15-17	28	5.3	35	6.7	64	6.0
	18-20	23	4.3	22	4.1	45	4.2
	21-23	28	5.3	19	3.6	47	4.5
	24-26	24	4.5	34	6.5	58	5.5
	27-29	27	4.9	25	4.7	51	4.8
	30-32	29	5.4	26	4.9	55	5.2
	33-35	23	4.3	30	5.8	54	5.1
	36-38	31	5.7	28	5.4	59	5.6
	39-41	26	4.8	26	4.9	52	4.9
	42-44	34	6.4	16	3.0	50	4.7
	45-47	35	6.5	21	4.1	56	5.3
	48-50	30	5.5	45	8.6	75	7.1
	51-53	32	6.0	29	5.4	61	5.7
	54-56	24	4.4	24	4.5	47	4.5
	57-59	46	8.5	35	6.7	81	7.6
Total		536	100.0	525	100.0	1061	100.0

Table DQ.5: Heaping on ages and periods

Age and period ratios at boundaries of eligibility by type of information collected (weighted), Montenegro, 2005

Age in household questionnaire

	Age and period ratios		
	Male	Female	Total
1	1.07	.97	1.02
2	.93	1.13	1.02
3	1.09	.81	.95
4	.87	1.11	.98
5	1.22	1.03	1.13
6	.93	.98	.95
8	1.03	1.02	1.02
9	.99	1.06	1.02
10	.99	.93	.96
13	.96	.91	.94
14	1.03	1.07	1.05
15	1.00	1.06	1.03
16	.98	.89	.93
17	.99	1.11	1.05
18	.97	1.11	1.04
23	1.12	.91	1.01
24	.91	1.11	1.01
25	.95	.86	.90
48	1.18	.99	1.09
49	.85	.86	.86
50	.99	1.10	1.05

Age in women's questionnaire

	Age and period ratios
	Female
23	.95
24	1.13
25	.84

Months since last birth in women's questionnaire

	Age and period ratios
	Female
6-11	1.00
12-17	1.10
18-23	.90
24-29	1.05
30-35	1.01

Table DQ.6: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations missing information for selected questions and indicators (weighted), Montenegro, 2005

Questionnaire and Subject	Reference group	Percent with missing information*	Number of cases
Women			
Date of Birth	All women aged 15-49		
Month only		.4	2258
Month and year missing		-	2258
Date of last birth	All women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth		
Month only		.1	1381
Month and year missing		.1	4897
Date of first marriage/union	Total married women aged 15-49		
Month only		4.7	1457
Month and year missing		4.5	1457
Age at first marriage/union	Total married women age 15-49	1.7	1457
Age at first intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	4.4	674
Time since last intercourse	All women aged 15-24 who have ever had sex	20.8	186
Under-5s			
Date of Birth	All under-five children surveyed		
Month only		.3	1061
Month and year missing		-	1061
Anthropometry	All under-five children surveyed		
Height		18.4	1061
Weight		15.8	1061
Height or Weight		18.4	1061

* Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.7: Presence of mother in the household and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by whether the mother lives in the same household, and the person interviewed for the under-5 questionnaire (weighted), Montenegro, 2005

	Mother in the household	Mother not in the household			
	Mother interviewed	Father interviewed	Other adult female interviewed	Total	Number of children aged 0-4 years
Age					
0	100.0	-	-	100.0	103
1	99.0	1.0	-	100.0	120
2	99.5	.5	-	100.0	129
3	98.6	-	1.4	100.0	131
4	100.0	-	-	100.0	152
Total	99.4	0.3	0.3	100.0	635

Table DQ.8: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5-24 by educational level and grade attended in the current year, Montenegro, 2005

		Preschool/kindergarten	Primary								Secondary				Higher	University	Not attending school	Total	Total
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	1	2	3	4					
Age	5	31.7	5.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63.1	100.0	183
	6	12.0	60.9	3.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23.6	100.0	150
	7	-	53.3	39.7	1.8	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.8	100.0	138
	8	-	3.5	66.8	26.9	.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.4	100.0	151
	9	-	1.2	4.1	62.7	30.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	100.0	153
	10	-	.4	.6	6.6	59.7	26.8	2.3	.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.8	100.0	144
	11	-	-	.8	2.0	6.1	63.2	26.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.6	100.0	152
	12	-	-	.4	.0	1.7	2.1	71.6	22.8	.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3	100.0	134
	13	-	-	.5	.5	-	1.8	4.1	69.6	20.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	100.0	127
	14	-	-	-	-	.9	-	1.2	3.4	60.9	29.6	.9	-	-	-	-	3.2	100.0	146
	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.5	67.6	20.8	.9	-	-	-	5.2	100.0	144
	16	-	-	-	.8	-	-	-	-	1.9	3.9	61.0	23.0	1.0	-	-	8.4	100.0	129
	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.7	53.6	25.1	-	-	14.6	100.0	143
	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.9	6.7	47.5	-	16.3	27.6	100.0	136
	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	4.1	2.2	4.9	44.2	43.7	100.0	134
	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.9	.8	-	38.2	59.2	100.0	142
	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	.4	-	2.4	37.2	60.0	100.0	150
	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	38.5	58.3	100.0	134
	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	20.3	77.9	100.0	134
	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	24.9	73.3	100.0	130
Total		2.6	6.4	6.0	5.4	5.2	4.9	5.1	4.4	4.4	5.1	4.3	4.3	3.7	.7	10.6	26.9	100.0	2855

Table DQ.9: Distribution of women by time since last birth

Distribution of women aged 15-49 with at least one live birth, by months since last birth (weighted), Country, Year

	Months since last birth				
	Number	Percent		Number	Percent
0	4	1.3	19	10	3.2
1	8	2.6	20	8	2.5
2	7	2.3	21	11	3.4
3	9	3.0	22	4	1.4
4	7	2.4	23	8	2.4
5	11	3.5	24	10	3.1
6	13	4.2	25	8	2.6
7	7	2.2	26	11	3.7
8	11	3.4	27	8	2.6
9	4	1.2	28	10	3.1
10	11	3.4	29	7	2.3
11	8	2.5	30	8	2.6
12	11	3.5	31	9	2.9
13	6	1.9	32	9	3.0
14	6	2.1	33	10	3.3
15	12	4.0	34	8	2.4
16	12	3.8	35	8	2.4
17	11	3.6			
18	8	2.5			
			Total	313	100.0

Appendix E. MICS Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
4	Skilled attendant at delivery	Number of women aged 15-49 with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that were attended during childbirth by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
5	Institutional deliveries	Number of women aged 15-49 with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that delivered in a health facility	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 with a birth in 2 years preceding the survey
6	Underweight prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five that were weighed
7	Stunting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median height for age of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five measured
8	Wasting prevalence	Number of children under age five that fall below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for height of the NCHS/WHO standard (moderate and severe); number that fall below minus three standard deviations (severe)	Total number of children under age five weighed and measured
9	Low-birth weight infants	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey weighing below 2,500 grams	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
10	Infants weighed at birth	Number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that were weighed at birth	Total number of last live births in the 2 years preceding the survey
11	Use of improved drinking water sources	Number of household members living in households using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members in households surveyed
12	Use of improved sanitation facilities	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities	Total number of household members in households surveyed
13	Water treatment	Number of household members using water that has been treated	Total number of household members in households surveyed
14	Disposal of child's faeces	Number of children under age three whose (last) stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children under age three surveyed

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
15	Exclusive breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed	Total number of infants aged 0-5 months surveyed
16	Continued breastfeeding rate	Number of infants aged 12-15 months, and 20-23 months, that are currently breastfeeding	Total number of children aged 12-15 months and 20-23 months surveyed
17	Timely complementary feeding rate	Number of infants aged 6-9 months that are receiving breastmilk and complementary foods	Total number of infants aged 6-9 months surveyed
18	Frequency of complementary feeding	Number of infants aged 6-11 months that receive breastmilk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day (two times per day for infants aged 6-8 months, three times per day for infants aged 9-11 months)	Total number of infants aged 6-11 months surveyed
19	Adequately fed infants	Number of infants aged 0-11 months that are appropriately fed: infants aged 0-5 months that are exclusively breastfed and infants aged 6-11 months that are breastfed and ate solid or semi-solid foods the appropriate number of times (see above) yesterday	Total number of infants aged 0-11 months surveyed
20	Antenatal care	Number of women aged 15-49 years that were attended to at least once during pregnancy in the 2 years preceding the survey by skilled health personnel	Total number of women surveyed aged 15-49 with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
21	Contraceptive prevalence	Number of women currently married or in union aged 15-49 years that are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method (either modern or traditional)	Total number of women aged 15-49 years that are currently married or in union
22	Antibiotic treatment of suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks receiving antibiotics	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
23	Care-seeking for suspected pneumonia	Number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks that are taken to an appropriate health provider	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with suspected pneumonia in the previous 2 weeks
24	Solid fuels	Number of residents in households that use solid fuels (wood, charcoal, crop residues and dung) as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of residents in households surveyed
25	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving BCG vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed
26	Polio immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving OPV3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
27	Immunization coverage for diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT)	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving DPT3 vaccine before their first birthday	Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed
28	MMR immunization coverage	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving MMR vaccine before 18 months of age	Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed
31	Fully immunized children	Number of children aged 18-29 months receiving DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG and MMR vaccines within recommended time (DPT1-3, OPV-1-3, BCG before first birthday and MMR before 18 months of age)	Total number of children aged 18-29 months surveyed
33	Use of oral rehydration therapy (ORT)	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received oral rehydration salts and/or an appropriate household solution	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
34	Home management of diarrhoea	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks that received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
35	Received ORT or increased fluids and continued feeding	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea that received ORT (oral rehydration salts or an appropriate household solution) or received more fluids AND continued eating somewhat less, the same or more food	Total number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the previous 2 weeks
44	Content of antenatal care	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that received antenatal care during the last pregnancy	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
45	Timely initiation of breastfeeding	Number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey that put the newborn infant to the breast within 1 hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the survey
46	Support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months living in households in which an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
47	Father's support for learning	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose father has engaged in one or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the past 3 days	Total number of children aged 0-59 months
48	Support for learning: children's books	Number of households with three or more children's books	Total number of households surveyed
49	Support for learning: non-children's books	Number of households with three or more non-children's books	Total number of households surveyed

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
50	Support for learning: materials for play	Number of households with three or more materials intended for play	Total number of households surveyed
51	Non-adult care	Number of children aged 0-59 months left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Total number of children aged 0-59 months surveyed
52	Pre-school attendance	Number of children aged 36-59 months that attend some form of early childhood education programme	Total number of children aged 36-59 months surveyed
53	School readiness	Number of children in first grade that attended some form of pre-school the previous year	Total number of children in the first grade surveyed
54	Net intake rate in primary education	Number of children of school-entry age that are currently attending first grade	Total number of children of primary- school entry age surveyed
55	Net primary school attendance rate	Number of children of primary-school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary- school age surveyed
56	Net secondary school attendance rate	Number of children of secondary-school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary-school age surveyed
57	Children reaching grade five	Proportion of children entering the first grade of primary school that eventually reach grade five	
58	Transition rate to secondary school	Number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year that attend secondary school	Total number of children that were in the last grade of primary school during the previous school year surveyed
59	Primary completion rate	Number of children (of any age) attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters)	Total number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school) surveyed
60	Adult literacy rate	Number of women aged 15-24 that are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
61	Gender parity index	Proportion of girls in primary and secondary education	Proportion of boys in primary and secondary education
62	Birth registration	Number of children aged 0-59 months whose births are reported registered	Total number of children aged 0-59 months

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
			surveyed
67	Marriage before age 15 and age 18	Number of women that were first married or in union by the exact age of 15 and the exact age of 18, by age groups	Total number of women aged 15-49 years and 20-49 years surveyed, by age groups
68	Young women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Number of women aged 15-19 years currently married or in union	Total number of women aged 15-19 years surveyed
69	Spousal age difference	Number of women married/in union aged 15-19 years and 20-24 years with a difference in age of 10 or more years between them and their current spouse	Total number of women aged 15-19 and 20-24 years surveyed that are currently married or in union
71	Child labour	Number of children aged 5-14 years that are involved in child labour	Total number of children aged 5-14 years surveyed
72	Labourer students	Number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities that attend school	Total number of children aged 5-14 years involved in child labour activities
73	Student labourers	Number of children aged 5-14 years attending school that are involved in child labour activities	Total number of children aged 5-14 years attending school
74	Child discipline	Number of children aged 2-14 years that (1) experience only non-violent aggression, (2) experience psychological aggression as punishment, (3) experience minor physical punishment, (4) experience severe	Total number of children aged 2-14 years selected and surveyed
82	Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that correctly identify two ways of avoiding HIV infection and reject three common misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed
83	Condom use with non-regular partners	Number of women aged 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during sexual intercourse with their last non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the previous 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 years surveyed that had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the previous 12 months
84	Age at first sex among young people	Number of women aged 15-24 years that have had sex before age 15	Total number of women aged 15-24 surveyed
85	Higher risk sex in the last year	Number of sexually active women aged 15-24 that have had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the previous 12 months	Total number of women aged 15-24 that were sexually active in the previous 12 months

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
86	Attitude towards people with HIV/AIDS	Number of women expressing acceptance on all four questions about people with HIV or AIDS	Total number of women surveyed
87	Women who know where to be tested for HIV	Number of women that state knowledge of a place to be tested	Total number of women surveyed
88	Women who have been tested for HIV	Number of women that report being tested for HIV	Total number of women surveyed
89	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that correctly identify all three means of vertical transmission	Total number of women surveyed
90	Counselling coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received counselling on HIV/AIDS during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
91	Testing coverage for the prevention of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months and received antenatal care reporting that they received the results of an HIV test during this care	Total number of women that gave birth in the previous 24 months surveyed
92	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Number of women aged 15-24 years that had sex in the past 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older than they were	Total number of sexually active women aged 15-24 surveyed
93	Security of tenure	Number of household members living in urban households that lack formal documentation for their residence or that feel at risk of eviction	Number of urban household members in households surveyed
94	Durability of housing	Number of household members living in urban dwellings that are not considered durable	Number of urban household members in households surveyed
95	Slum household	Number of household members living in urban slums	Number of household members in urban households surveyed
98	Unmet need for family planning	Number of women that are currently married or in union that are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and that are not currently using contraception	Total number of women interviewed that are currently married or in union
99	Demand satisfied for family planning	Number of women currently married or in union that are currently using contraception	Number of women currently married or in union that have an unmet need for contraception or that are currently using contraception

	INDICATOR	NUMERATOR	DENOMINATOR
100	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Number of women that consider that a husband/partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife under 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 to have sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women surveyed
101	Child disability	Number of children aged 2-9 years with at least one of nine reported disabilities: (1) delay in sitting, standing or walking, (2) difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night, (3) appears to have difficulty hearing, (4) difficulty in understanding instructions, (5) difficulty walking or moving arms or has weakness or stiffness of limbs, (6) has fits, becomes rigid, loses consciousness, (7) does not learn to do things like other children his/her age, (8) cannot speak or cannot be understood in words, (9) appears mentally backward, dull or slow	Total number of children aged 2-9 surveyed

APPENDIX F. QUESTIONNAIRES

We are from Statistical Office of the Republic of Montenegro/Research Agency Strategic Marketing. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. During this time I would like to speak with the household head and all mothers or others who take care of children in the household. May I start now?
If permission is given, begin the interview.

MODULE HH – HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	
HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	HH2. Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer name: _____ Interviewer number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___	HH4. Supervisor name : _____ Supervisor number: ___ ___ ___ ___ ___
HH5. Day/Month/Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 0 5	
HH6. Address of household _____	HH7. Telephone of household _____ (*Must enter area code*)
HH 8. Name of head of household: _____	

*Interviewer: GO to **MODULE HL – LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS** on the inside of the folder/ cover in which you will put all questionnaires.*

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:	
HH9. Result of HH interview: Completed ..... 1 Not at home ..... 2 Refused ..... 3 HH not found/destroyed ..... 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	HH10. Respondent to HH questionnaire: Name: _____ Line No. from List of Household Members (MODULE HL) ___ ___ HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___
HH12. No. of women eligible for interview: ___ ___	HH13. No. of women questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. No. of children under age 5: ___ ___	HH15. No. of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___
Interviewer/supervisor notes: Use this space to record notes about the interview with this household, such as call-back times, incomplete individual interview forms, number of attempts to re-visit, etc.	
HH16. Data entry clerk: ___ ___	

Section HL - Household listing form

First, please tell me the name of each person who usually lives here, starting with the head of the household.

List the head of the household in line 01. List all household members (HL2), their relationship to the household head (HL3), and their sex (HL4).

Then ask: Are there any others who live here, even if they are not at home now? (These may include children in school or at work). If yes, complete listing.

Then, ask questions starting with HL2A for each person at a time. Add a continuation sheet if there are more than 15 household members. Tick here if continuation sheet used ☐

Record in line 01 the name of household head. After HH proceed with names of other household members (column HL2).

Then ask questions, beginning with HL2A for each member of household separately.

HL1. *Line No.*	HL2. Name	HL2A. Activity of household members: 01 employed 02 works outside official employment 03 self-employed 04 farmer 05 unemployed 06 pensioner 07 housewife 08 child, pupil, student 09 lives abroad 10 other	HL3. What is the relationship of (NAME) to the head of the house-hold?	HL4. Is (*name*) male or female? 1 male 2 female	HL5. How old is (*name*)? How old was (*name*) on his/her last birthday? *Record in completed years* 998=DK* ⇨HL6 *For each child and women write down age in completed years*	HL5A. Date of (*name's*) birth? *For each child and women write down at least the year of birth* 98 = DK day 98= DK month 9998 = DK year
LINE	NAME	ACTIVITY	RELATION SHIP	M F	AGE	BIRTH DATE
01		☐☐	0 1	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
02		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
03		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
04		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
05		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
06		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
07		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
08		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
09		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
10		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
11		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
12		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
13		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
14		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐
15		☐☐	☐☐	1 2	☐☐☐	☐☐ / ☐☐ / ☐☐☐☐

* *Codes for HL3: Relationship to head of household:*

01 = Head
02 = Wife or Husband
03 = Son or Daughter
04 = Son or Daughter In-Law
05 = Grandchild
06=Parents
07= Parent-In-Law
08= Brother or Sister
09= Brother or Sister-In-Law
10= Uncle/Aunt
11= Niece/Nephew By Blood
12= Niece/Nephew By Marriage
13= Other Relative
14= Adopted/Foster/Stepchild
15= Not Related
98= Don't Know

Eligible for:			For children age 0-17 years ask HL9-HL12
Women's Interview	Child labor module	Under-5 interview	

HL6. Circle Line no. if woman is age 15-49	HL7. For each child age 5-14: Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker	HL8. For each child under 5: Who is the mother or primary caretaker of this child? Record Line no. of mother/ caretaker in corresponding line for child under 5	HL9. Is (name's) natural mother alive? 1 yes 2 no⇨ HL11 8 DK⇨ HL11	HL10. If alive: Does (name's) natural mother live in this household? Record Line no. of mother or 00 for 'no'	HL11. Is (name's) natural father alive? 1 yes 2 no⇨ next line 8 DK⇨ next line	HL12. If alive: Does (name's) natural father live in this household? Record Line no. of father or 00 for 'no'
15-49	mother	mother	YES NO DK	mother	YES NO DK	father
01			1 2 8		1 2 8	
02			1 2 8		1 2 8	
03			1 2 8		1 2 8	
04			1 2 8		1 2 8	
05			1 2 8		1 2 8	
06			1 2 8		1 2 8	
07			1 2 8		1 2 8	
08			1 2 8		1 2 8	
09			1 2 8		1 2 8	
10			1 2 8		1 2 8	
11			1 2 8		1 2 8	
12			1 2 8		1 2 8	
13			1 2 8		1 2 8	
14			1 2 8		1 2 8	
15			1 2 8		1 2 8	

Are there any other persons living here – even if they are not members of your family or do not have parents living in this household? Including children at work or at school? *If yes, insert child's name and complete form. Then, complete the totals below.*

Women 15-49	Children 5-14	Under-5s

Now you should prepare separate questionnaires for each woman aged 15 to 49 years, and each child under 5, who live in this household.

For each woman aged 15 to 49 years prepare the Questionnaire for Woman aged 15 – 49 years and write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's.

*For each child under 5 prepare a Questionnaire for Child Under 5, and , write his/her name and line number and the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. PROCEED WITH FILLING **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD**.*

* See instructions: to be used only for elderly household members (code meaning "do not know/over age 50").
Now for each woman aged 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of the Women's Questionnaire. For each child under age 5, write his/her name and line number AND the line number of his/her mother or caretaker in the information panel of the Questionnaire for Children Under Five. You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman and each child under five in the household.

1. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD – *QUESTIONS FROM THIS QUESTIONNAIRE CAN BE ANSWERED BY ANY ADULT HOUSEHOLD M*

HH1. Cluster number: ____ **HH2. Household number:** ____

SECTION ED - Education module - *(For each household member keep line number from table HL)*

		For household members age 5 and above			*For household members age 5-24 years*							1. grade	
ED1. *Line No.*	**ED1A. NAME**	**ED2.** Has (*name*) ever attended school or preschool? *1 yes ⇨ ED3; 2 no ☆ next line*	**ED3.** What is the highest level of school (*name*) attended? What is the highest grade (*name*) completed at this level? *Circle code for school in column:* 0 – Pre - school; 1 – Primary; 2 – Secondary; 3 – Higher; 4 – University; 6 –Non-standard curriculum m; 8 – *Grade* 98 – DK *If less than 1 grade, enter 00.*		**ED4.** Did (*name*) attend school or preschool institution during school year 2005 / 2006.? *1 Yes; 2 No ⇨ ED7*	**ED5.** Since last (*day of the week*), how many days did (*name*) attend school? *Insert number of days in space below.*	**ED6.** During this/that school year, which level and grade is (*name*) attending? *Circle code for school in column* 0 – Pre - school; 1 – Primary; 2 – Secondary; 3 – Higher; 4 – University; 6 – Non-standard curriculum; 8 – Dk *Grade* 98 – Dk *If less than 1 grade, enter 00.*		**ED7.** Did (*name*) attend school or preschool institution at any time during the previous school year, that is (*2003-2004*)? 1 Yes; 2 No ☆ *next line*; 8 DK ☆ *next line*	**ED8.** During that previous school year, which level and grade did (*name*) attend? *Circle code for school in column* 0 – Pre - school; 1 – Primary; 2 – Secondary; 3 – Higher; 4 – University; 6 – Non-standard curriculum; 8 – Dk *Grade* 98 – Dk *If less than 1 grade, enter 00.*		**ED9.** *Ask only for children who go to first grade of primary school:* Did (*name*) attend pre-school institution for at least 2 hours in 6 months during last 12 ?	
Line	**Name**	**Yes No**	**Level**	**Grade**	**Yes No**	**Days**	**Level**	**Grade**	**Yes No DK**	**Level**	**Grade**	**DA**	**NE**
01		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
02		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
03		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
04		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
05		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
06		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
07		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
08		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
09		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
10		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
11		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
12		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
13		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
14		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2
15		1 2⇨next.	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2		0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 6 8		1	2

SECTION ED - Education module *(For each household member keep line number from table HL)*

*For all household members aged from **5 to 24 years** who attended school in school year 2005 / 2006 (Answered "Yes" to question ED4, on previous page).*

ED1. *Line No*	ED1A. Name	ED10. What is the distance in kilometers from house/flat to school which (name of child) attends? • *If school is located at distance < than 1 km, write down 000* • *If household member aged from 5 to 24 years does not live with parents, that is, if he/she attends school in other place, write down 998 and go to other household member*	ED11. How does (*name of child*) usually go to school? 1. On foot⇨ED13. 2. Public transport⇨ED12. 3. Car, motorcycle⇨ED12. 4. Other (bicycle etc.)⇨ED13.	ED12. What is (name of child's) total monthly cost of transportation to school and back from school? *Write down answer in Dinars*	ED13. How many minutes does (*name of child*) spend going to/from school?
line	Name	DISTANCE OF SCHOOL (in km)	WAY	Dinars	minutes
01		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
02		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
03		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
04		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
05		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
06		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
07		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
08		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
09		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
10		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
11		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
12		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
13		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
14		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___
15		___	1 2 3 4	_____	___

SECTION WS - WATER AND SANITATION MODULE		
WS1. What is the main source of drinking water for members of your household?	Piped water 11 Piped into yard or plot 12	WS5
	Public tap/standpipe 13 Tubewell/borehole 21 Protected well or spring 31 Unprotected well or spring 32 Tanker-truck 61 Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81	WS3
	Bottled water 91	WS2
	Other (specify) _____ 96	WS3
WS2. What is the main source of water used by your household for other purposes such as cooking and hand washing?	Piped water ..... 11 Piped into yard or plot 12	WS5
	Public tap/standpipe 13 Tubewell/borehole 21 Protected well or spring 31 Unprotected well or spring 32 Tanker-truck 61 Lake, river, brook 81 Other (specify) _____ 96	WS3
WS3. How long does it take to go there, get water, and come back?	No. of minutes |_|_|_|	WS4
	Water on premises 995	WS5
	Don't know 998	WS4
WS4. Who usually goes to this source to fetch the water for your household? *Probe:* Is this person under age 15? What sex? *Circle code that best describes this person.*	Adult woman 1 Adult man ..... 2 Female child (under 15 g.) 3 Male child (under 15 g.) ..... 4 Don't know 8	WS5
WS5. Do you treat your water in any way to make it safer to drink?	Yes 1	WS6
	No 2 Don't know 8	WS7
WS6. What do you usually do to the water to make it safer to drink? Anything else? *Record all items mentioned.* *"Z" is circled only if no answer is given.*	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 Don't know ..... Z	WS7
WS7. What kind of toilet facility do members of your household usually use? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* Where does it flush to? *If necessary, ask permission to observe the facility*	Flush to piped sewer system 11 Flush to septic tank 12 Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21 Pit latrine with slab 22	WS8
	No facilities or bush or field 95	Section HC
	Other (specify) _____ 96	WS8
WS8. Do you share this facility with other households?	Yes 1	WS9
	No 2	Section HC

WS9. How many households in total use this toilet facility?	No. of households (if less then 10) ..... | 0 | Ten or more households 10 Don't know 98	Section HC

Section HC - HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS MODULE		
HC1a. What is the religion of the head of this household?	Orthodox 11 Catholic 12 Islamic 13 Protestant 14 Nonbeliever 17 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	HC1B
HC1B. What is the mother tongue/native language of the head of this household?	Serbian 11 Hungarian 12 Bosnian 13 Roma 14 Albanian 15 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	HC1C
HC1C. To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?	Serbian 11 Montenegrin 12 Hungarian 13 Bosniak 14 Muslim 15 Roma 16 Albanian 17 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	HC2
HC2. What is the area of house/flat you live in? *Write down area in square meters.*	Area in m² ..... |_|_|_|_|	HC2A
HC2A. How many rooms do you use in house/flat that you live in other than kitchen, hall and auxiliary rooms?	No. of rooms |_|_|	HC2B
HC2B. How many rooms in this household are used for sleeping?	No. of rooms for sleeping |_|_|	HC3
HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor *Record observation.*	*Natural floor* Earth 11 *Rudimentary floor* Wood planks 21 *Finished floor* Parquet or polished wood 31 Vinyl or asphalt strips 32 Ceramic tiles 33 Cement 34 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	HC4
HC4. Main material of the roof *Record observation.*	No Roof 11 *Natural roofing* Straw 12 *Rudimentary Roofing* Reed 21 Wood planks 23 *Finished roofing* Metal 31 Wood 32 Calamine/cement fiber 33 Ceramic tiles 34 Cement 35 Roofing shingles 36 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	HC5

HC5. Main material of the walls *Record observation.*	No walls 11 *Natural walls* Cane/palm/trunks 12 Dirt 13 *Rudimentary walls* Bamboo with mud 21 Stone with mud 22 Uncovered adobe 23 Plywood 24 Carton 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 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	**HC6**
HC6. What type of fuel does your household mainly use for cooking? *One answer.*	Electricity 01 Liquid Propane Gas (LPG) 02 Natural gas 03	**HC8**
	Coal / Lignite 06 Charcoal 07 Wood 08 Straw/shrubs/grass 09 Agricultural crop residue 11 Other (*specify*) _____ 96	**HC7**
HC7. In this household, is food cooked on an open fire, an open stove or a closed stove? *Probe for type.*	Open fire / fireplace 1 Open stove (without plate) 2	**HC7A**
	Closed stove (with plate) 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	**HC8**
HC7A. Does the fire/stove have a chimney or a hood?	Yes 1 No 2	**HC8**
HC8. Is the cooking usually done in the house, in a separate building, or outdoors? *One answer.*	In the house 1 In a separate building 2 Outdoors 3 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	**HC9**
HC9. Does your household have: *Read the list.*	Yes / No Electricity 1 2 Radio 1 2 Television 1 2 Non-Mobile Telephone 1 2 Refrigerator 1 2 Water heater 1 2 Washing machine 1 2 Dishwashing machine 1 2 Computer 1 2 Air conditioner 1 2 Heating 1 2	**HC10**
HC10. Does any member of your household have: *Read the list.*	Yes / No Mobile Telephone 1 2 Bicycle 1 2 Motorcycle 1 2 Tractor 1 2 Car 1 2 Truck 1 2 Boat with motor 1 2	**HC10A**

HC10A. How would you evaluate the standard of your household? *Do not read answers..*	Very bad 1 Bad 2 Medium 3 Good 4 Very good 5 DK / Not sure 8	HC10B
HC10B. In your opinion, what is the minimal monthly amount needed to cover basic costs of your household? *If DK or not sure, write down "999998".*	Dinars . |_|_|_|_|_|_|	HC11
HC11. Does any member of this household own any land that can be used for agriculture?	Yes 1	HC12
	No 2	HC13
HC12. How many hectares[ah1] of agricultural land do members of this household own? *If unknown, record '98'.*	Hectares |_|_|_|	HC13
HC13. Does this household own any livestock, herds, or farm animals?	Yes 1	HC14
	No 2	HC15A
HC14. How many of the following animals does this household have? *If none, record '000'.* *If unknown, record '998'.* *Write answers from the list in given order.*	Total Cattle |_|_|_| Milk cows |_|_|_| Horses, donkeys, or mules |_|_|_| Goats |_|_|_| Sheep |_|_|_| Poultry (including chicken, ducks, gees) |_|_|_| Pigs |_|_|_| Bee hive |_|_|_|	HC15A
HC15A. Do you or someone in this household own this dwelling, or do you live in state-owned dwelling? *For owners – write down line number from List of household members. If more than one owner – write down "95".*	Owner . 1 |_|_|	HC15B
	Rent 2 State-owned flat 3 Rent free/squatter/other 4	HC15D
HC15B. Do you or someone in this household have a title deed[ah2], or sale contract for this dwelling?	Yes . 1	HC15F
	No 2	HC15C
HC15C. What kind of document do you have for the ownership of this dwelling? **Anything else?** *Record all items mentioned.*	Certificate of occupation (or adjudication certificate) A Property tax certification B Utility bills C Other (*specify*) X None/No document Y	HC15F
HC15D. Do you have a written rental contract for this dwelling?	Yes 1	HC15F
	No 2	HC15E

HC15E. Do you have any documentation or agreement for the rental of this dwelling? *If Yes,* **What kind of document or agreement do you have for the rental of this dwelling?** **Anything else?** *If no documentation, ask on what basis they rent the dwelling.* *Record all items mentioned.*	Informal agreement (written) ..... A Verbal agreement (no document) ..... B *Occupied rent free* With knowledge of owner C Without the owner's knowledge ..... D Other (*specify*) _____ X None/No document Y	HC15F
HC15F. Do you feel secure from eviction from this dwelling?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know 8	HC15G
HC15G. Have you been evicted from your home at any time during the past 15 years? *If Yes, probe:* **Has this happened only once, or more than once?**	Yes, once ..... 1 Yes, several times ..... 2 No 3	HC15H
HC15H. Dwelling located in or near: *Observe, and circle all items that describe the location of dwelling.* *Multiple answer.* *Circle "Y" only if none of the above.*	Landslide area ..... A Flood-prone area B River bank ..... C Steep hill D Garbage mountain/pile E Industrial pollution area F Railroad ..... G Power plant ..... H Flyover ..... I None of the above ..... Y	HC15I
HC15I. Condition of dwelling: *Multiple answer. Observe, and circle all items that describe the condition of dwelling.* *Circle "Y" only if none of the above.*	Cracks/openings in walls ..... A No windows B Windows with broken glass/no glass ..... C Visible holes in the roof D Incomplete roof ..... E Insecure door ..... F None of the above ..... Y	HC15J
HC15J. Dwelling surroundings: *Multiple answer. Observe, and circle all items that describe the dwelling surroundings..* *Circle "Y" only if none of the above.*	Very narrow passage between houses instead of road A Too many power cables connecting to neighborhood's main distribution post B None of the above ..... Y	Section CL

SECTION CL - CHILD LABOUR MODULE *(For each household number keep line number from table HL - LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)*

To be administered to mother/caretaker of each child in the household age 5 through 14 years. For household members below age 5 or above age 14, leave rows blank.

Now I would like to ask about any work children in this household may do.

CL1. *Line No*	CL2. Name	CL3. During the past week, did *(name)* do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household? *If yes:* For pay in cash or kind? 1 Yes, for pay (cash or kind) 2 Yes, unpaid 3 No ⇨ to CL5.			CL4. *If yes:* Since last *(day of the week)*, about how many hours did he/she do this work for someone who is not a member of this household? *If more than one job, include all hours at all jobs.* *Record response then ⇨ CL 6*	CL5. At any time during the past year, did *(name)* do any kind of work for someone who is not a member of this household? *If yes:* For pay in cash or kind? 1 yes, for pay (cash or kind) 2 yes, unpaid 3 no			CL6. During the past week, did *(name)* help with household chores such as shopping, collecting firewood, cleaning, fetching water, or caring for children? 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ to CL8		CL7. *If yes:* Since last *(day of the week)*, about how many hours did he/she spend doing these chores?	CL8. During the past week, did *(name)* do any other family work (on the farm or in a business or selling goods in the street?) 1 Yes 2 No ⇨ next line		CL9. *If yes:* Since last *(day of the week)*, about how many hours did he/she do this work?
LINE	NAME	YES PAID	YES UNPAID	NO	NO. HOURS	YES PAID	YES UNPAID	NO	YES	NO	NO. HOURS	YES	NO	NO. HOURS
01		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
02		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
03		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
04		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
05		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
06		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
07		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
08		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
09		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
10		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
11		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
12		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
13		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
14		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___
15		1	2	3	___	1	2	3	1	2	___	1	2	___

SECTION CD - CHILD DISCIPLINE MODULE		
Ask mother/caretaker questions from module CD - Child Discipline Module for one child aged from 2 to 14 years. If no children of this age in the household, go to next module DA - Disability. If more than one child aged 2 to 14 years, the questions will refer to the child whose birthday comes first after the date of interview. Find this information in List of Household Members (Table HL -question HL5A). Ask questions for that particular child.		
After establishing to which child the questions from this module will refer, administer to mother/caretaker of this child.		
CD11. *Write name and line no. of the child selected from Table HL – List of household members, questions HL1 I HL2.*	Name _____ Line no. ..... ⌊_⌊_⌋	CD12
CD12. All adults use certain ways to teach children the right behavior or to address a behavior problem. I will read various methods that are used and I want you to tell me if you or anyone else in your household has used this method with (*name*) in the past month.		
CD12A. Took away privileges, forbade something (*name*) liked or did not allow him/her to leave house.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12B
CD12B. Explained why something (the behavior) was wrong.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12C
CD12C. Shook him/her.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12D
CD12D. Shouted, yelled at or screamed at him/her.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12E
CD12E. Gave him/her something else to do.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12F
CD12F. Spanked, hit or slapped him/her on the bottom with bare hand.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12G
CD12G. Hit him/her on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with something like a belt, hairbrush, stick or other hard object.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12H
CD12H. Called him/her dumb, lazy, or another name like that.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12I
CD12I. Hit or slapped him/her on the face, head or ears.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12J
CD12J. Hit or slapped him/her on the hand, arm, or leg.	Yes 1 No 2	CD12K
CD12K. Beat him/her up with an implement (hit over and over as hard as one could).	Yes 1 No 2	CD13
CD13. Do you believe that in order to bring up (raise, educate) (*NAME*) properly, you need to physically punish him/her?	Yes 1 No 2 Don't know / no opinion 8	SECTION DA

SECTION DA - DISABILITY *(For each household number keep line number from table HL - LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS)*

To be administered to caretakers of all children 2 through 9 years old living in the household. For household members below age 2 or above age 9, leave rows blank

I would like to ask you if any children in this household aged 2 through 9 has any of the health conditions I am going to mention to you.

DA1. *LINE NO*	DA2. Child's name:	DA3. Compared with other children, does or did (*name*) have any serious delay in sitting, standing, or walking?	DA4. Compared with other children, does (*name*) have difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night?	DA5. Does (*name*) appear to have difficulty hearing? (uses hearing aid, hears with difficulty, completely deaf?)	DA6. When you tell (*name*) to do something, does he/she seem to understand what you are saying?	DA7. Does (*name*) have difficulty in walking or moving his/her arms or does he/she have weakness and/or stiffness in the arms or legs?	DA8. Does (*name*) sometimes have fits, become rigid, or lose consciousness?	DA9. Does (*name*) learn to do things like other children his/her age?	DA10. Does (*name*) speak at all (can he/she make him or herself understood in words; can say any recognizable words)?	DA11. *(For 3-9 year olds):* Is (*name*)'s speech in any way different from normal (not clear enough to be understood by people other than the immediate family)?	DA12. *(For 2-year-olds):* Can (*name*) name at least one object (for example, an animal, a toy, a cup, a spoon)?	DA13. (*For all children 2 through 9 years*): Compared with other children of the same age, does (*name*) appear in any way mentally backward, dull or slow?
LINE	NAME	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
01		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
02		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
03		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
04		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
05		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
06		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
07		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
08		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
09		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
10		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
11		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
12		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
13		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
14		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
15		1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2

SI2. *Is there any woman aged from 15 – 49 years who lives in this household?*

Check list of household members - **column HL6**. For each woman who satisfies the condition it is necessary to have a previously prepared questionnaire for woman aged from 15 to 49 years with filled information panel.

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMAN AGED FROM 15 TO 49 YEARS.*
☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to SI3.*

SI3. *Are there any children aged under 5 years who live in this household?*

Check list of household members - **column *HL8***. For each child who satisfies the condition it is necessary to have a previously prepared questionnaire for Children under five with filled information panel.

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to QUESTIONNIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE.*
☐ *No* ⇨ *Finish the interview and thank the respondent for cooperation.*

Collect all questionnaires for this household, put them in "cover" and fill fields HH9 - HH15 on the first page.

MICS

2. QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WOMAN AGED 15 TO 49 YEARS

MODULE WM - WOMEN'S INFORMATION PANEL

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women aged 15 through 49 (see column HL6 of HH listing).
Fill in one form for each eligible woman, aged 15 – 49 years
Fill in the cluster and household number, and the name and line number of the woman in the space below.
Fill in interviewer's name, code and the date of interview.

WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**WM2. Household number:** ___ ___
WM3. Woman's Name: _____	**WM4. Woman's Line Number:** ___ ___
WM5 Interviewer's name: _____ **Interviewer's code:** ___ ___ ___ ___ ___	**WM6. Day/Month/Year of interview:** ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 0 5
WM7. Result of women's interview:	Completed 1 Not at home 2 Refused 3 Partly completed 4 Incapacitated 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6

REPEAT GREETING IF NOT ALREADY READ TO THIS WOMAN:

We are from Statistical Office of Montenegro / Research agency Strategic Marketing. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 15 minutes. the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you don't want to, and you may withdraw from the interview at any time. May I start now?

IF PERMISSION IS GIVEN, BEGIN THE INTERVIEW. IF THE WOMAN DOES NOT AGREE TO CONTINUE, THANK HER, COMPLETE WM7, AND GO TO THE NEXT INTERVIEW. DISCUSS THIS RESULT WITH YOUR SUPERVISOR FOR A FUTURE REVISIT.

WM8. In what month and year were you born?	Month ___ ___ DK month 98 Year ___ ___ ___ ___	**WM9**
WM9. How old are you?	Age (in completed years) ___ ___	**WM10**
WM10. Have you ever attended school?	Yes 1	**WM11**
	No 2	**WM14**
WM11. What is the highest level of school you attended: primary, secondary, higher, or high?	Primary 1 Secondary 2 Higher 3 High 4 Non-standard curriculum 6	**WM12**

WM12. What is the highest grade you completed at that level?	Grade or year ..... ⌊_⌊_⌋	WM13
WM13. *Check **WM11**:* ☐ *Secondary school, higher or high.* ⇨ *Go to next MODULE MN - MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE* ☐ *Primary school or Non-standard curriculum.* ⇨ *Continue with **WM14**.*		
WM14. Now I would like you to read this sentence to me. Show sentences to respondent. *If the respondent doesn't speak any language in which the sentences are written, circle code "4".* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* **Can you read part of the sentence to me?** *Show card with sentences. Mind the language in which the sentences are written.* *Example sentences for literacy test:* 1. The child is reading a book. 2. This summer was very rainy. 3. Parents must care for their children. 4. Farming is hard work.	Cannot read at all ..... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence ..... 2 Able to read whole sentence ..... 3 No sentence in required language _____ 4 *(specify language)* Blind/mute, visually/speech impaired 5	**MODULE MN**

MODULE MN - MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH MODULE

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding date of interview. All questions in this module refer to the last born child.
Check child mortality module CM12.
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated

MN2. Did you see anyone for antenatal care during your last pregnancy? *Prompt the respondent to remember and circle all answers given.*	*Health professional* Doctor ..... A Nurse ..... B Midwife ..... C Visiting nurse ..... G *Other person* Traditional birth attendant F Relative / friend H Other (*specify*) _____ X	**MN3**
	No one ..... Y	**MN7**
MN3. As part of your antenatal care, were any of the following done at least once:		
MN3A. Were you weighed? **MN3B.** Was your blood pressure measured? **MN3C.** Did you give a urine sample? **MN3D.** Did you give a blood sample? **MN3E.** Did they perform Papanikolau test?	Weight ..... Yes 1 No 2 Pressure ..... 1 2 Urine analysis ..... 1 2 Blood analysis ..... 1 2 Papanikolau test 1 2	**MN4**
MN4. During any of the antenatal visits for the pregnancy, were you given any information or counselled about AIDS or the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	**MN5**
MN5. I don't want to know the results, but were you tested for HIV/AIDS as part of your antenatal care?	Yes 1	**MN6**
	No 2 DK 8	**MN7**
MN6. I don't want to know the results, but did you get the results of the test?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	**MN7**
MN7. Who assisted with the delivery of your last child? Did anyone else assist? *Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.*	*Health professional* Doctor A Nurse B Midwife C Visiting nurse G *Other person* Traditional birth attendant F Relative / friend H Other (*specify*) _____ X No one Y	**MN8**

MN8. Where did you give birth to (*name of child*)? *Probe to identify the type of institution and circle the appropriate code.*	*Home* Your home 11 Other home 12 *Public sector* Public hospital 21 Private Sector Private health institution 31 Other (specify) 96	**MN9**

MN9. When the child 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	**MN10**
MN10. Was (*NAME*) **weighed at birth?**	Yes 1	**MN11**
	No 2 DK 8	**MN12**
MN11. How much did (*NAME*) **weigh at birth?** *Record weight from health card, if available.*	From card (kilograms) 1 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ From recall (kilograms) 2 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ DK 99998	**MN12**
MN12. Did you ever breastfeed (*NAME*)?	Yes 1	**MN13**
	No 2	**MODULE MA**
MN13. How long after birth did you first put (*NAME*) **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 ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ Don't know/remember 998	**MODULE MA**

MODULE MA – MARRIAGE/UNION		
MA1. Are you currently married or living together with a man in de facto marriage?	Yes, currently married 1 Yes, living with a man 2	**MA2**
	No 3	**MA3**
MA2. How old was your husband/partner on his last birthday?	Age in years ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ DK 98	**MA5**
MA3. Have you ever been married or lived together with a man?	Yes, formerly married 1 Yes, de facto marriage 2	**MA4**
	No 3	**MODULE ST**

MA4. What is your marital status now: are you widowed, divorced or separated?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced 2 Separated 3	MA5
MA5. How many times have you been married or de facto married?	Only once 1 More than once 2	MA6
MA6. In what month and year did you first marry or start living with a man as if married?	Month ⌊_⌊_⌋ DK month ..... 98 Year ..... ⌊_⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ DK year 9998	MA7

MA7. *Check question MA6. on previous page:*

☐ *Both month and year of marriage/union known?* ⇨ *Go to Next MODULE ST – SECURITY OF TENURE.*

☐ *Either month or year of marriage/union not known?* ⇨ *Continue with MA8.*

MA8. How old were you when you started living with your first husband/partner?	Age in years ⌊_⌊_⌋	MODULE ST

MODULE ST – SECURITY OF TENURE

ST1. Do you feel secure from eviction from this dwelling?	Yes 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	MODULE CP

MODULE CP – CONTRACEPTION

CP1. I would like to talk with you about another subject – family planning – and your reproductive health. Are you pregnant now?	Yes, currently pregnant 1	CP1A
	No 2 Unsure / DK 8	CP2
CP1A. When you got pregnant did you wish to get pregnant then, or to delay pregnancy, or to avoid pregnancy altogether?	Yes, then ..... 1 Yes, later ..... 2 Avoid pregnancy 3	CP4B
CP2. Some people use various ways or methods to delay or avoid a pregnancy. Are you currently doing something or using any method to delay or avoid getting pregnant?	Yes 1	CP3
	No 2	CP4A
CP3. Which method are you using to protect yourself from unwanted pregnancy? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one..*	Female sterilization A Male sterilization ..... B Pill C IUD ..... D Injections E Implants ..... F Condom G Female condom ..... H Diaphragm I Foam/jelly ..... J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) ..... K Periodic abstinence ..... L Interrupted coitus M Other (specify) X	CP4A

CP4A. Now I would like to ask some questions about the future. Would you like to have (a/another) child, or would you prefer not to have any (more) children? *Do not read the answers.*	Yes 1	CP4C
	No 2	CP4D
	Says she cannot get pregnant . 3	MODULE DV
	Indecisive / DK 8	CP4D
CP4B. If currently pregnant: 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? *Do not read the answers.*	Yes 1	CP4C
	No ..... 2 Indecisive / DK 8	CP4D

CP4C. How long would you like to wait before the birth of (a/another) child?	Months ..... 1 ☐☐ Years . 2 ☐☐ Soon, now 993	CP4D
	Says she cannot get pregnant . 994	MODULE DV
	After marriage ..... 995 Other . 996 DK 998	CP4D

CP4D. *Check CP1. on previous page:*

☐ *Respondent is currently pregnant* ⇨ *Go to next MODULE DV - ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.*

☐ *Respondent not currently pregnant or unsure* ⇨ *Continue with CP4E.*

CP4E. Do you think you are physically able to get pregnant at this time?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	MODULE DV

MODULE DV - ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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	
DV1A. If she goes out with out telling him?	If she goes out with out telling him	1	2	8	MODULE SB
DV1B. If she neglects the children?	If she neglects the children	1	2	8	
DV1C. If she argues with him?	If she argues with him	1	2	8	
DV1D. If she refuses sex with him?	If she refuses sex with him	1	2	8	
DV1E. If she burns the food?	If she burns the food	1	2	8	

MODULE SB - SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

CHECK FOR THE PRESENCE OF OTHERS. BEFORE CONTINUING, ENSURE PRIVACY.

SB0. *Check question WM9. on the first page of this questionnaire: Age of respondent is 15 to 24 years?*

☐ *Age 15 to 24 years* ⇨ *Continue with SB1.*

☐ *Age 25 to 49 years* ⇨ *Go to MODULE HA* - HIV/AIDS

SB1. Now I need to ask you some questions about sexual activity in order to gain a better understanding of some family life issues. The information you supply will remain strictly confidential. How old were you when you first had sexual intercourse (if ever)?	Never had intercourse 00	MODULE HA
	Age in years ..... ___	SB2
	First time when started living with (first) husband/partner 95	
SB2. When was the last time you had sexual intercourse? *If less than 7 days ago circle 1 and write the answer in days.* *If less than 4 weeks, circle 2 and write the answer in weeks.* *If less than 12 months, circle 3 and write the answer in months.* *If more than 12 months, circle 4 and write the answer in years.*	Days ago ..... 1 _0_	SB3
	Weeks ago ..... 2 _0_	
	Months ago ..... 3 ___	
	Years ago 4 ___	MODULE HA

SB3. The last time you had sexual intercourse was a condom used?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	SB4
SB4. What is your relationship to the man with whom you last had sexual intercourse? *If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:* Was your boyfriend/fiancée living with you when you last had sex? *If 'yes', circle 1 ..If 'no', circle 2.*	Spouse / cohabiting partner 1	SB6
	Boyfriend / fiancée 2 Friend ..... 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	SB5
SB5. How old is this person? *If response is DK, probe:* About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner ___	SB6
	DK 98	
SB6. Have you had sex with any other man in the last 12 months?	Yes 1	SB7
	No 2	MODULE HA
SB7. The last time you had sexual intercourse with this other man, was a condom used?	Yes 1 No 2	SB8
SB8. What is your relationship to this man? *If man is 'boyfriend' or 'fiancée', ask:* Was your boyfriend/fiancée living with you when you last had sex? *If 'yes', circle 1 ..If 'no', circle 2..*	Spouse / cohabiting partner 1	SB10
	Boyfriend / fiancée 2 Friend 3 Casual acquaintance 4 Other (*specify*) _____ 6	SB9
SB9. How old is this person? *If response is DK, probe:* About how old is this person?	Age of sexual partner ___	SB10
	DK 98	
SB10. Other than these two men, have you had sex with any other man in the last 12 months?	Yes 1	SB11
	No 2	MODULE HA
SB11. In total, with how many different men have you had sex in the last 12 months?	Number of partners ___	MODULE HA

HIV/AIDS MODULE		
HA1. Now I would like to talk with you about something else. Have you ever heard of the virus HIV or an illness called AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	HA2 Next questionnaire
HA2. Can people protect themselves from getting infected with the AIDS virus by having one sex partner who is not infected and also has no other partners?	Yes 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	HA3
HA3. Can people get infected with the AIDS virus because of witchcraft or other supernatural means?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8	HA4
HA4. Can people reduce their chance of getting the AIDS virus by using a condom every time they have sex?	Yes 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	HA5
HA5. Can people get the AIDS virus from mosquito bites?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8	HA6

HA6. Can people reduce their chance of getting infected with the AIDS virus by not having sex at all?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8				HA7
HA7. Can people get the AIDS virus by sharing food with a person who has AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8				HA7A
HA7A. Can people get the AIDS virus by getting injections with a needle that was already used by someone else?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8				HA8
HA8. Is it possible for a healthy-looking person to have the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8				HA9
HA9. Can the AIDS virus be transmitted from a mother to a baby: HA9A. During pregnancy? HA9B. During delivery? HA9C. By breastfeeding?		Yes	No	DK	HA10
	During pregnancy	1	2	8	
	During delivery	1	2	8	
	By breastfeeding	1	2	8	
HA10. If a female teacher has the AIDS virus but is not sick, should she be allowed to continue teaching in school?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / not sure/depends 8				HA11
HA11. Would you buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor if you knew that this person had the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK / not sure/depends 8				HA12
HA12. If a member of your family became infected with the AIDS virus, would you want it to remain a secret?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK / not sure/depends 8				HA13
HA13. If a member of your family became sick with the AIDS virus, would you be willing to care for him or her in your household?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK / not sure/depends 8				HA14

HA14. Check question MN5 on the third page of this questionnaire: Were you tested for HIV during antenatal care? ☐ Yes ⇨ *Go to HA16A.* ☐ No, DK or did not answer questions from MODULE MN on 3rd page ⇨ *Continue with HA15.*		
HA15. I do not want to know the results, but have you ever been tested to see if you have HIV, the virus that causes AIDS?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	HA16 HA18
HA16. I do not want you to tell me the results of the test, but have you been told the results?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	HA17
HA17. Did you, yourself, ask for the test, was it offered to you and you accepted, or was it required?	Asked for the test ..... 1 Offered and accepted 2 Required 3	Next questionnaire
HA18. At this time, do you know of a place where you can go to get such a test to see if you have the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	Next questionnaire
HA18A. *If tested for HIV during antenatal care:* Other than at the antenatal clinic, do you know of a place where you can go to get a test to see if you have the AIDS virus?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	Next questionnaire

Check: "If respondent is mother /custodian of child under 5 years of age "?
If YES, go to Questionnaire for children under 5, and fill special questionnaire for each child under 5 years of age to whom the respondent is mother/custodian.
If NO, ask: "Is there any other woman aged from 15 to 49 years in your household "?
If YES , finish the interview with this woman, extend thanks for cooperation, and start interview with other woman from the household who satisfies the condition.
If NO, finish the interview with this woman, extend thanks for cooperation.
Check whether there are any children under 5 in the household. If YES, ask mother/custodian to answer the questions from Questionnaire for children under 5.

UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL — UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see household listing, column HL6) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see household listing, column HL5).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

Fill in the cluster and household number, and names and line numbers of the child and the mother/caretaker in the space below. Insert your own name and number, and the date.

UF1. Cluster number: ____	UF2. Household number: ____
UF3. Child's Name: _____	UF4. Child's Line Number: ____
UF5. Mother's/Caretaker's Name: _____	UF6. Mother's/Caretaker's Line Number: ____
UF7. Interviewer name: _____ Interviewer number: ____	UF8. Day/Month/Year of interview: ____ / ____ / 2005
UF9. Result of interview for children under 5: *(Codes refer to mother/caretaker.)*	Completed ..... 1 Not at home 2 Refused ..... 3 Partly completed 4 Incapacitated 5 Other (specify) _____ 6

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:
We are from Republic Statistical Office of Montenegro / Strategic Marketing Research. We are working on a project concerned with family health and education. I would like to talk to you about this. The interview will take about 20 minutes. All the information we obtain will remain strictly confidential and your answers will never be identified. Also, you are not obliged to answer any question you don't want to, and you may withdraw from the interview at any time. May I start now?

If permission is given, begin the interview. If the respondent does not agree to continue, thank him/her and go to the next interview. Discuss this result with your supervisor for a future revisit.

UF10. **Now I would like to ask you some questions about the health of each child under the age of 5 in your care, who lives with you now.** **Now I want to ask you about** (name). **In what month and year was** (name) **born?** *Probe:* **What is his/her birthday?** *If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day.* *If the mother/caretaker does not know the exact month of birth, circle 98 for month.* *Year of birth must be entered.*	Day ____ DK day 98 Month ____ DK month 98 Year ____
UF11. **How old was** (name) **at his/her last birthday?** *Record age in completed years.*	Age in completed years ____

BIRTH REGISTRATION AND EARLY LEARNING MODULE		BR
BR1. Does (*name*) have a birth certificate? May I see it?	Yes, seen ..... 1 Yes, not seen 2 No ..... 3 DK 8	BR5 BR2
BR2. Has (*name's*) birth been registered with the civil authorities?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	BR5 BR3 BR4
BR3. Why is (*name's*) birth not registered?	Costs too much 1 Must travel too far ..... 2 Did not know it should be registered 3 Did not want to pay fine 4 Does not know where to register ..... 5 Other (*specify*) _____ 6 DK 8	BR4
BR4. Do you know how to register your child's birth?	Yes ..... 1 No 2	BR5
BR5. Check age of child in UF11: Child is 3 or 4 years old? ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Continue with BR6.* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to BR8.*		
BR6. Does (*name*) attend any organized learning or early childhood education program, such as a private or government facility, including kindergarten or community child care?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	BR7 BR8
BR7. Within the last seven days, about how many hours did (*name*) attend?	No. of hours ..... |__|__|	BR8

BR8. In the past 3 days, did you or any household member over 15 years of age engage in any of the following activities with (*name*):

If yes, ask:
Who engaged in this activity with the child - the mother, the child's father or another adult member of the household (including the caretaker/respondent)?

Circle all that apply.

	Mother	Father	Other	No one	
BR8A. Read books or look at picture books with (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y	
BR8B. Tell stories to (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y	
BR8C. Sing songs with (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y	
BR8D. Take (*name*) outside the home, compound, yard or enclosure?	A	B	X	Y	
BR8E. Play with (*name*)?	A	B	X	Y	
BR8F. Spend time with (*name*) naming, counting, and/or drawing things?	A	B	X	Y	MODUL CE

CHILD DEVELOPMENT		CE
Question CE1 is to be administered only once to each caretaker .		
CE1. How many books are there in the household? Please include schoolbooks, but not other books meant for children, such as picture books *If 'none' enter 00.*	Number of non-children's books ..... | 0 | Ten or more non-children's books 10	CE2
CE2. How many children's books or picture books do you have for (*name*)? *If 'none' enter 00.*	Number of children's books ..... | 0 | Ten or more books 10	CE3
CE3. I am interested in learning about the things that (*name*) **plays with when he/she is at home.** **What does** (*name*) **play with?** **Does he/she play with:** **Household objects, such as bowls, plates, cups or pots?** **Objects and materials found outside the living quarters, such as sticks, rocks, animals, shells, or leaves?** **Homemade toys, such as dolls, cars and other toys made at home?** **Toys that came from a store?** *If the respondent says "YES" to any of the prompted categories, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response* *Code Y if child does not play with any of the items mentioned.*	Household objects (bowls, plates, cups, pots) A Objects and materials found outside the living quarters(sticks, rocks, animals, shells, leaves) B Homemade toys(dolls, cars and other toys made at home) ..... C Toys that came from a store D No playthings mentioned Y	CE4
CE4. 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 with others. Since last (*day of the week*) **how many times was** (*name*) **left in the care of another child (that is, someone less than 10 years old)?** *If 'none' enter 00.*	No. of times ..... |_|_|	CE5
CE5. In the past week, how many times was (*name*) **left alone?** *If 'none' enter 00.*	No. of times ..... |_|_|	MODUL BF

BREASTFEEDING MODULE		BF
BF1. Has (*name*) **ever been breastfed?**	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	BF2 BF3
BF2. Is he/she still being breastfed?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	BF2A
BF2A. How long after birth did you first put (*NAME*) **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 / Doesn't remember 998	BF2B
BF2B. How often is/was (*name*) **breastfed?** *Don't read answers.*	According to established daily schedule ..... 1 Whenever child wanted ..... 2 DK 8	BF3

BF3. Since this time yesterday, did he/she receive any of the following: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*		Yes	No	DK	
BF3A. Vitamin, mineral supplements or medicine?	A. Vitamin supplements	1	2	8	
BF3B. Plain water?	B. Plain water	1	2	8	
BF3C. Sweetened, flavored water or fruit juice or tea or infusion?	C. Sweetened water or juice	1	2	8	
BF3D. Oral rehydration solution (Orosal or Nelit)?	D. ORS	1	2	8	
BF3E. Infant formula? (Bebelac, Impamil ...)?	E. Infant formula	1	2	8	
BF3F. Powdered or fresh milk?	F. Milk	1	2	8	
BF3G. Any other liquids?	G. Other liquids	1	2	8	
BF3H. Solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?	H. Solid or semi-solid food	1	2	8	BF3I
BF3I. Since this time yesterday, was he/she given to drink from a bottle with the pacifier?	Yes No DK			1 2 8	BF4
BF4. *Check BF3H: Child received solid or semi-solid (mushy) food?* ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Continue with BF5.* ☐ *No or DK* ⇨ *Go to Next Module.*					
BF5. Since this time yesterday, how many times did (*name*) eat solid, semisolid, or soft foods other than liquids? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	No. of times DK			8	MODUL CA

CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE — CA

CA1. Has (*name*) had diarrhea in the last two weeks, that is, since (*day of the week*) of the week before last? *Diarrhea is determined as perceived by mother or caretaker, or as three or more loose or watery stools per day, or blood in stool.*	Yes No DK			1 2 8	CA2 CA5
CA2. During this last episode of diarrhea, did (*name*) drink any of the following: *Read each item aloud and record response before proceeding to the next item.*		Yes	No	DK	
CA2A. Breast milk		1	2	8	
CA2B. Porridge (from cereals, leguminous plants, root vegetables) or soup		1	2	8	
CA2C. Other (yogurt, sour milk, tea, sugar and salt solution, sugar-free fruit juice)		1	2	8	
CA2D. Oral saline solutions for rehydration (Orosat, Nelit ...)		1	2	8	
CA2E. Cow/sheep/goat milk or adapted baby milk		1	2	8	
CA2F. Water and food combined		1	2	8	
CA2G. Only water		1	2	8	
CA2H. Sweetened water, sweetened tea or sweetened fruit juice		1	2	8	CA3
CA3. During (*name's*) illness, did he/she drink much less, about the same, or more than usual?	Much less or none About the same (or somewhat less) More DK			1 2 3 8	CA4
CA4. During (*name's*) illness, did he/she eat less, about the same, or more food than usual? *If "less", probe:* Much less or a little less?	None Much less Somewhat less About the same More DK			1 2 3 4 5 8	CA5

CA5. Has (*name*) had an illness with a cough at any time in the last two weeks, that is, since (*day of the week*) of the week before last?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	CA6 CA12
CA6. When (*name*) had an illness with a cough, did he/she breathe faster than usual with short, quick breaths or have difficulty breathing?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	CA7 CA12
CA7. Were the symptoms due to a problem in the chest or a blocked nose?	Problem in chest 1 Blocked nose 2 Both 3 Other (*specify*) 6 DK 8	CA8 CA12 CA8 CA12 CA8
CA8. . Did you seek advice or treatment for the illness outside the home?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	CA9 CA10
CA9. From where did you seek care? Anywhere else? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.*	Surgery A Health center B Hospital C Ambulance service D Private doctor E Chemist / pharmacist F Traditional healer H Relative / friend I Other (*specify*) X	CA10
CA10. Was (*name*) given medicine to treat this illness?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	CA11 CA12
CA11. What medicine was (*name*) given? *Circle all medicines given.*	Cough syrup A Antibiotic B Medicine to reduce fever C Domestic/traditional remedy D Tea E Other (*specify*) X DK Z	CA12
CA12. Check UF11: Child aged under 3? ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Continue with CA13.* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to CA14.*		
CA13. The last time (*name*) passed stools, what was done to dispose of the stools	Child used toilet/latrine 01 Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine 02 Put/rinsed into drain or ditch 03 Thrown into garbage (solid waste) 04 Buried 05 Left in the open 06 Other (*specify*) 96 DK 98	CA14

Ask the following question (CA14) only once for each caretaker. **CA14. Sometimes children have severe illnesses and should be taken immediately to a health facility. What types of symptoms would cause you to take your child to a health facility right away?** *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned,* *But do NOT prompt with any suggestions.*	Child not able to drink or breastfeed A Child becomes sicker B Child develops a fever C Child has fast breathing D Child has difficult breathing E Child has blood in stool F Child is drinking poorly G Child has convulsions / fits H Child vomits I Child has strong cough J Child complains of strong pains K Child injured him/herself L Child swallowed some object M Child burnt him/herself N Other (*specify*) X Other (*specify*) Y	DEO IM

IMMUNIZATION MODULE — IM

If an immunization card is available, copy the dates in IM2A-IM6D for each type of immunization or vitamin A dose recorded on the card. IM10-IM18A are for recording vaccinations that are not recorded on the card. IM10-IM16 will only be asked when a card is not available.

IM1. Is there a vaccination card for (*name*)?	Yes, seen 1	**IM2A**
	Yes, not seen 2 No 3	**IM10**

(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.

Vaccine		Day	Month	Year	Vaccine		Day	Month	Year
IM2A. BCG	V				IM6A. OPV (Polio)	I			
IM2B. BCG	R				IM6B. OPV (Polio)	II			
IM3A. DPT	I				IM6C. OPV (Polio)	III			
IM3B. DPT (DiTePer)	II				IM6D. OPV (Polio)	R1			
IM3C. DPT (DiTePer)	III				IM6E. OPV (Polio)	R2			
IM3D. DPT (DiTePer)	R1				IM6F. OPV (Polio)	R3			
IM3E. DT	R2				IM7A. MMR (Morbili)	V			
IM3F. dt	R3				IM7B. MMR (Morbili)	R			
IM4. TT	R				IM8A. Hep.B*HBsAg	I			
IM5A. Hep.B	I				IM8B. Hep.B*HBsAg	II			
IM5B. Hep.B	II				IM8C. Hep.B*HBsAg	III			
IM5C. Hep.B	III				IM8D. Hep.B*HBsAg	IV			

IM9. In addition to the vaccinations shown on this card, did (*name*) receive any other vaccinations – including vaccinations received in campaigns or immunization days? *Record 'Yes' only if respondent mentions vaccinations that are on vaccinations card list.*	Yes 1 *(Probe for vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column on IM2A to IM6D.)* No 2 DK 8	**IM19A**

IM10. Has (*name*) ever received any vaccinations to prevent him/her from getting diseases, including vaccinations received in a campaign or immunization day?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	IM11 IM19A
IM11. Has (*name*) ever been given a BCG vaccination against tuberculosis – that is, an injection in the arm or shoulder that caused a scar?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8	IM12
IM12. Has (*name*) ever been given any "vaccination drops in the mouth" to protect him/her from getting diseases – that is, polio?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	IM13 IM15
IM13. How old was he/she when the first dose was given – just after birth (within two weeks) or later?	Just after birth (within two weeks) ..... 1 Later 2	IM14
IM14. How many times has he/she been given these drops?	No. of times ..... ___ DK 98	IM15
IM15. Has (*name*) ever been given "DPT vaccination injections" – that is, an injection in the thigh or buttocks – to prevent him/her from getting tetanus, whooping cough, diphtheria? (sometimes given at the same time as polio)	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	IM16 IM17
IM16. How many times?	No. of times ..... ___ DK 98	IM17
IM17. Has (*name*) ever been given "Measles vaccination injections" or MMR – that is, a shot in the arm between the age of 12 and 18 months - to prevent him/her from getting measles?	Yes 1 No 2 DK 8	IM18
IM18. Has (*name*) ever been given hepatitis B vaccination, to prevent him/her from getting hepatitis B, that is, an injection in buttocks or arm in three doses administered between the age of 12 and 24 months?	Yes ..... 1 No 2 DK 8	IM18A IM19A
IM18A. How many times?	No. of times ..... ___ DK 98	IM19A
IM19A. Has (*name*) ever participated in any nonregular vaccination action besides the regular vaccinations?	Yes 1 No ..... 2 DK 8	IM20

IM20. Does another eligible child reside in the household for whom this respondent is mother/caretaker?

Check household listing, column HL8.

☐ **Yes** ⇨ *End the current questionnaire and then Go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to administer the questionnaire for the next eligible child.*

☐ **No** ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking him/her for his/her cooperation.*

If this is the last eligible child in the household, go on to ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE.

ANTHROPOMETRY MODULE — AN

After questionnaires for all children are complete, the measurer weighs and measures each child.

Record weight and length/height below, taking care to record the measurements on the correct questionnaire for each child. Check the child's name and line number on the household listing before recording measurements.

AN1. Child's weight:	Kilograms (kg)		|||.||	**AN2**
AN2. Child's length or height. *Check age of child in UF11:* ☐ **Child under 2 years old.** ⇨ *Measure length (lying down).* ☐ **Child age 2 or more years.** ⇨ *Measure height (standing up).*	Length (cm), Lying down	1	|||.||	**AN3**
	Height (cm),Standing up	2	|||.||	
AN3. Measurer's identification code:	Measurer code		|||||	**AN4**
AN4. Result of measurement.	Measured		1	**AN5**
	Not present		2	
	Refused		3	
	Other (*specify*)		6	

AN5. Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?

☐ **Yes.** ⇨ *Record measurements for next child.*

☐ **No.** ⇨ *End the interview with this household by thanking all participants for their cooperation.*

Gather together all questionnaires for this household and check that all identification numbers are inserted on each page. Tally on the Household Information Panel the number of interviews completed.

Table HH.1: Results of household and individual interviews

Numbers of households, women and children under 5 by results of the household, women's and under-five's interviews, and household, women's and under-five's response rates, Montenegro, 2005

	Area		Region			Total
	Urban	Rural	South	Central	North	
Sampled households	1613	962	586	1166	823	2575
Occupied households	1578	916	580	1135	779	2494
Interviewed households	1490	868	542	1059	757	2358
Household response rate	94.4	94.8	93.4	93.3	97.2	94.5
Eligible women	1501	884	521	1096	768	2385
Interviewed women	1419	839	485	1045	728	2258
Women response rate	94.5	94.9	93.1	95.3	94.8	94.7
Women's overall response rate	89.3	89.9	87.0	89.0	92.1	89.5
Eligible children under 5	670	402	170	541	361	1072
Mother/Caretaker Interviewed	665	396	166	537	358	1061
Child response rate	99.3	98.5	97.6	99.3	99.2	99.0
Children's overall response rate	93.7	93.3	91.2	92.6	96.4	93.6

Table HH.2: Household age distribution by sex

Percent distribution of the household population by five-year age groups and dependency age groups, and number of children aged 0-17 years, by sex, Montenegro, 2005

		Sex				Total	
		Male		Female		Number	Percent
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent		
Age	0-4	321	7.3	314	6.9	635	7.1
	5-9	400	9.1	374	8.2	775	8.6
	10-14	379	8.6	324	7.1	704	7.8
	15-19	332	7.5	355	7.8	687	7.6
	20-24	339	7.7	351	7.7	690	7.7
	25-29	351	7.9	340	7.4	691	7.7
	30-34	299	6.8	326	7.1	626	7.0
	35-39	305	6.9	320	7.0	625	7.0
	40-44	332	7.5	280	6.1	611	6.8
	45-49	290	6.6	300	6.6	590	6.6
	50-54	279	6.3	286	6.3	565	6.3
	55-59	205	4.6	237	5.2	441	4.9
	60-64	156	3.5	183	4.0	339	3.8
	65-69	170	3.8	200	4.4	370	4.1
	70+	261	5.9	381	8.3	643	7.1
Dependency age groups	<15	1101	24.9	1013	22.2	2114	23.5
	15-64	2887	65.3	2977	65.1	5865	65.2
	65+	431	9.8	581	12.7	1012	11.3
Age	Children aged 0-17	1296	29.3	1234	27.0	2530	28.1
	Adults 18+/Missing/DK	3123	70.7	3337	73.0	6460	71.9
Total		4419	100.0	4571	100.0	8991	100.0

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent distribution of households by selected characteristics, Montenegro, 2005

		Weighted percent	Number of households weighted	Number of households unweighted
Sex of household head	Male	78.3	1846	1889
	Female	21.7	512	469
Region	South	26.1	616	542
	Central	44.7	1055	1059
	North	29.1	687	757
Area	Urban	63.5	1497	1490
	Rural	36.5	861	868
Number of household members	1	11.6	272	226
	2-3	30.5	718	639
	4-5	42.8	1009	1037
	6-7	12.4	292	364
	8-9	2.1	49	65
	10+	.7	17	27
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	34.1	805	794
	Montenegrin	41.5	979	951
	Bosnian\Muslim	10.2	240	273
	Albanian	2.7	65	65
	Other	4.6	108	109
	Missing	6.9	162	166
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	20.5	483	491
	Second	19.6	461	480
	Middle	19.2	453	463
	Fourth	20.5	484	471
	Richest	20.2	477	453
Total		100.0	2358	2358
At least one child aged < 18 years		51.5	2358	2358
At least one child aged < 5 years		20.5	2358	2358
At least one woman aged 15-49 years		68.1	2358	2358

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 years by background characteristics, Montenegro, 2005

		Weighted percent	Number of women weighted	Number of women unweighted
Region	South	25.3	571	485
	Central	45.4	1026	1045
	North	29.3	661	728
Area	Urban	63.5	1434	1419
	Rural	36.5	824	839
Age	15-19	15.3	346	299
	20-24	14.5	327	330
	25-29	15.1	341	415
	30-34	14.6	330	382
	35-39	14.5	327	326
	40-44	12.7	288	249
	45-49	13.3	299	257
Marital/Union status	Currently married/in union	59.9	1352	1492
	Formerly married/in union	4.6	105	98
	Never married/in union	35.5	801	668
Motherhood status	Ever gave birth	61.1	1381	1526
	Never gave birth	38.9	877	732
Education	Primary or less	18.6	419	446
	Secondary	63.9	1443	1432
	University	17.5	395	380
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	31.3	707	704
	Montenegrin	39.6	894	862
	Bosnian\Muslim	11.9	270	304
	Albanian	3.1	70	69
	Other	5.4	122	126
	Missing	8.7	196	193
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	17.9	404	425
	Second	19.8	448	466
	Middle	19.4	439	460
	Fourth	21.6	487	466
	Richest	21.3	480	441
Total		100.0	2258	2258

Table HH.5: Children's background characteristics

Percent distribution of children under five years of age by background characteristics, Montenegro, 2005

		Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children weighted	Number of under-5 children unweighted
Sex	Male	50.5	536	533
	Female	49.5	525	528
Region	South	20.9	222	166
	Central	48.4	514	537
	North	30.6	325	358
Area	Urban	63.3	671	665
	Rural	36.7	390	396
Age	< 6 months	7.0	74	74
	6-11 months	8.5	91	90
	12-23 months	18.6	197	200
	24-35 months	20.5	218	214
	36-47 months	20.5	217	219
	48-59 months	24.9	264	264
Mother's education	Primary or less	23.2	246	251
	Secondary	62.1	659	655
	University	14.7	156	155
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	30.4	322	320
	Montenegrin	39.0	413	409
	Bosnian\Muslim	13.9	148	156
	Albanian	3.3	35	31
	Other	6.6	70	72
	Missing	6.9	73	73
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	21.6	229	234
	Second	20.6	219	234
	Middle	20.1	214	217
	Fourth	19.3	204	201
	Richest	18.4	195	175
Total		100.0	1061	1061

Table NU.1: Child malnourishment

Percentage of under-five children who are severely or moderately undernourished, Montenegro, 2005

		Weight for age: % below -2 SD*	Weight for age: % below - 3 SD	Height for age: % below - 2 SD**	Height for age: % below - 3 SD	Weight for height: % below -2 SD***	Weight for height: % below - 3 SD	Weight for height: % above +2 SD	Number of children 0-59 months
Sex	Male	3.7	.8	6.7	2.2	3.0	1.2	13.5	419
	Female	1.6	.7	3.6	.7	2.7	.8	12.3	411
Region	South	1.8	1.8	5.8	2.5	1.7	-	18.6	157
	Central	1.5	-	5.0	.7	.2	-	12.9	410
	North	4.9	1.3	5.1	2.1	7.8	3.3	9.4	263
Area	Urban	3.2	1.0	5.1	1.3	2.2	1.0	13.2	532
	Rural	1.7	.3	5.3	1.9	4.1	1.0	12.4	297
Age	< 6 months	-	-	4.0	-	2.2	-	9.4	56
	6-11 months	3.4	2.0	9.9	1.4	3.9	1.4	15.9	71
	12-23 months	4.5	1.6	7.1	2.3	3.3	1.6	21.0	151
	24-35 months	3.1	.5	2.8	.6	4.4	1.6	8.7	167
	36-47 months	1.7	.5	6.0	1.8	2.2	.5	10.9	163
	48-59 months	2.1	.4	3.9	1.8	1.7	.8	11.8	222
Mother's education	Primary or less	7.0	.9	11.9	4.5	7.9	2.2	10.3	198
	Secondary	.9	.6	2.8	.5	1.5	.7	13.6	505
	University	2.7	1.1	4.2	.6	.6	.6	14.1	126
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	1.5	1.1	4.5	1.4	1.5	.4	14.2	251
	Montenegrin	.5	-	2.2	-	.5	-	12.9	331
	Bosnian\Muslim	8.4	2.8	8.6	4.0	12.7	6.3	8.2	121
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
	Other	(9.0)	-	(23.1)	(6.8)	(1.8)	-	(13.7)	45
	Missing	1.7	-	5.1	1.7	-	-	21.3	59
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.0	1.5	10.7	3.3	5.5	2.2	7.7	176
	Second	3.2	.4	3.3	.4	3.6	1.8	13.8	179
	Middle	1.6	-	4.8	2.6	2.7	1.0	12.8	165
	Fourth	-	-	2.7	-	1.4	-	11.2	152
	Richest	1.8	1.8	3.9	.9	.9	-	19.3	157
Total		2.6	.7	5.2	1.5	2.9	1.0	12.9	829

* MICS indicator 6; MDG indicator 4

** MICS indicator 7

*** MICS indicator 8

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table NU.2: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years with a birth in the 2 years preceding the survey who breastfed their baby within one hour of birth and within one day of birth, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage who started breastfeeding within one hour of birth*	Percentage who started breastfeeding within one day of birth	Number of women with live birth in the two years preceding the survey
Region	South	5.3	62.8	42
	Central	15.6	72.4	104
	North	53.0	80.9	66
Area	Urban	17.9	72.1	128
	Rural	36.3	74.8	84
Months since last birth	< 6 months	31.7	79.3	47
	6-11 months	24.5	57.6	53
	12-23 months	22.8	78.0	112
Education	Primary or less	41.7	81.8	48
	Secondary	21.5	70.7	135
	University	(14.6)	(70.2)	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	32.2	82.3	62
	Montenegrin	15.4	69.0	78
	Bosnian\Muslim	44.3	71.6	33
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	7
	Other	(19.8)	(68.6)	15
	Missing	(11.2)	(65.4)	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	40.2	83.9	45
	Second	31.9	68.5	49
	Middle	25.7	80.9	44
	Fourth	13.7	70.1	39
	Richest	8.4	59.5	35
Total		25.2	73.2	212

* MICS indicator 45

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table NU.3: Breastfeeding

Percent of living children according to breastfeeding status at each age group, Montenegro, 2005

		Children 0-3 months		Children 0-5 months		Children 6-9 months		Children 12-15 months		Children 20-23 months	
		Percent exclusively breastfed	Number of children	Percent exclusively breastfed *	Number of children	Percent receiving breast milk and solid/mushy food **	Number of children	Percent breastfed***	Number of children	Percent breastfed ***	Number of children
Sex	Male	(*)	24	(22.2)	36	(42.4)	27	(36.9)	30	(10.9)	35
	Female	(*)	24	(16.7)	39	(29.6)	34	(13.6)	34	(15.4)	25
Region	South	(*)	9	(*)	15	(*)	17	(*)	13	(*)	7
	Central	(*)	27	(26.1)	38	(39.4)	27	(23.3)	29	(7.6)	37
	North	(*)	12	(*)	22	(*)	17	(*)	21	(*)	16
Area	Urban	(32.1)	32	(23.5)	48	(41.6)	36	(21.0)	36	(7.0)	40
	Rural	(*)	16	(11.7)	26	(26.4)	25	(29.3)	28	(*)	19
Mother's education	Primary or less	(*)	13	(*)	20	(*)	11	(*)	14	(*)	13
	Secondary	(21.0)	29	(16.3)	43	(39.2)	38	(19.2)	41	(12.3)	38
	University	(*)	6	(*)	11	(*)	12	(*)	8	(*)	9
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	(*)	11	(*)	19	(*)	21	(*)	17	(*)	16
	Montenegrin	(*)	13	(*)	21	(*)	26	(17.9)	26	(*)	22
	Bosnian\Muslim	(*)	5	(*)	11	(*)	7	(*)	13	(*)	12
	Albanian	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)	1	(*)	1	.	0
	Other	(*)	12	(*)	13	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	6
	Missing	(*)	3	(*)	5	(*)	5	(*)	4	(*)	4
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(*)	12	(*)	18	(*)	11	(*)	13	(*)	10
	Second	(*)	5	(*)	11	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	16
	Middle	(*)	12	(*)	15	(*)	13	(*)	15	(*)	15
	Fourth	(*)	11	(*)	16	(*)	9	(*)	9	(*)	11
	Richest	(*)	7	(*)	14	(*)	14	(*)	12	(*)	8
Total		(25.8)	48	19.3	74	35.3	61	24.6	64	12.8	60

* MICS indicator 15

** MICS indicator 17

*** MICS indicator 16

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table NU.4: Adequately fed infants

Percentage of infants under 6 months of age exclusively breastfed, percentage of infants 6-11 months who are breastfed and who ate solid/semi-solid food at least the minimum recommended number of times yesterday and percentage of infants adequately fed, Montenegro, 2005

		0-5 months exclusively breastfed	6-8 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 2 times in prior 24 hours	9-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least 3 times in prior 24 hours	6-11 months who received breast milk and complementary food at least the minimum recommended number of times per day*	0-11 months who were appropriately fed**	Number of infants aged 0-11 months
Sex	Male	22.2	40.7	28.9	35.5	29.4	78
	Female	16.7	20.6	34.7	25.6	21.6	87
Region	South	18.3	27.6	19.6	25.2	(22.3)	36
	Central	26.1	35.0	36.9	35.8	31.1	79
	North	8.3	22.0	30.6	25.9	18.1	50
Area	Urban	23.5	36.1	24.1	32.3	27.9	98
	Rural	11.7	18.5	37.7	27.8	21.5	67
Mother's education	Primary or less	26.1	9.2	40.9	27.8	(27.0)	41
	Secondary	16.3	33.0	23.4	29.1	23.5	99
	University	18.6	33.7	100.0	38.6	(29.7)	24
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	21.8	30.3	31.0	30.5	27.0	48
	Montenegrin	24.0	36.8	39.5	38.0	33.2	61
	Bosnian\Muslim	-	39.1	35.5	37.2	(*)	20
	Albanian	26.3	-	.	-	(*)	6
	Other	29.6	-	-	-	(*)	16
	Missing	-	-	-	-	(*)	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	22.5	9.6	25.8	17.9	(20.0)	39
	Second	17.8	31.1	32.3	31.7	(27.0)	34
	Middle	20.2	32.7	43.4	36.4	(28.9)	32
	Fourth	20.0	42.0	17.2	32.3	(25.9)	31
	Richest	14.6	32.0	100.0	36.5	(26.0)	29
Total		19.3	29.4	31.6	30.3	25.3	165

* MICS indicator 18

** MICS indicator 19

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table NU.5: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of live births in the 2 years preceding the survey that weighed below 2500 grams at birth, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent of live births below 2500 grams *	Percent of live births weighed at birth **	Number of live births
Region	South	4.4	92.9	42
	Central	4.3	97.7	104
	North	3.1	96.5	66
Area	Urban	4.1	97.7	128
	Rural	3.7	94.3	84
Education	Primary or less	4.2	93.7	48
	Secondary	3.6	97.5	135
	University	(5.0)	(95.3)	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	5.7	97.8	62
	Montenegrin	2.7	97.3	78
	Bosnian\Muslim	2.8	94.9	33
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	7
	Other	(7.4)	(95.9)	15
	Missing	(1.7)	(91.6)	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	4.9	93.2	45
	Second	1.9	98.5	49
	Middle	1.9	93.9	44
	Fourth	6.7	98.4	39
	Richest	5.2	98.2	35
Total		3.9	96.4	212

* MICS Indicator 9

** MICS Indicator 10

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in first year of life

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months immunized against childhood diseases at any time before the survey and before 12 months of age (18 months in case of MMR), Montenegro, 2005

	BCG *	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3 **	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3 ****	Measles ****	All *****	None	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Vaccination card	57.7	73.1	81.4	78.7	69.4	75.9	74.5	60.1	57.0	-	201
Mother's report	31.6	25.5	12.9	13.5	24.9	16.7	14.3	23.2	10.0	.4	201
Either	89.2	98.6	94.4	92.3	94.3	92.6	88.7	83.3	67.0	.4	201
Vaccinated by 12 months of age	87.6	96.5	93.7	88.6	93.7	91.9	85.8	78.3	55.6	.4	201

* MICS Indicator 25
** MICS Indicator 26
*** MICS Indicator 27
**** MICS Indicator 28 ; MDG Indicator 15
***** MICS Indicator 31

Table CH.2 - Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children aged 18-29 months currently vaccinated against childhood diseases, Montenegro, 2005

		BCG	DPT1	DPT2	DPT3	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	MMR	All	None	Percent with health card	Number of children aged 18-29 months
Sex	Male	87.1	99.2	96.7	94.6	97.2	95.6	92.2	83.1	64.8	.8	69.2	102
	Female	91.4	97.9	92.1	90.0	91.3	89.6	85.4	83.4	69.2	-	73.6	99
Region	South	(88.3)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(92.2)	(88.9)	(88.9)	(76.7)	(50.6)	-	(23.3)	34
	Central	92.7	98.1	93.1	89.5	92.7	91.6	86.7	85.6	72.8	-	84.4	109
	North	83.1	98.6	94.8	94.8	98.6	96.4	93.0	82.8	62.2	1.4	74.7	59
Area	Urban	89.1	97.8	92.3	90.5	93.9	92.4	87.3	84.2	67.3	.6	71.2	132
	Rural	89.3	100.0	98.3	95.6	95.0	92.8	91.5	81.5	66.6	-	71.8	69
Mother's education	Primary or less	(91.5)	(97.0)	(78.4)	(75.3)	(84.6)	(81.2)	(69.0)	(83.1)	(62.8)	-	(71.1)	35
	Secondary	88.7	98.6	97.7	95.3	95.5	94.9	92.5	82.6	65.6	.6	70.3	135
	University	(89.1)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.5)	(96.4)	(86.4)	(77.9)	-	(76.7)	31
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	87.7	100.0	98.3	98.3	96.5	95.5	93.7	86.0	69.5	-	60.6	60
	Montenegrin	87.0	98.7	98.6	96.3	94.6	93.0	91.8	80.6	60.6	-	78.8	79
	Bosnian\Muslim	(97.1)	(97.1)	(84.8)	(84.8)	(96.9)	(92.8)	(81.6)	(80.0)	(70.4)	(2.9)	(75.5)	27
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	5
	Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	15
	Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	(*)	15
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(82.3)	(97.0)	(78.1)	(75.0)	(88.2)	(83.9)	(74.2)	(82.6)	(55.0)	-	(72.4)	35
	Second	(90.4)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(95.6)	(95.1)	(94.7)	(90.2)	(79.5)	(62.3)	-	(74.3)	45
	Middle	(89.3)	(98.1)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.7)	(95.4)	(93.4)	(82.4)	(69.7)	(1.9)	(73.4)	42
	Fourth	(89.7)	(97.7)	(97.2)	(97.2)	(94.6)	(93.9)	(93.7)	(92.4)	(78.7)	-	(74.4)	44
	Richest	(93.6)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(96.7)	(97.2)	(93.3)	(90.0)	(78.3)	(67.8)	-	(61.0)	36
Total		89.2	98.6	94.4	92.3	94.3	92.6	88.7	83.3	67.0	.4	71.4	201

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

CH.3: Oral rehydration treatment

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks and treatment with oral rehydration solution (ORS) or other oral rehydration treatment (ORT), Montenegro, 2005

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Fluid from ORS packet	Breast milk	Porridge (from cereals, leguminous plants, root vegetables) or soup	Other (yogurt, sour milk, tea, sugar and salt solution, sugar-free fruit juice)	Cow/sheep/goat milk or adapted baby milk	Water and food combined	Only water	Sweetened water, sweetened tea or sweetened fruit juice	No treatment	ORT use rate *	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	5.9	536	(15.3)	(14.0)	(74.0)	(93.6)	(47.9)	(74.6)	(71.9)	(60.5)	(3.2)	(96.8)	32
	Female	4.3	525	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Region	South	1.8	222	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
	Central	7.7	514	(20.3)	(12.2)	(92.9)	(87.3)	(39.6)	(75.6)	(82.7)	(55.8)	(2.5)	(97.5)	40
	North	3.2	325	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Area	Urban	6.3	671	(20.9)	(13.3)	(80.7)	(88.1)	(45.9)	(69.7)	(75.4)	(60.6)	(2.4)	(97.6)	42
	Rural	3.0	390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Total		5.1	1061	16.3	13.7	79.7	90.7	43.1	73.3	76.9	64.7	1.9	98.1	54

* MICS Indicator 33

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Data are presented by sex, region and area, while for other background characteristics data are suppressed because of low number of cases.

Table CH.4: Home management of diarrhoea

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who took increased fluids and continued to feed during the episode, Montenegro, 2005

		Had diarrhoea in last two weeks	Number of children aged 0-59 months	Children with diarrhoea who drank more	Children with diarrhoea who drank the same or less	Children with diarrhoea who ate somewhat less, same or more	Children with diarrhoea who ate much less or none	Home management of diarrhoea *	Received ORT or increased fluids AND continued feeding **	Number of children aged 0-59 months with diarrhoea
Sex	Male	5.9	536	(17.8)	(79.0)	(63.1)	(36.9)	(14.6)	(63.1)	32
	Female	4.3	525	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Region	South	1.8	222	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
	Central	7.7	514	(16.3)	(83.7)	(60.4)	(39.6)	(14.2)	(60.4)	40
	North	3.2	325	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Area	Urban	6.3	671	(15.1)	(84.9)	(63.0)	(37.0)	(15.1)	(63.0)	42
	Rural	3.0	390	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
Total		5.1	1061	18.2	80.0	64.3	35.7	14.8	64.3	54

* MICS indicator 34

** MICS indicator 35

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Data are presented by sex, region and area, while for other background characteristics data are suppressed because of low number of cases.

Table CH.4A: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months by knowledge of types of symptoms for taking a child immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers/caretakers who recognize fast and difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of mother/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:								Mothers/caretakers who recognize the two danger signs of pneumonia	Number of mothers/caretakers of children aged 0-59 months
		Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficulty breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Child has shocks		
Region	South	8.0	19.9	86.1	18.8	33.2	32.7	13.0	57.5	8.7	222
	Central	3.8	5.0	91.1	7.2	7.8	3.2	.7	3.0	1.2	514
	North	7.6	6.6	93.1	15.4	15.6	20.9	3.2	12.7	9.1	325
Area	Urban	7.0	8.9	90.3	13.1	17.6	16.8	4.6	18.6	6.4	671
	Rural	3.9	8.0	91.3	10.5	11.9	11.3	2.9	15.3	3.2	390
Mother's education	Primary or less	2.7	3.1	87.5	10.7	7.9	10.3	1.3	6.8	2.2	246
	Secondary	7.1	10.7	91.3	12.1	17.8	16.6	5.4	21.0	5.9	659
	University	5.5	8.2	92.8	14.7	17.9	14.3	2.3	18.7	6.8	156
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	7.8	9.7	93.9	11.5	20.9	20.4	5.3	26.8	7.6	322
	Montenegrin	5.0	8.3	89.0	13.5	16.1	12.7	4.2	17.7	5.2	413
	Bosnian\Muslim	2.4	3.1	95.5	9.8	7.1	13.1	1.9	4.5	2.4	148
	Albanian	(2.3)	(3.7)	(94.8)	(11.8)	(2.3)	(2.3)	-	(2.9)	(2.3)	35
	Other	1.1	10.4	77.2	8.7	7.2	7.9	1.1	9.4	1.1	70
	Missing	14.9	16.9	86.8	16.0	19.8	17.9	6.3	14.3	5.8	73
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	2.1	3.8	86.8	8.6	10.3	10.8	1.7	7.2	2.9	229
	Second	5.5	8.1	94.6	14.0	13.3	14.3	2.8	12.5	5.6	219
	Middle	8.2	10.8	89.3	15.2	16.4	13.6	3.1	18.1	6.7	214
	Fourth	6.4	9.2	91.7	12.4	14.7	12.7	3.9	17.1	6.3	204
	Richest	7.4	11.7	91.1	10.7	23.9	23.5	9.2	34.3	4.7	195
Total		5.8	8.6	90.6	12.2	15.5	14.8	4.0	17.4	5.2	1061

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table CH.5: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of households according to type of cooking fuel, and percentage of households used solid fuels for cooking, Montenegro, 2005

		Type of fuel using for cooking					Total	Solid fuels for cooking *	Number of households
		Electricity	Gas	Coal	Wood	Other solid fuel			
Region	South	91.6	2.4	-	6.0	-	100.0	6.0	616
	Central	86.8	2.7	-	10.5	-	100.0	10.5	1055
	North	11.8	.4	12.2	73.8	1.8	100.0	87.8	687
Area	Urban	80.1	2.1	2.9	14.2	.7	100.0	17.9	1497
	Rural	42.0	1.8	4.6	51.4	.1	100.0	56.2	861
Education of household head	Primary or less	44.4	.9	6.7	46.9	1.1	100.0	54.7	652
	Secondary	71.9	2.3	2.7	22.7	.3	100.0	25.7	1229
	University	81.1	2.5	1.6	14.6	.2	100.0	16.4	477
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	59.9	1.8	8.4	29.1	.8	100.0	38.3	805
	Montenegrin	81.1	1.8	.5	16.4	.1	100.0	17.1	979
	Bosnian\Muslim	21.0	1.0	4.4	71.8	1.8	100.0	78.0	240
	Albanian	54.8	6.9	-	38.3	-	100.0	38.3	65
	Other	84.6	1.2	.6	13.7	-	100.0	14.1	108
	Missing	66.8	3.5	-	29.7	-	100.0	29.7	162
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	16.2	1.0	6.1	76.4	.2	100.0	82.6	483
	Second	43.8	3.3	7.7	43.4	1.7	100.0	52.8	461
	Middle	76.6	2.5	3.7	16.7	.4	100.0	20.9	453
	Fourth	94.1	3.0	.5	2.2	.2	100.0	2.8	484
	Richest	99.9	-	-	.1	-	100.0	.1	477
Total		66.2	2.0	3.6	27.8	.5	100.0	31.8	2358

* MICS indicator 24; MDG indicator 29

Table CH.6: Solid fuel use by type of stove or fire

Percent of households using solid fuels for cooking by type of stove or fire, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of households using solid fuels for cooking:				Total	Number of households using solid fuels for cooking
		Closed stove with chimney	Open stove or fire with chimney or hood	Open stove or fire with no chimney or hood	DK stove type/ missing		
Region	South	(89.9)	(10.1)	-	-	100.0	37
	Central	98.3	-	1.1	.5	100.0	111
	North	98.7	.8	.5	-	100.0	603
Area	Urban	97.9	1.4	.5	.2	100.0	267
	Rural	98.4	1.0	.6	-	100.0	483
Education of household head	Primary or less	97.8	1.3	.8	-	100.0	356
	Secondary	98.6	1.0	.4	-	100.0	316
	University	98.6	.6	-	.8	100.0	78
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	98.9	.9	-	.2	100.0	308
	Montenegrin	97.4	2.6	-	.0	100.0	167
	Bosnian\Muslim	99.3	-	.7	.0	100.0	187
	Albanian	(95.0)	(5.0)	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	25
	Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
	Missing	97.6	-	2.4	-	100.0	48
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	98.4	.6	1.0	-	100.0	399
	Second	99.2	.5	-	.2	100.0	244
	Middle	95.2	4.8	-	-	100.0	94
	Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
	Richest	-	(*)	-	-	100.0	0
	Total	98.2	1.1	.6	.1	100.0	751

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EN.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household members using improved drinking water sources, Montenegro, 2005

		Main source of drinking water										Total	Improved source of drinking water*	Number of household members
		Improved sources						Unimproved sources						
		Public water supply	Local water supply	Public tap/standpipe	Tube well/borehole	Protected well or spring	Bottled water	Unprotected well or spring	Tanker-truck	Surface water	Other			
Region	South	80.3	1.7	.3	3.3	4.7	8.7	.7	.3	-	-	100.0	99.0	2179
	Central	83.8	1.5	2.0	9.7	1.1	.9	-	.5	.4	.1	100.0	98.9	4092
	North	64.4	18.0	.4	1.9	12.1	-	2.4	-	.2	.6	100.0	96.8	2720
Area	Urban	95.2	.3	1.4	.1	.1	2.8	-	.1	-	-	100.0	99.9	5587
	Rural	47.3	16.7	.7	15.1	13.8	2.1	2.4	.6	.7	.6	100.0	95.7	3404
Education of household head	Primary or less	59.3	12.5	4.0	7.1	11.3	1.7	2.0	.6	.9	.6	100.0	95.8	2466
	Secondary	81.9	4.9	.1	6.1	3.9	2.1	.7	.2	-	-	100.0	99.1	4816
	University	88.9	2.5	-	3.0	.5	4.8	-	-	-	.3	100.0	99.7	1708
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	71.2	9.7	-	7.3	7.6	2.7	.7	.3	.1	.4	100.0	98.5	2936
	Montenegrin	83.5	3.1	.5	5.3	3.5	2.7	.7	.3	.4	-	100.0	98.6	3598
	Bosnian\Muslim	70.6	13.5	2.3	2.8	8.0	-	2.3	-	.5	-	100.0	97.2	1055
	Albanian	69.3	5.9	1.2	13.2	4.7	4.9	.8	-	-	-	100.0	99.2	311
	Other	72.2	1.2	12.7	6.3	-	4.9	-	-	-	2.6	100.0	97.4	425
	Missing	85.1	3.7	-	3.0	3.7	2.0	1.4	1.0	-	-	100.0	97.6	666
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	37.6	22.2	5.5	6.1	21.8	-	4.2	.5	1.3	.7	100.0	93.3	1796
	Second	79.2	6.7	.2	7.3	3.6	1.4	.3	.9	-	.3	100.0	98.5	1800
	Middle	83.3	2.2	-	11.2	.8	2.2	-	.1	-	.2	100.0	99.7	1800
	Fourth	88.9	1.1	-	3.9	.2	5.9	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	1797
	Richest	96.1	.4	-	.4	-	3.1	-	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	1797
Total		77.0	6.5	1.1	5.8	5.3	2.5	.9	.3	.3	.2	100.0	98.3	8991

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

Table EN.2: Household water treatment

Percentage distribution of household population according to drinking water treatment method used in the household and percentage of household members that applied an appropriate water treatment method, Montenegro , 2005

		Water treatment method used in the household							All drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method *	Number of household members	Improved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members	Unimproved drinking water sources: Appropriate water treatment method	Number of household members
		None	Boil	Add bleach/chlorine	Use water filter	Let it stand and settle	Other	Don't know						
Region	South	82.5	6.1	.5	1.5	-	9.2	.2	7.9	2179	8.5	1966	2.9	212
	Central	92.2	4.4	.9	.9	.2	1.6	-	6.3	4092	6.3	4010	5.9	81
	North	93.3	2.0	.5	.6	.4	3.8	-	2.9	2720	3.0	2634	-	86
Area	Urban	90.3	5.4	.1	1.5	.2	2.8	-	6.8	5587	6.9	5427	3.0	160
	Rural	90.0	2.1	1.6	.2	.2	6.3	.1	3.8	3404	3.8	3184	2.8	220
Education of household head	Primary or less	94.4	2.3	.3	.4	.2	2.6	-	3.1	2466	3.2	2321	-	145
	Secondary	88.6	4.4	1.0	1.0	.2	4.9	.1	6.3	4816	6.4	4668	4.2	148
	University	88.6	5.8	.3	1.8	-	4.3	-	7.7	1708	7.8	1621	5.5	87
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	89.2	5.8	.7	.9	.3	3.7	-	7.1	2936	7.4	2814	-	121
	Montenegrin	88.7	4.1	.6	.8	.2	5.7	.1	5.5	3598	5.6	3449	3.2	149
	Bosnian\Muslim	94.9	2.7	.2	-	.2	2.1	-	3.0	1055	3.0	1025	-	29
	Albanian	98.7	-	-	1.3	-	-	-	1.3	311	1.4	293	(*)	18
	Other	91.0	2.3	2.1	.7	-	5.0	-	5.1	425	5.5	393	-	32
	Missing	91.0	2.3	1.3	3.5	-	1.7	-	7.2	666	6.5	636	(20.7)	30
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	91.5	1.7	1.2	-	.2	5.4	-	2.9	1796	3.1	1675	-	121
	Second	91.4	4.3	.3	.9	.3	4.3	-	5.3	1800	4.9	1747	16.2	53
	Middle	88.7	5.7	.7	.3	.1	4.3	.3	6.8	1800	7.0	1755	-	45
	Fourth	89.8	4.1	.8	1.1	.3	3.9	-	6.1	1797	6.4	1692	-	105
	Richest	89.6	4.7	.4	2.5	-	2.7	-	7.3	1797	7.4	1741	4.2	56
Total		90.2	4.1	.7	1.0	.2	4.1	.1	5.7	8991	5.8	8611	2.9	380

* MICS indicator 13

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table EN.3: Time to source of water

Percent distribution of households according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, and mean time to source of drinking water, Montenegro, 2005

		Time to source of drinking water					Total	Mean time to source of drinking water (excluding those on premises)	Number of households
		Water on premises	Less than 15 minutes	15 minutes to less than 30 minutes	30 minutes to less than 1 hour	1 hour or more			
Region	South	98.0	1.6	.2	.2	-	100.0	14.3	616
	Central	96.1	2.3	.9	.5	.2	100.0	16.0	1055
	North	93.3	4.3	.9	1.4	-	100.0	14.6	687
Area	Urban	99.0	.5	.4	.1	-	100.0	15.3	1497
	Rural	90.2	6.5	1.3	1.7	.2	100.0	15.1	861
Education of household head	Primary or less	89.4	6.6	1.8	2.1	.1	100.0	14.7	652
	Secondary	97.6	1.6	.4	.2	.1	100.0	16.6	1229
	University	99.7	.3	-	-	-	100.0	5.0	477
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	96.4	1.8	.7	1.0	.1	100.0	17.9	805
	Montenegrin	96.4	2.8	.1	.6	.1	100.0	15.4	979
	Bosnian\Muslim	92.5	5.6	1.0	1.0	-	100.0	11.6	240
	Albanian	97.9	1.2	1.0	-	-	100.0	14.5	65
	Other	88.4	6.1	4.9	.6	-	100.0	14.2	108
	Missing	97.1	1.5	1.4	-	-	100.0	12.4	162
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	82.3	11.0	3.3	3.1	.3	100.0	15.2	483
	Second	98.5	1.5	-	-	-	100.0	8.3	461
	Middle	98.9	.4	.3	.3	.1	100.0	25.6	453
	Fourth	99.7	.3	-	-	-	100.0	10.0	484
	Richest	100.0	-	-	-	-	100.0	.	477
Total		95.7	2.7	.7	.7	.1	100.0	15.1	2358

Table EN.4: Person collecting water

Percent distribution of households according to the person collecting water used in the household, Montenegro, 2005

		Person collecting drinking water				Total	Number of households
		Adult woman	Adult man	Female child (under 15)	Male child (under 15)		
Region	South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
	Central	72.9	21.3	2.6	3.1	100.0	41
	North	51.8	40.5	2.6	5.1	100.0	46
Area	Urban	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
	Rural	58.5	33.7	3.5	4.3	100.0	83
Education of household head	Primary or less	63.2	29.0	2.6	5.3	100.0	68
	Secondary	(56.7)	(33.1)	(6.0)	(4.3)	100.0	29
	University	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	(62.0)	(32.0)	(1.7)	(4.3)	100.0	28
	Montenegrin	(68.4)	(28.2)	-	(3.4)	100.0	34
	Bosnian\Muslim	(51.2)	(42.2)	(6.5)	-	100.0	18
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
	Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
	Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	61.8	29.9	2.6	5.6	100.0	85
	Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
	Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
	Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
	Total	61.7	29.8	3.6	4.9	100.0	98

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EN.5: Use of sanitary means of excreta disposal

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet used by the household and the percentage of household members using sanitary means of excreta disposal, Montenegro, 2005

		Type of toilet facility used by household						Total	Percentage of population using sanitary means of excreta disposal *	Number of households members
		Improved sanitation facility				Unimproved sanitation facility				
		Flush to piped sewer system	Flush to septic tank	Pit latrine with watertight tank	Traditional pit latrine	No facilities	Other			
Region	South	66.9	31.9	-	1.0	.2	-	100.0	99.6	2178
	Central	37.2	58.7	-	3.8	.2	.1	100.0	99.7	4093
	North	60.0	18.7	.6	18.2	.3	2.3	100.0	97.4	2720
Area	Urban	66.5	31.7	-	1.7	.1	-	100.0	99.9	5587
	Rural	26.3	54.0	.4	16.9	.6	1.9	100.0	97.4	3404
Education of household head	Primary or less	36.8	41.9	.4	18.8	.5	1.5	100.0	98.0	2466
	Secondary	51.3	43.9	.1	3.8	.2	.6	100.0	99.2	4816
	University	72.1	26.6	-	1.3	-	-	100.0	99.7	1708
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	51.7	37.3	-	9.5	.3	1.2	100.0	98.5	2931
	Montenegrian	49.0	45.3	-	4.9	.2	.6	100.0	99.2	3598
	Bosnian\Muslim	64.6	19.6	.9	14.0	-	.9	100.0	99.1	1055
	Albanian	49.0	49.9	-	1.2	-	-	100.0	100.0	311
	Other	38.6	50.5	-	9.4	1.4	-	100.0	97.6	430
	Missing	49.9	45.5	.8	3.8	-	-	100.0	100.0	666
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	19.7	41.0	.8	34.6	1.1	2.7	100.0	95.9	1796
	Second	44.0	52.8	-	2.4	-	.8	100.0	99.2	1800
	Middle	46.2	53.5	-	.3	-	-	100.0	100.0	1800
	Fourth	62.4	37.3	-	-	.2	-	100.0	99.8	1797
	Richest	84.1	15.8	-	.1	-	-	100.0	100.0	1797
Total		51.3	40.1	.2	7.5	.3	.7	100.0	99.0	8991

* MICS Indicator 12; MDG Indicator 31

Table EN.6: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children aged 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children aged 0-2 years whose stools are disposed of safely, Montenegro, 2005

		What was done to dispose of the stools						Total	Proportion of children whose stools are disposed of safely *	Number of children aged 0-2 years
		Child used toilet	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Other	DK/ Missing			
Region	South	8.4	25.4	-	65.2	-	1.0	100.0	33.8	127
	Central	13.1	17.2	2.1	65.9	.7	1.0	100.0	30.4	295
	North	13.4	37.8	11.7	36.5	.6	-	100.0	51.2	167
Area	Urban	13.1	19.7	1.4	64.7	.5	.5	100.0	32.8	376
	Rural	10.7	33.8	9.5	44.6	.5	1.0	100.0	44.5	213
Mother's education	Primary or less	10.1	21.0	13.5	52.0	2.4	1.0	100.0	31.1	127
	Secondary	13.0	25.6	2.2	58.5	-	.7	100.0	38.5	377
	University	11.9	27.2	.0	60.8	-	-	100.0	39.2	85
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	12.5	31.3	2.7	52.9	-	.6	100.0	43.8	178
	Montenegrin	13.4	18.2	3.3	63.7	-	1.4	100.0	31.6	224
	Bosnian\Muslim	14.3	37.1	11.6	36.9	-	-	100.0	51.5	81
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	20
	Other	(6.4)	(14.7)	(2.3)	(69.6)	(6.9)	-	100.0	(21.2)	44
	Missing	(7.0)	(30.7)	(2.3)	(59.9)	-	-	100.0	(37.7)	43
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	12.3	29.9	16.4	37.9	2.5	1.0	100.0	42.2	122
	Second	7.0	31.4	3.2	58.3	-	-	100.0	38.5	119
	Middle	14.3	23.3	1.5	60.3	-	.7	100.0	37.6	123
	Fourth	17.4	17.3	-	63.6	-	1.7	100.0	34.7	116
	Richest	9.8	21.6	-	68.6	-	-	100.0	31.4	109
Total		12.2	24.8	4.4	57.4	.5	.7	100.0	37.0	589

* MICS indicator 14

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table EN.7: Use of improved water sources and improved sanitation

Percentage of household population using both improved drinking water sources and sanitary means of excreta disposal, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water *	Percentage of household population using sanitary means of excreta disposal **	Percentage of household population using improved sources of drinking water and using sanitary means of excreta disposal	Number of household members
Region	South	99.0	99.8	98.8	2179
	Central	98.9	99.7	98.6	4092
	North	96.8	97.4	94.9	2720
Area	Urban	99.9	99.9	99.8	5587
	Rural	95.7	97.6	93.8	3404
Education of household head	Primary or less	95.8	98.0	94.4	2466
	Secondary	99.1	99.2	98.3	4816
	University	99.7	100.0	99.7	1708
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	98.5	98.5	97.1	2936
	Montenegrin	98.6	99.2	98.1	3598
	Bosnian\Muslim	97.2	99.1	96.3	1055
	Albanian	99.2	100.0	99.2	311
	Other	97.4	98.6	97.4	425
	Missing	97.6	100.0	97.6	666
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.3	96.2	90.4	1796
	Second	98.5	99.2	97.6	1800
	Middle	99.7	100.0	99.7	1800
	Fourth	100.0	99.8	99.8	1797
	Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	1797
Total		98.3	99.0	97.5	8991

* MICS indicator 11; MDG indicator 30

** MICS indicator 12; MDG indicator 31

Table EN.8: Security of tenure

Percentage of household members living in households in urban areas which lack formal documentation for their residence in the dwelling or who feel at risk of eviction from the dwelling, and the percentage of respondents who have been evicted from their home in the 15 years preceding the survey, Montenegro, 2005

		Household does not have formal documentation for the residence	Respondent feels there is a risk of eviction	Household does not have security of tenure *	Household members evicted from any dwelling prior 15 years	Numbers of households members
Region	South	10.8	7.6	13.7	11.9	1307
	Central	19.5	11.0	24.2	13.8	3201
	North	19.4	10.8	22.8	19.5	1079
Education of household head	Primary or less	12.4	14.4	21.4	19.6	1115
	Secondary	20.0	10.7	23.0	12.3	3123
	University	15.8	5.6	18.0	15.0	1349
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	17.5	12.0	22.7	14.6	1630
	Montenegrin	17.6	7.0	19.5	10.6	2521
	Bosnian\Muslim	16.1	13.0	22.7	18.9	526
	Albanian	15.8	3.9	18.4	13.4	138
	Other	19.4	26.3	31.7	27.4	305
	Missing	17.3	9.0	20.6	21.3	467
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	28.6	34.7	45.4	39.0	432
	Second	24.7	17.0	29.5	20.7	995
	Middle	21.3	10.8	25.8	15.6	1099
	Fourth	13.2	5.5	15.1	8.2	1443
	Richest	11.2	3.2	12.9	8.8	1619
Total		17.5	10.2	21.5	14.4	5587

* MICS Indicator 93

Table EN.9: Durability of housing

Percentage of households and household members living in dwellings in urban areas that are not considered durable by background characteristics, Montenegro, 2005

		Dwelling has natural floor material	Dwelling is in poor condition	Dwelling is vulnerable to accidents	Dwelling located in hazardous location	Percent of households living in dwellings considered non durable *	Number of households	Percent of household members living in dwelling considered non-durable	Number of household members
Region	South	-	.1	.3	-	.3	378	.4	1306
	Central	.1	.2	1.7	-	1.7	838	1.3	3202
	North	-	.5	2.8	2.4	4.8	282	5.3	1079
Education of household head	Primary or less	-	.5	2.8	1.9	4.4	300	3.9	1115
	Secondary	.2	.2	1.3	.1	1.5	817	1.4	3123
	University	-	.1	1.1	-	1.1	381	1.2	1349
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	.3	.3	1.8	.7	2.5	451	2.2	1630
	Montenegrin	-	.2	.9	-	.9	700	1.0	2521
	Bosnian\Muslim	-	.4	3.5	2.1	4.8	122	4.9	526
	Albanian	-	(.1)	-	-	-	30	.	138
	Other	-	.4	2.4	-	2.4	78	1.8	305
	Missing	-	.4	2.1	.9	3.0	116	2.5	467
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.1	.9	6.4	1.9	8.3	114	6.3	432
	Second	-	.4	2.3	1.8	3.7	264	4.2	995
	Middle	-	.2	1.7	-	1.7	291	1.8	1099
	Fourth	-	.2	.6	-	.6	401	.5	1443
	Richest	-	.1	.6	-	.6	429	.5	1619
Total		.1	.3	1.6	.5	1.9	1497	1.9	5587

* MICS Indicator 94

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table EN.10: Slum housing

Percentage of households and household members in urban areas that are considered as living in slum housing, by background characteristics, Montenegro, 2005

		Dwelling considered non durable	Lack of security of tenure	Over crowding more than three persons per sleeping room	Lack of use of improved water source	Lack of use of improved sanitation	Percent of households considered to be living in slum housing *	Number of households	Percent of households members considered to be living in slum housing	Number of household members
Region	South	.3	14.2	7.3	.3	.3	20.4	378	21.9	1306
	Central	1.7	23.3	12.3	-	.1	31.3	838	35.2	3202
	North	4.8	25.1	15.6	-	-	39.1	282	40.1	1079
Education of household head	Primary or less	4.4	19.5	13.2	-	.8	30.7	300	38.2	1115
	Secondary	1.5	22.8	12.3	.2	-	31.8	817	34.0	3123
	University	1.1	19.4	9.1	-	-	25.8	381	26.5	1349
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	2.5	23.0	14.1	-	-	33.4	451	36.2	1630
	Montenegrin	.9	19.2	9.8	-	.4	26.4	700	29.0	2521
	Bosnian\Muslim	4.8	25.6	14.7	-	-	37.9	122	38.6	526
	Albanian	-	(16.4)	(4.3)	-	-	(20.7)	30	23.0	138
	Other	2.4	26.1	16.4	-	-	35.6	78	46.5	305
	Missing	3.0	20.9	9.3	1.1	-	29.1	116	31.2	467
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	8.3	45.2	22.3	-	-	56.4	114	61.9	432
	Second	3.7	28.6	17.1	.5	.5	41.8	264	46.7	995
	Middle	1.7	24.8	12.9	-	-	33.7	291	37.0	1099
	Fourth	.6	14.8	10.0	-	.3	23.5	401	27.5	1443
	Richest	.6	14.2	6.2	-	-	19.4	429	19.1	1619
Total		1.9	21.3	11.7	.1	.2	30.0	1497	33.0	5587

*MICS Indicator 95; MDG Indicator 32

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table RH.1: Use of contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent of women (currently married or in union) who are using:											Total	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method*	Number of women currently married or in union
		Not using any method	Female sterilization	Pill	IUD	Condom	Female condom	Diaphragm /foam/ jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other					
Region	South	60.6	-	5.7	15.0	2.8	.2	1.8	.5	4.1	8.8	.4	100.0	25.6	13.8	39.4	345
	Central	72.7	.3	1.8	6.0	4.3	-	.1	.3	4.2	9.7	.6	100.0	12.5	14.8	27.3	586
	North	43.8	-	.5	10.6	5.4	.1	.1	-	3.2	36.2	-	100.0	16.7	39.4	56.2	421
Area	Urban	63.3	.1	2.9	10.1	4.8	.1	.3	.2	4.1	13.6	.6	100.0	18.3	18.4	36.7	844
	Rural	56.2	.1	1.6	9.1	3.4	.1	1.0	.2	3.6	24.6	.0	100.0	15.3	28.5	43.8	509
Age	15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
	20-24	63.8	-	.7	1.8	7.1	1.0	1.7	.9	4.4	18.6	-	100.0	12.4	23.8	36.2	87
	25-29	63.2	-	2.2	6.0	4.7	-	-	1.2	3.3	19.4	-	100.0	13.0	23.8	36.8	213
	30-34	56.6	.4	2.2	9.8	7.7	-	1.1	-	5.6	16.1	.5	100.0	21.2	22.1	43.4	263
	35-39	51.9	.2	5.2	11.5	3.4	.2	1.0	-	4.6	22.0	-	100.0	21.4	26.7	48.1	295
	40-44	61.5	-	2.6	12.7	3.4	-	-	-	2.9	16.2	.8	100.0	18.7	19.9	38.5	246
	45-49	70.5	-	.0	10.9	1.0	-	-	-	2.7	14.4	.6	100.0	11.9	17.6	29.5	242
Education	Primary or less	61.7	.2	.7	8.6	1.1	-	.2	.5	1.6	25.1	-	100.0	10.9	27.3	38.3	259
	Secondary	59.7	.1	3.0	10.1	4.5	.2	.3	.2	4.7	17.1	.1	100.0	18.2	22.0	40.3	896
	University	63.3	-	1.8	9.4	7.4	-	1.8	-	3.3	11.0	2.1	100.0	20.4	16.3	36.7	197
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	59.8	.1	2.2	8.9	4.3	-	.4	.2	3.2	20.6	.3	100.0	15.9	24.3	40.2	451
	Montenegrin	65.2	.1	3.5	8.4	5.5	.2	.8	.4	6.3	9.1	.6	100.0	18.4	16.3	34.8	511
	Bosnian\Muslim	41.5	.4	1.2	14.9	2.5	.4	-	-	.7	38.5	-	100.0	19.3	39.2	58.5	166
	Albanian	68.4	-	-	14.6	.0	-	-	-	-	17.0	-	100.0	14.6	17.0	31.6	51
	Other	70.6	-	2.0	11.2	1.6	-	1.1	.9	-	12.6	-	100.0	15.9	13.5	29.4	68
	Missing	61.5	-	1.4	8.3	4.7	-	.6	-	4.8	18.7	-	100.0	15.0	23.5	38.5	105
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	52.7	.3	.2	3.0	3.5	.3	.3	.3	2.5	37.1	-	100.0	7.5	39.8	47.3	240
	Second	56.5	.2	3.3	9.8	4.4	-	-	.3	3.3	22.2	-	100.0	17.7	25.8	43.5	287
	Middle	61.4	.2	2.0	11.3	2.9	-	.9	.7	5.9	14.6	-	100.0	17.4	21.3	38.6	269
	Fourth	67.2	-	2.3	10.0	6.1	-	.6	-	3.7	9.8	.2	100.0	19.1	13.7	32.8	274
	Richest	64.5	-	3.8	13.6	4.1	.3	1.0	-	3.9	7.4	1.4	100.0	22.8	12.8	35.5	282
Total		60.6	.1	2.4	9.7	4.3	.1	.5	.2	3.9	17.7	.3	100.0	17.2	22.2	39.4	1352

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

Note: (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.2: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Montenegro, 2005

		Current use of contraception*	Unmet need for contraception - For spacing	Unmet need for contraception - For limiting	Unmet need for contraception - Total **	Number of women currently married or in union	Percentage of demand for contraception satisfied ***	Number of women currently married or in union with need for contraception
Region	South	39.4	3.9	18.4	22.3	345	63.8	213
	Central	27.3	6.1	29.0	35.1	586	43.8	365
	North	56.2	2.3	15.5	17.8	421	75.9	312
Area	Urban	36.7	4.7	23.1	27.8	844	56.9	545
	Rural	43.8	3.7	20.4	24.1	509	64.5	345
Age	15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	(*)	2
	20-24	36.2	17.2	6.0	23.2	87	60.9	52
	25-29	36.8	10.5	14.7	25.2	213	59.4	132
	30-34	43.4	6.5	21.5	28.0	263	60.7	188
	35-39	48.1	1.3	24.0	25.3	295	65.5	216
	40-44	38.5	.0	29.9	29.9	246	56.4	168
	45-49	29.5	.0	25.1	25.1	242	54.1	132
Education	Primary or less	38.3	5.1	21.2	26.3	259	59.3	167
	Secondary	40.3	4.1	22.7	26.8	896	60.1	601
	University	36.7	4.7	20.5	25.1	197	59.3	122
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	40.2	3.7	21.4	25.0	451	61.6	294
	Montenegrin	34.8	5.0	25.1	30.1	511	53.6	332
	Bosnian\Muslim	58.5	4.7	11.4	16.0	166	78.5	124
	Albanian	31.6	3.6	34.1	37.7	51	(45.6)	35
	Other	29.4	9.0	20.5	29.5	68	49.9	40
	Missing	38.5	1.1	22.8	23.8	105	61.8	65
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	47.3	4.5	18.6	23.1	240	67.2	169
	Second	43.5	3.9	21.4	25.3	287	63.3	197
	Middle	38.6	5.2	23.2	28.5	269	57.5	181
	Fourth	32.8	3.3	23.9	27.2	274	54.6	165
	Richest	35.5	4.9	22.8	27.7	282	56.2	179
Total		39.4	4.3	22.1	26.4	1352	59.8	890

* MICS indicator 21; MDG indicator 19C

** MICS indicator 98

*** MICS indicator 99

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.3: Antenatal care provider

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey by type of personnel providing antenatal care, Montenegro, 2005

		Person providing antenatal care		Total	Any skilled personnel *	Number of women who gave birth in the preceding two years
		Medical doctor	No antenatal care received			
Region	South	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	42
	Central	96.7	3.3	100.0	96.7	104
	North	96.7	3.3	100.0	96.7	66
Area	Urban	97.3	2.7	100.0	97.3	128
	Rural	97.4	2.6	100.0	97.4	84
Age	15-19	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	3
	20-24	99.0	1.0	100.0	99.0	49
	25-29	96.7	3.3	100.0	96.7	71
	30-34	96.8	3.2	100.0	96.8	50
	35-39	98.1	1.9	100.0	98.1	31
	40-44	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6
	45-49	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
Education	Primary or less	92.7	7.3	100.0	92.7	48
	Secondary	98.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	135
	University	(100.0)	-	100.0	(100.0)	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	98.1	1.9	100.0	98.1	62
	Montenegrin	96.6	3.4	100.0	96.6	78
	Bosnian\Muslim	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	33
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	7
	Other	(91.8)	(8.2)	100.0	(91.8)	15
	Missing	(96.9)	(3.1)	100.0	(96.9)	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.4	6.6	100.0	93.4	45
	Second	100.0	-	100.0	100.0	49
	Middle	97.5	2.5	100.0	97.5	44
	Fourth	98.4	1.6	100.0	98.4	39
	Richest	97.2	2.8	100.0	97.2	35
Total		97.4	2.6	100.0	97.4	212

* MICS indicator 20

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.4: Antenatal care

Percentage of pregnant women receiving antenatal care among women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in two years preceding the survey and percentage of pregnant women receiving specific care as part of the antenatal care received, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent of pregnant women receiving ANC one or more times during pregnancy*	Percent of pregnant women who had:					Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding survey
			Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured	Urine specimen taken	Weight measured	Papanicolau test	
Region	South	100.0	96.2	96.2	96.2	96.2	37.8	42
	Central	96.7	94.5	82.2	94.5	63.0	31.8	104
	North	96.7	77.1	71.6	79.6	59.6	13.8	66
Area	Urban	97.3	92.3	84.7	92.6	67.6	27.7	128
	Rural	97.4	85.1	77.3	86.6	70.2	27.1	84
Age	15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
	20-24	99.0	91.2	82.4	91.2	73.2	28.2	49
	25-29	96.7	87.9	79.4	88.6	64.4	25.3	71
	30-34	96.8	92.5	86.0	92.5	70.5	27.3	50
	35-39	98.1	87.3	81.8	89.2	77.5	32.2	31
	40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
	45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Education	Primary or less	92.7	73.1	72.3	72.9	51.2	14.5	48
	Secondary	98.5	93.8	82.8	94.7	73.2	28.1	135
	University	(100.0)	(96.2)	(92.5)	(98.3)	(76.1)	(45.9)	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	98.1	93.1	81.2	93.1	71.4	20.0	62
	Montenegrin	96.6	93.6	85.4	92.8	70.9	33.4	78
	Bosnian\Muslim	100.0	76.4	70.2	81.5	59.0	22.6	33
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
	Other	(91.8)	(80.2)	(76.1)	(80.2)	(55.5)	(19.0)	15
	Missing	(96.9)	(96.9)	(94.0)	(96.9)	(78.9)	(31.7)	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.4	78.8	67.3	77.4	49.9	10.6	45
	Second	100.0	92.6	79.8	95.1	64.1	22.5	49
	Middle	97.5	83.6	80.5	86.1	67.7	36.9	44
	Fourth	98.4	97.2	91.3	97.2	79.1	31.0	39
	Richest	97.2	97.2	93.7	97.2	88.4	40.0	35
Total		97.4	89.4	81.7	90.2	68.6	27.4	212

* MICS indicator 44

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table RH.5: Assistance during delivery

Percent distribution of women aged 15-49 with a birth in two years preceding the survey by type of personnel assisting at delivery, Montenegro, 2005

		Person assisting at delivery						Total	Any skilled personnel *	Delivered in health facility **	Number of women who gave birth in preceding two years
		Medical doctor	Nurse/ midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Traditional birth attendant	Other/ missing	No attendant				
Region	South	81.4	7.3	9.5	-	1.8	-	100.0	98.2	100.0	42
	Central	91.3	-	7.6	.6	.5	-	100.0	98.9	99.5	104
	North	78.9	.9	19.3	-	-	.9	100.0	99.1	99.1	66
Area	Urban	90.7	.7	8.1	.5	-	-	100.0	99.5	100.0	128
	Rural	77.5	3.4	16.9	-	1.5	.7	100.0	97.8	98.7	84
Age	15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	3
	20-24	82.5	1.2	14.7	-	1.5	-	100.0	98.5	100.0	49
	25-29	80.8	1.2	17.4	-	.7	-	100.0	99.3	99.3	71
	30-34	92.9	1.5	5.6	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	50
	35-39	88.3	2.4	7.4	1.9	-	-	100.0	98.1	100.0	31
	40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	6
	45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	1
Education	Primary or less	84.9	-	12.3	-	1.6	1.3	100.0	97.2	98.7	48
	Secondary	83.6	2.7	12.8	.5	.4	-	100.0	99.2	99.6	135
	University	95.0	-	5.0	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	79.8	3.5	14.8	1.0	-	1.0	100.0	98.1	99.0	62
	Montenegrin	91.8	1.9	4.7	-	1.6	-	100.0	98.4	99.4	78
	Bosnian\Muslim	77.5	-	22.5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	33
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	7
	Other	(89.2)	-	(10.8)	-	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	15
	Missing	(83.5)	-	(16.5)	-	(.0)	(.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(100.0)	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	80.1	-	17.4	-	1.1	1.4	100.0	97.5	97.5	45
	Second	84.3	1.2	13.0	-	1.5	-	100.0	98.5	100.0	49
	Middle	87.6	1.7	10.7	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	44
	Fourth	84.7	2.2	11.6	1.6	-	-	100.0	98.4	100.0	39
	Richest	92.2	4.3	3.5	-	-	-	100.0	100.0	100.0	35
Total		85.5	1.7	11.6	.3	.6	.3	100.0	98.8	99.5	212

* MICS indicator 4; MDG indicator 17

** MICS indicator 5

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CD.1: Family support for learning

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months for which household members are engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of children aged 0-59 months					Number of children aged 0-59 months
		For whom household members engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness *	Mean number of activities household members engage in with the child	For whom the father engaged in one or more activities that promote learning and school readiness **	Mean number of activities the father engage in with the child	Living in a household without their natural father	
Sex	Male	87.7	5.2	79.3	3.1	2.1	536
	Female	90.2	5.3	76.0	3.1	3.8	525
Region	South	94.7	5.6	69.7	2.2	3.1	222
	Central	89.0	5.2	84.6	3.8	2.8	514
	North	85.0	5.1	72.1	2.5	3.0	325
Area	Urban	90.6	5.3	80.2	3.3	3.2	671
	Rural	86.1	5.1	73.3	2.7	2.4	390
Age	0-23 months	74.1	4.4	76.9	2.6	1.4	362
	24-59 months	96.6	5.7	78.0	3.3	3.7	699
Mother's education	Primary or less	81.4	4.8	70.9	2.7	3.2	246
	Secondary	90.8	5.4	78.7	3.1	2.6	659
	University	93.0	5.4	83.9	3.5	3.7	156
Father's education	Primary or less	76.1	4.5	75.4	2.9	-	159
	Secondary	90.9	5.4	80.4	3.2	-	676
	University	92.2	5.4	82.3	3.5	-	195
	Father not in household	(90.9)	(5.2)	-	-	(100.0)	31
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	91.9	5.4	74.7	2.8	4.4	322
	Montenegrin	91.7	5.3	81.1	3.4	2.3	413
	Bosnian\Muslim	82.2	5.0	69.9	2.3	2.6	148
	Albanian	(89.8)	(5.4)	(58.2)	(2.8)	-	35
	Other	74.3	4.5	83.7	3.6	1.1	70
	Missing	87.5	5.3	90.4	3.7	3.9	73
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	78.7	4.7	75.3	2.6	4.5	229
	Second	87.7	5.2	78.0	3.2	2.8	219
	Middle	92.8	5.5	74.0	2.9	1.3	214
	Fourth	90.6	5.4	79.9	3.5	2.5	204
	Richest	96.5	5.6	81.7	3.4	3.3	195
Total		88.9	5.2	77.7	3.1	2.9	1061

* MICS indicator 46

** MICS indicator 47

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table CD.2: Learning materials

Percentage of children aged 0-59 months living in households containing learning materials, Montenegro, 2005

		3 or more non-children's books *	Median number of non-children's books	3 or more children's books **	Median number of children's books	Child plays with:					3 or more types of playthings ***	Number of children aged 0-59 months
						Household objects	Objects and materials found outside the home	Homemade toys	Toys that came from a store	No playthings mentioned		
Sex	Male	78.7	10	73.8	10	14.1	32.6	13.7	87.4	5.4	12.1	536
	Female	79.6	10	80.0	10	21.9	23.8	14.6	90.4	6.2	15.0	525
Region	South	91.1	10	89.2	10	13.4	12.0	18.1	86.7	5.4	7.8	222
	Central	80.8	10	75.4	10	21.5	28.5	11.5	91.7	5.4	16.1	514
	North	68.4	10	70.7	8	15.5	38.9	15.7	86.0	6.6	13.5	325
Area	Urban	84.5	10	81.8	10	19.8	22.6	15.2	90.8	5.2	14.3	671
	Rural	70.0	10	68.3	6	14.9	37.9	12.3	85.7	6.9	12.3	390
Age	0-23 months	75.6	10	68.6	10	14.5	14.1	7.7	79.4	16.5	7.7	362
	24-59 months	81.0	10	81.1	10	19.7	35.5	17.5	93.8	.2	16.6	699
Mother's education	Primary or less	54.5	5	51.4	3	19.2	42.6	20.6	80.2	7.1	19.7	246
	Secondary	84.6	10	82.3	10	15.6	23.3	12.5	91.6	5.2	11.5	659
	University	95.3	10	94.1	10	26.2	26.1	11.1	91.2	6.3	12.4	156
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	90.5	10	82.3	10	14.0	24.8	15.7	88.9	6.6	13.4	322
	Montenegrin	82.0	10	82.3	10	18.8	24.4	11.0	92.5	4.6	10.7	413
	Bosnian\Muslim	51.0	5	62.6	4	18.9	35.9	7.3	84.3	4.3	10.6	148
	Albanian	(77.2)	(10)	(72.8)	(10)	(8.7)	(20.8)	(16.0)	(92.3)	(7.7)	(16.0)	35
	Other	58.9	10	44.6	2	25.5	45.4	39.9	76.3	9.4	29.4	70
	Missing	90.9	10	83.5	10	25.7	35.9	13.0	88.4	7.4	20.2	73
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	51.7	5	49.7	3	18.7	44.3	19.1	78.7	7.7	15.8	229
	Second	76.9	10	74.7	10	14.6	30.6	13.3	92.1	4.7	14.5	219
	Middle	87.9	10	84.4	10	18.1	26.2	15.1	90.9	6.7	14.3	214
	Fourth	88.7	10	87.4	10	16.4	22.0	11.2	91.5	4.8	10.6	204
	Richest	94.4	10	91.8	10	22.4	15.3	11.3	92.4	4.8	12.1	195
Total		79.2	10	76.9	10	18.0	28.2	14.1	88.9	5.8	13.6	1061

* MICS indicator 49

** MICS indicator 48, *** MICS indicator 50

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

Table CD.3: Children left alone or with other children

Percentage of children age 0-59 months left in the care of other children under the age of 10 years or left alone in the past week, Montenegro, 2005

		Left in the care children under the age of 10 years in past week	Left alone in the past week	Left with inadequate care in past week *	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Male	7.4	3.3	7.6	536
	Female	4.8	1.7	5.0	525
Region	South	4.3	1.8	4.3	222
	Central	5.1	3.4	5.3	514
	North	9.0	1.5	9.3	325
Area	Urban	5.4	2.5	5.6	671
	Rural	7.3	2.4	7.6	390
Age	0-23	6.9	3.2	6.9	362
	24-59	5.7	2.1	6.0	699
Mother's education	Primary or less	8.7	4.2	9.1	246
	Secondary	5.1	1.9	5.2	659
	University	6.6	2.2	6.6	156
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	7.8	1.2	8.1	322
	Montenegrin	6.3	3.0	6.6	413
	Bosnian\Muslim	5.7	4.1	5.7	148
	Albanian	-	-	-	35
	Other	4.3	2.9	4.3	70
	Missing	2.8	2.8	2.8	73
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	11.0	3.5	11.4	229
	Second	6.2	4.3	6.7	219
	Middle	5.0	.9	5.0	214
	Fourth	4.6	2.4	4.6	204
	Richest	3.1	1.0	3.1	195
Total		6.1	2.5	6.3	1061

* MICS indicator 51

Table ED.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children aged 36-59 months who are attending some form of organized early childhood education programme and percentage of first graders who attended pre-school, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of children aged 36-59 months currently attending early childhood education*	Number of children aged 36-59 months	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended preschool program in previous year**	Number of children attending first grade
Sex	Male	28.0	257	68.4	49
	Female	30.3	225	58.8	40
Region	South	43.8	97	(*)	22
	Central	33.1	225	73.0	40
	North	14.6	160	(35.0)	27
Area	Urban	38.9	304	69.2	54
	Rural	12.3	178	(56.3)	35
Age of child	36-47 months	21.1	217	.	0
	48-59 months	35.6	264	.	0
	7 years	.	0	64.1	89
Mother's education	Primary or less	5.5	120	(45.9)	22
	Secondary	31.4	289	72.0	51
	University	59.3	72	(*)	15
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	25.6	152	(52.1)	22
	Montenegrin	41.1	192	(83.1)	34
	Bosnian\Muslim	9.5	68	(*)	13
	Albanian	(*)	15	(*)	7
	Other	(20.0)	25	(*)	7
	Missing	(25.7)	30	(*)	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	5.9	107	(*)	18
	Second	13.3	104	(*)	17
	Middle	26.4	93	(*)	17
	Fourth	45.7	91	(*)	18
	Richest	61.9	87	(*)	20
Total		29.1	482	64.1	89

* MICS Indicator 52
** MICS Indicator 53

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table ED.2: Primary school entry

Percentage of children of primary school entry age attending grade 1, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of children of primary school entry age currently attending grade 1 *	Number of children of primary school entry age
Sex	Male	94.7	71
	Female	92.4	70
Region	South	90.7	35
	Central	95.2	62
	North	93.6	44
Area	Urban	92.6	90
	Rural	95.2	52
Age in calendar year	7	93.6	141
Mother's education	Primary or less	(86.0)	37
	Secondary	96.9	84
	University	(*)	21
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	(96.2)	34
	Montenegrin	97.6	56
	Bosnian\Muslim	(88.7)	20
	Albanian	(*)	10
	Other	(*)	9
	Missing	(*)	14
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(88.8)	27
	Second	(90.5)	31
	Middle	(94.9)	25
	Fourth	(100.0)	27
	Richest	(94.1)	32
Total		93.6	141

* MICS Indicator 54

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table ED.3: Primary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary school or secondary school (NAR), Montenegro, 2005

		Male		Female		Total	
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Region	South	97.2	132	99.4	117	98.2	248
	Central	95.8	256	97.3	226	96.5	482
	North	98.5	217	98.0	203	98.3	420
Area	Urban	96.1	355	97.9	339	97.0	694
	Rural	98.3	250	98.2	207	98.3	457
Age in calendar year	7	96.5	71	94.1	70	95.3	141
	8	98.4	75	97.7	80	98.0	155
	9	98.5	80	97.4	71	98.0	151
	10	96.9	79	98.0	60	97.4	139
	11	96.7	87	100.0	67	98.2	155
	12	98.4	76	99.0	60	98.7	136
	13	95.7	72	99.0	60	97.2	132
	14.	94.6	65	99.2	77	97.1	142
Mother's education	Primary or less	91.2	148	92.6	136	91.9	284
	Secondary	98.7	382	99.8	328	99.2	710
	University	100.0	74	100.0	82	100.0	156
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	99.0	188	100.0	181	99.5	369
	Montenegrin	99.2	226	99.6	176	99.4	402
	Bosnian\Muslim	97.5	87	96.9	92	97.2	179
	Albanian	100.0	36	100.0	25	100.0	61
	Other	64.7	31	74.4	28	69.4	59
	Missing	96.8	38	100.0	43	98.5	81
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	91.5	142	92.2	115	91.8	258
	Second	98.6	156	98.5	119	98.6	275
	Middle	97.8	112	100.0	113	98.9	225
	Fourth	99.3	88	100.0	92	99.7	180
	Richest	99.4	107	100.0	107	99.7	214
Total		97.0	605	98.0	546	97.5	1151

* MICS indicator 55; MDG indicator 6

Table ED.4: Secondary school net attendance ratio

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary or higher school (NAR), Montenegro, 2005

		Male		Female		Total	
		Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio	Number of children	Net attendance ratio*	Number of children
Region	South	89.9	61	85.3	75	87.4	136
	Central	82.1	113	84.2	128	83.2	241
	North	82.8	91	84.5	88	83.6	179
Area	Urban	88.3	160	87.0	175	87.6	335
	Rural	77.7	104	80.9	116	79.4	221
Age in calendar year	15	88.6	61	92.0	76	90.5	137
	16	89.1	70	87.4	63	88.3	132
	17	91.1	61	81.7	81	85.7	142
	18	69.7	73	77.5	71	73.5	144
Mother's education	Primary or less	80.9	66	67.3	63	74.2	129
	Secondary	93.1	114	92.8	141	92.9	255
	University	(*)	23	(*)	25	(98.8)	48
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	87.1	85	87.4	98	87.3	183
	Montenegrin	89.5	94	89.6	109	89.6	204
	Bosnian\Muslim	70.9	41	81.3	28	75.2	69
	Albanian	(*)	15	(*)	6	(*)	21
	Other	(*)	13	(*)	23	(46.5)	36
	Missing	(*)	15	(91.2)	28	(92.9)	43
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	75.8	65	60.6	59	68.5	124
	Second	71.4	51	88.3	53	80.1	104
	Middle	84.8	46	85.3	53	85.0	99
	Fourth	93.7	60	91.3	65	92.4	125
	Richest	97.5	43	97.0	60	97.2	104
Total		84.1	264	84.6	292	84.3	556

* MICS indicator 56

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table ED.4w: Secondary school age children attending primary school

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending primary school, Montenegro, 2005

		Male		Female		Total	
		Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children	Percent attending primary school	Number of children
Region	South	-	61	-	75	-	136
	Central	3.8	113	1.0	128	2.3	241
	North	5.4	91	1.3	88	3.4	179
Area	Urban	2.4	160	.7	175	1.5	335
	Rural	5.1	104	1.0	116	2.9	221
Age in calendar year	15	10.4	61	1.5	76	5.5	137
	16	4.0	70	2.0	63	3.1	132
	17	-	61	-	81	-	142
	18	-	73	-	71	-	144
Mother's education	Primary or less	6.6	66	3.8	63	5.2	129
	Secondary	4.2	114	-	141	1.9	255
	University	-	23	-	25	-	48
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	4.2	85	1.2	98	2.6	183
	Montenegrin	1.8	94	.0	109	.9	204
	Bosnian\Muslim	9.4	41	.0	28	5.6	69
	Albanian	(*)	15	(*)	6	(*)	21
	Other	(*)	13	(*)	23	(3.5)	36
	Missing	(*)	15	-	28	-	43
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	6.2	65	4.1	59	5.2	124
	Second	4.6	51	-	53	2.2	104
	Middle	1.0	46	-	53	.5	99
	Fourth	2.1	60	-	65	1.0	125
	Richest	2.5	43	-	60	1.0	104
Total		3.5	264	.8	292	2.1	556

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table ED.5: Children reaching grade 5

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach grade 5, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent attending 2nd grade who were in 1st grade last year	Percent attending 3rd grade who were in 2nd grade last year	Percent attending 4th grade who were in 3rd grade last year	Percent attending 5th grade who were in 4th grade last year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter 1st grade *
Sex	Male	98.5	100.0	97.7	100.0	96.2
	Female	100.0	98.3	100.0	100.0	98.3
Region	South	97.3	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.3
	Central	100.0	98.0	97.2	100.0	95.2
	North	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area	Urban	98.8	98.8	97.9	100.0	95.5
	Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education	None	100.0	81.6	32.3	100.0	26.4
	Primary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Secondary	98.8	100.0	99.3	100.0	98.1
	University	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	97.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	97.5
	Montenegrin	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Bosnian\Muslim	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Albanian	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Other	100.0	88.6	66.0	100.0	58.4
	Missing	100.0	100.0	95.2	100.0	95.2
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	100.0	95.9	95.5	100.0	91.6
	Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
	Middle	96.5	100.0	100.0	100.0	96.5
	Fourth	100.0	100.0	97.3	100.0	97.3
	Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total		99.2	99.2	98.7	100.0	97.2

* MICS Indicator 57 ; MDG Indicator 7

Table ED.6: Primary school completion and transition to secondary education

Primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education, Montenegro, 2005

		Net primary school completion rate *	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to secondary education **	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year
Sex	Male	87.2	65	100.0	67
	Female	94.4	77	96.3	82
Region	South	87.6	27	100.0	34
	Central	93.0	61	98.0	61
	North	90.6	54	96.7	53
Area	Urban	89.0	82	98.5	85
	Rural	93.9	60	97.3	64
Mother's education	Primary or less	75.6	35	92.5	40
	Secondary	96.6	87	100.0	92
	University	(*)	21	(*)	17
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	93.4	44	97.4	45
	Montenegrin	96.3	51	100.0	59
	Bosnian\Muslim	(*)	23	(*)	19
	Albanian	(*)	9	(*)	6
	Other	(*)	6	(*)	6
	Missing	(*)	9	(*)	15
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	83.5	33	91.4	35
	Second	(89.8)	33	100.0	28
	Middle	(93.6)	29	100.0	27
	Fourth	(*)	21	100.0	34
	Richest	(*)	26	100.0	24
Total		91.1	142	98.0	149

* MICS Indicator 59; MDG Indicator 7b

** MICS Indicator 58

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table ED.7: Education gender parity

Ratio of girls to boys attending primary education and ratio of girls to boys attending secondary education, Montenegro, 2005

		Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school NAR*	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school NAR*
Sex	Male	.	97.0	.	.	84.1	.
	Female	98.0	.	.	84.6	.	.
Region	South	99.4	97.2	1.02	85.3	89.9	.95
	Central	97.3	95.8	1.02	84.2	82.1	1.03
	North	98.0	98.5	1.00	84.5	82.8	1.02
Area	Urban	97.9	96.1	1.02	87.0	88.3	.99
	Rural	98.2	98.3	1.00	80.9	77.7	1.04
Mother's education	Primary or less	92.6	91.2	1.02	67.3	80.9	.83
	Secondary	99.8	98.7	1.01	92.8	93.1	1.00
	University	100.0	100.0	1.00	97.6	100.0	.98
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	100.0	99.0	1.01	87.4	87.1	1.00
	Montenegrin	99.6	99.2	1.00	89.6	89.5	1.00
	Bosnian\Muslim	96.9	97.5	.99	81.3	70.9	1.15
	Albanian	100.0	100.0	1.00	89.6	84.1	1.06
	Other	74.4	64.7	1.15	42.8	52.8	.81
	Missing	100.0	96.8	1.03	91.2	96.1	.95
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	92.2	91.5	1.01	60.6	75.8	.80
	Second	98.5	98.6	1.00	88.3	71.4	1.24
	Middle	100.0	97.8	1.02	85.3	84.8	1.01
	Fourth	100.0	99.3	1.01	91.3	93.7	.97
	Richest	100.0	99.4	1.01	97.0	97.5	.99
Total		98.0	97.0	1.01	84.6	84.1	1.01

* MICS Indicator 61; MDG Indicator 9

Table ED.8: Adult literacy

Percentage of women aged 15-24 years that are literate, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage literate *	Percentage not known	Number of women aged 15-24 years
Region	South	92.3	7.0	178
	Central	92.5	2.6	322
	North	96.2	1.3	174
Area	Urban	91.6	4.0	415
	Rural	96.2	2.6	258
Education	Primary or less	66.8	17.2	134
	Secondary	100.0	-	429
	University	100.0	-	111
Age	15-19	91.3	5.8	346
	20-24	95.6	1.0	327
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	96.8	2.6	198
	Montenegrin	96.4	3.1	279
	Bosnian\Muslim	90.7	.8	73
	Albanian	(*)	-	19
	Other	(59.1)	(11.5)	41
	Missing	93.7	6.3	64
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	82.5	3.4	115
	Second	93.8	3.7	125
	Middle	97.3	2.7	135
	Fourth	95.3	4.3	156
	Richest	96.1	2.9	141
Total		93.4	3.4	674

* MICS Indicator 60; MDG Indicator 8

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percent distribution of children aged 0-59 months by whether birth is registered
, Montenegro, 2005

		Birth is registered *	Don't know if birth is registered	Number of children aged 0-59 months
Sex	Male	97.4	1.9	536
	Female	98.5	.3	525
Region	South	99.4	-	222
	Central	97.1	1.4	514
	North	98.2	1.5	325
Area	Urban	97.6	1.2	671
	Rural	98.5	1.0	390
Age	0-11 months	95.9	.6	165
	12-23 months	99.0	1.0	197
	24-35 months	97.6	1.7	218
	36-47 months	98.6	1.4	217
	48-59 months	98.1	.8	264
Mother's education	Primary or less	93.9	4.1	246
	Secondary	98.9	.3	659
	University	100.0	-	156
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	99.6	-	322
	Montenegrin	99.3	-	413
	Bosnian\Muslim	98.6	1.4	148
	Albanian	(97.1)	-	35
	Other	81.4	12.8	70
	Missing	97.5	1.1	73
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	94.3	3.1	229
	Second	97.8	1.8	219
	Middle	99.5	-	214
	Fourth	99.6	.4	204
	Richest	98.8	-	195
Total		97.9	1.1	1061

* MICS Indicator 62

Note: Figures for reasons birth is not registered are not shown because of the small number of cases

Table CP.2: Child labour

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are involved in child labour activities by type of work, Montenegro, 2005

		Working outside household		Household chores for 28+ hours/week	Working for family business	Total child labour *	Number of children aged 5-14 years
		Paid work	Unpaid work				
Sex	Male	.8	5.8	.4	5.6	11.7	780
	Female	.1	4.8	.3	3.5	7.8	699
Region	South	-	.8	-	3.0	3.8	332
	Central	.8	1.7	.8	1.8	4.9	624
	North	.3	12.5	-	8.8	19.6	523
Area	Urban	.4	2.9	.6	1.6	5.5	897
	Rural	.5	8.9	-	9.1	16.5	582
Age	5-11 years	.5	7.0	.4	5.6	12.5	1071
	12-14 years	.3	.7	.1	1.7	2.9	407
School participation	Yes	.4	5.4	.3	4.5	9.8	1297
	No	1.0	4.4	.7	4.9	10.4	181
Mother's education	Primary or less	.9	6.5	-	8.2	14.5	357
	Secondary	.4	5.1	.5	3.5	8.6	919
	University	-	4.2	-	3.1	7.3	202
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	.3	7.1	-	3.0	9.9	469
	Montenegrin	.5	2.4	.9	4.5	7.4	529
	Bosnian\Muslim	-	8.4	-	8.7	15.9	230
	Albanian	-	4.1	-	3.2	7.2	78
	Other	4.2	-	-	.8	4.2	73
	Missing	-	9.6	-	6.6	15.0	101
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.6	12.1	-	14.7	23.7	328
	Second	.7	4.1	-	3.9	8.7	344
	Middle	.4	2.7	1.7	-	4.8	296
	Fourth	.5	4.3	-	1.6	6.4	234
	Richest	-	2.3	-	.9	3.2	277
Total		.5	5.3	.3	4.6	9.9	1479

* MICS Indicator 71

Table CP.3: Labourer students and student labourers

Percentage of children aged 5-14 years who are labourer students and student labourers, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of children in child labour	Percentage of children attending school	Number of children aged 5-14	Percentage of child labourers who are also attending school *	Number of child labourers aged 5-14	Percentage of students who are also involved in child labour **	Number of students aged 5-14
Sex	Male	11.7	86.9	780	85.2	91	11.4	678
	Female	7.8	88.6	699	90.3	55	8.0	619
Region	South	3.8	89.6	332	100.0	13	4.3	297
	Central	4.9	87.2	624	81.5	30	4.6	544
	North	19.6	87.2	523	87.2	103	19.6	456
Area	Urban	5.5	88.7	897	86.9	50	5.4	796
	Rural	16.5	86.2	582	87.2	96	16.7	502
Age	5-11 years	12.5	84.0	1071	86.0	134	12.8	900
	12-14 years	2.9	97.5	407	100.0	12	3.0	397
Mother's education	Primary or less	14.5	81.1	357	86.2	52	15.5	290
	Secondary	8.6	89.3	919	86.8	79	8.3	821
	University	7.3	92.3	202	92.2	15	7.3	186
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	9.9	89.4	469	86.2	46	9.5	419
	Montenegrin	7.4	90.4	529	93.6	39	7.6	478
	Bosnian\Muslim	15.9	84.8	230	89.1	37	16.7	195
	Albanian	7.2	87.9	78	89.4	6	7.4	68
	Other	4.2	62.9	73	40.5	3	2.7	46
	Missing	15.0	90.4	101	77.1	15	12.8	91
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	23.7	78.3	328	83.4	78	25.3	257
	Second	8.7	88.7	344	91.9	30	9.0	305
	Middle	4.8	90.9	296	83.1	14	4.4	269
	Fourth	6.4	91.4	234	92.8	15	6.5	214
	Richest	3.2	91.2	277	100.0	9	3.5	253
Total		9.9	87.7	1479	87.1	146	9.8	1297

* MICS Indicator 72

** MICS Indicator 73

Table CP.4: Child discipline

Percentage of children aged 2-14 years according to method of disciplining the child, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of children 2-14 years of age who experience:							Mother/caretaker believes that the child needs to be physically punished	Number of children aged 2-14 years**
		Only non-violent discipline	Psychological punishment	Minor physical punishment	Severe physical punishment	Any psychological or physical punishment *	No discipline or punishment	Missing		
Sex	Male	31.3	56.7	45.5	7.0	63.5	3.9	1.3	4.8	546
	Female	34.9	52.0	37.7	3.8	58.9	5.7	.5	5.2	459
Region	South	42.8	40.5	36.1	5.0	50.4	4.8	2.0	4.0	251
	Central	27.6	62.4	44.5	6.6	66.6	5.5	.4	6.5	432
	North	32.4	54.9	43.1	4.5	63.0	3.7	.9	3.8	322
Area	Urban	33.8	54.5	41.0	4.8	61.1	3.9	1.2	5.3	632
	Rural	31.5	54.6	43.6	6.8	61.8	6.1	.6	4.5	373
Age	2-4 years	31.3	52.7	52.8	5.7	63.5	5.0	.2	4.8	246
	5-9 years	29.7	57.6	45.6	5.7	65.1	4.4	.8	4.3	376
	10-14 years	37.1	52.7	31.3	5.2	56.3	4.9	1.6	5.8	383
Mother's education	Primary or less	26.9	61.4	48.7	6.8	66.2	4.8	2.1	10.9	200
	Secondary	33.3	53.2	41.1	5.1	61.2	5.2	.4	3.4	644
	University	39.3	51.1	36.8	5.9	56.1	2.7	1.9	3.9	160
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	32.3	53.4	43.9	6.2	61.2	5.4	1.1	7.0	324
	Montenegrin	34.1	53.8	39.1	4.1	59.9	5.7	.3	3.0	396
	Bosnian\Muslim	32.2	56.0	42.6	7.0	64.8	2.6	.4	3.4	129
	Albanian	37.5	53.4	48.6	13.9	58.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	41
	Other	15.3	68.6	60.4	9.8	76.0	1.4	7.4	19.9	43
	Missing	38.2	53.6	32.8	.7	57.5	4.4	-	3.0	71
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	22.4	63.3	54.5	8.7	71.2	5.7	.6	8.8	194
	Second	33.5	55.5	35.7	4.5	60.6	4.3	1.7	4.2	208
	Middle	35.9	51.1	39.7	4.4	57.7	5.8	.6	4.6	208
	Fourth	31.6	55.1	41.6	4.2	62.4	4.6	1.4	2.8	181
	Richest	40.1	48.6	39.1	5.9	55.9	3.4	.6	4.6	214
Total		32.9	54.5	41.9	5.5	61.4	4.7	1.0	5.0	1004

* MICS Indicator 74, ** Table is based on children aged 2-14 years randomly selected during fieldwork (one child selected per household, if any children in the age range) for whom the questions on child discipline were administered

Table CP.5: Early marriage

Percentage of women aged 15-49 in marriage or union before their 15th birthday, percentage of women aged 20-49 in marriage or union before their 18th birthday, percentage of women aged 15-19 currently married or in union, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage married before age 15 *	Number of women aged 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 18 *	Number of women aged 20-49 years	Percentage of women 15-19 years married/in union **	Number of women aged 15-19 years
Region	South	-	571	4.7	476	-	96
	Central	.3	1026	6.5	877	2.8	149
	North	.3	661	9.1	559	2.4	101
Area	Urban	.2	1434	6.0	1225	2.0	210
	Rural	.2	824	8.3	687	1.8	136
Age	15-19	.2	346	.	0	1.9	346
	20-24	.2	327	4.8	327	.	0
	25-29	.4	341	7.8	341	.	0
	30-34	.1	330	7.5	330	.	0
	35-39	.1	327	7.7	327	.	0
	40-44	.4	288	7.6	288	.	0
	45-49	.2	299	5.4	299	.	0
Education	Primary or less	.8	419	21.6	330	3.4	90
	Secondary	.1	1443	4.6	1193	1.2	251
	University	.2	395	.9	389	(*)	6
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	.1	707	5.3	599	2.3	107
	Montenegrin	.1	894	5.2	760	.9	134
	Bosnian\Muslim	.2	270	10.7	234	(1.7)	36
	Albanian	.9	70	14.4	59	(*)	11
	Other	2.0	122	16.4	98	(7.6)	24
	Missing	-	196	5.9	162	(1.8)	34
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	.9	404	13.6	337	6.4	67
	Second	.1	448	7.3	387	-	61
	Middle	.3	439	6.1	378	2.0	61
	Fourth	-	487	5.0	407	.8	80
	Richest	-	480	3.1	402	.8	78
Total		.2	2258	6.8	1912	1.9	346

* MICS Indicator 67
** MICS Indicator 68

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.
(*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table CP.6: Spousal age difference

Percent distribution of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of currently married/in union women aged 20-24 whose husband or partner is:				Total	Number of women aged 20-24 years currently married/ in union
		Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older *		
Region	South	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
	Central	(3.2)	(39.8)	(40.3)	(16.6)	100.0	41
	North	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Area	Urban	(.0)	(32.6)	(51.7)	(15.7)	100.0	45
	Rural	(3.1)	(40.5)	(37.3)	(19.1)	100.0	42
Age	15-19	.	.	.	.	100.0	0
	20-24	1.5	36.4	44.7	17.4	100.0	87
Education	Primary or less	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
	Secondary	2.1	35.6	43.1	19.2	100.0	63
	University	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	(5.0)	(34.4)	(41.2)	(19.4)	100.0	26
	Montenegrin	(.0)	(42.0)	(42.2)	(15.9)	100.0	27
	Bosnian\Muslim	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
	Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
	Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
	Second	(.0)	(31.0)	(51.3)	(17.7)	100.0	23
	Middle	.0	45.3	37.6	17.1	100.0	25
	Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
	Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
	Total	1.5	36.4	44.7	17.4	100.0	87

* MICS Indicator 69

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Figures for women aged 15-19 are not shown in the table because of the small number of cases.

Table CP.7: Attitudes toward domestic violence

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife/partner in various circumstances, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife						Number of women aged 15-49 years
		When she goes out without telling him	When she neglects the children	When she argues with him	When she refuses sex with him	When she burns the food	For any of these reasons*	
Region	South	7.1	13.5	2.3	.9	.8	14.4	571
	Central	2.4	5.6	2.6	1.4	1.4	6.2	1026
	North	5.1	14.2	4.4	2.5	3.3	15.0	661
Area	Urban	3.7	8.5	2.3	1.2	1.0	9.0	1434
	Rural	5.5	12.9	4.4	2.3	3.1	14.1	824
Age	15-19	3.0	5.6	2.5	.7	.7	6.3	346
	20-24	4.5	9.5	3.1	2.0	1.5	10.1	327
	25-29	4.4	9.8	3.2	1.5	1.6	10.4	341
	30-34	3.7	12.6	2.9	1.8	2.0	12.8	330
	35-39	4.7	13.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	14.6	327
	40-44	3.8	10.2	4.4	1.1	1.8	11.6	288
	45-49	6.5	9.6	3.4	2.1	2.7	10.8	299
Marital/Union status	Currently married/in union	5.4	12.7	3.8	1.9	2.3	13.8	1352
	Formerly married/in union	2.9	5.2	.6	2.9	1.7	5.2	105
	Never married/in union	2.9	6.4	2.1	.9	1.0	6.6	801
Education	Primary or less	11.3	14.0	9.8	6.6	7.2	15.8	419
	Secondary	3.2	10.0	1.7	.6	.8	10.7	1443
	University	1.3	6.1	1.0	-	-	6.4	395
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	3.5	12.7	3.3	.8	1.7	13.5	707
	Montenegrin	3.6	7.7	1.2	.5	.4	8.5	894
	Bosnian\Muslim	8.3	12.1	6.2	5.0	5.0	13.3	270
	Albanian	2.8	1.9	1.9	-	1.9	2.8	70
	Other	11.5	19.0	10.3	9.4	7.8	20.6	122
	Missing	1.6	6.1	2.7	.7	.7	6.1	196
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	10.5	20.5	10.5	5.9	7.1	22.9	404
	Second	4.3	10.6	3.1	2.1	1.4	11.3	448
	Middle	3.2	7.4	1.5	.4	.6	7.7	439
	Fourth	3.4	9.6	1.1	.2	.5	10.2	487
	Richest	1.3	3.8	.3	-	.2	4.1	480
Total		4.4	10.1	3.1	1.6	1.8	10.9	2258

* MICS Indicator 100

Table CP.8: Child disability

Percentage of children 2-9 years of age with disability reported by their mother or caretaker according to the type of disability, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of children aged 2-9 years with reported disability										Number of children aged 2-9 years	Speech is not normal	Number of children aged 3-9 years	Cannot name at least one object	Number of children aged 2 years
		Delay in sitting standing or walking	Difficulty seeing, either in the daytime or at night	Appears to have difficulty hearing	No understanding of instructions	Difficulty in walking moving, moving arms, weakness or stiffness	Have fits, become rigid, lose consciousness	Not learning to do things like other children his/her age	No speaking cannot be understood in words	Appears mentally backward, dull, or slow	Percentage of children 2-9 years of age with at least one reported disability*					
Region	South	.3	-	.3	18.6	1.2	-	1.2	3.0	1.0	22.6	278	1.0	246	(12.4)	32
	Central	-	1.9	.3	2.3	.5	.2	1.5	1.3	1.6	7.5	530	1.9	465	11.7	65
	North	1.1	.6	-	5.9	.3	.2	.8	4.1	1.2	11.9	379	4.1	346	(1.8)	33
Area	Urban	.1	1.1	.4	6.5	.6	.1	1.5	2.0	1.4	11.8	745	2.0	655	11.0	89
	Rural	.9	.9	-	8.4	.5	.2	.7	3.6	1.2	13.5	442	3.2	402	(5.7)	40
Age of child	2-4	.4	.4	.2	5.3	.1	-	1.0	2.1	1.5	10.0	412	3.2	283	9.4	129
	5-6	.4	.7	.2	8.6	.6	.3	.4	2.8	1.3	13.6	332	2.3	332	.	0
	7-9	.4	1.9	.3	8.0	1.0	.1	2.0	3.0	1.2	13.9	442	2.0	442	.	0
Mother's education	Primary or less	1.1	1.5	-	7.5	-	.2	1.1	4.4	1.3	15.5	275	5.4	250	(9.4)	25
	Secondary	.1	.8	.4	5.0	.4	.1	1.2	1.7	1.0	8.7	730	1.6	647	9.1	83
	University	.6	1.3	-	15.8	2.0	-	1.3	3.6	2.8	22.8	182	1.3	160	(10.5)	21
Ethnicity of head of household	Serbian	-	.9	.2	8.0	.4	-	.6	1.9	.3	11.4	354	2.7	313	(5.5)	41
	Montenegrin	.2	1.7	.3	6.0	.9	.1	1.1	2.1	1.7	11.9	453	.6	402	(10.9)	51
	Bosnian\Muslim	1.7	-	-	9.1	-	.3	1.0	8.2	1.0	18.7	173	6.3	158	(*)	15
	Albanian	-	-	-	4.1	-	-	4.7	-	2.3	8.7	55	5.1	51	(*)	4
	Other	-	.9	-	12.2	-	-	-	-	2.0	13.9	68	1.0	59	(*)	9
	Missing	1.4	.7	.7	5.1	2.1	.7	3.5	.7	3.6	8.7	84	2.3	75	(*)	9
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.2	1.4	-	6.1	.2	.2	.7	1.7	1.9	11.9	251	5.5	226	(11.4)	25
	Second	.5	.5	.2	8.3	1.2	.4	1.7	3.7	1.2	14.4	252	4.5	232	(*)	20
	Middle	-	1.4	.3	6.4	-	-	1.9	4.3	.8	11.8	238	.6	210	(4.8)	27
	Fourth	-	.8	-	7.9	-	-	1.1	1.4	1.2	11.5	214	1.0	187	(11.9)	27
	Richest	.4	1.1	.6	7.5	1.5	-	.5	1.8	1.7	12.5	233	-	203	(11.8)	30
Total		.4	1.0	.2	7.2	.6	.1	1.2	2.6	1.4	12.5	1187	2.4	1057	9.4	129

* MICS Indicator 101

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.

Table HA.1: Knowledge of preventing HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, Montenegro, 2005

		Heard of AIDS	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:			Knows all three ways	Knows at least one way	Doesn't know any way	Number of women
			Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Abstaining from sex				
Region	South	97.9	64.8	90.3	57.1	42.6	93.4	6.6	571
	Central	95.1	73.1	87.8	68.6	53.4	92.7	7.3	1026
	North	97.5	70.5	80.7	62.2	51.2	87.5	12.5	661
Area	Urban	96.2	72.0	89.4	65.2	51.3	93.7	6.3	1434
	Rural	97.0	67.1	81.0	61.5	47.8	87.3	12.7	824
Age	15-19	95.8	65.3	88.1	67.4	54.0	90.1	9.9	346
	20-24	95.8	69.0	86.2	65.5	49.3	93.0	7.0	327
	25-29	96.0	72.2	86.1	63.1	51.6	90.8	9.2	341
	30-34	97.9	73.9	87.1	63.3	51.0	92.8	7.2	330
	35-39	97.9	73.2	88.7	65.2	47.4	94.9	5.1	327
	40-44	96.1	69.4	85.4	60.3	48.3	90.1	9.9	288
	45-49	95.7	68.4	82.3	61.2	48.0	87.2	12.8	299
Education	Primary or less	85.8	54.4	63.0	49.2	38.9	69.4	30.6	419
	Secondary	98.8	73.1	90.4	66.7	52.1	95.6	4.4	1443
	University	99.4	76.4	96.7	68.6	54.4	99.0	1.0	395
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	99.4	71.3	88.5	68.6	50.0	95.7	4.3	707
	Montenegrin	98.9	73.6	92.4	65.2	53.1	96.2	3.8	894
	Bosnian\Muslim	93.3	64.4	72.0	60.4	50.8	76.5	23.5	270
	Albanian	89.4	62.4	71.3	53.6	42.7	78.7	21.3	70
	Other	75.0	51.2	66.9	46.0	31.7	71.6	28.4	122
	Missing	95.0	73.1	88.1	59.6	49.3	90.6	9.4	196
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	89.5	58.8	66.1	54.2	42.2	74.6	25.4	404
	Second	96.4	74.4	86.6	63.8	51.4	92.5	7.5	448
	Middle	97.4	72.9	88.6	61.7	50.4	92.8	7.2	439
	Fourth	99.1	69.9	93.5	65.2	50.2	96.9	3.1	487
	Richest	98.9	73.7	94.0	72.4	54.8	97.4	2.6	480
Total		96.5	70.2	86.4	63.8	50.0	91.3	8.7	2258

Table HA.2: Identifying misconceptions about HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who correctly identify misconceptions about HIV/AIDS, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent who know that:			Reject two most common misconceptions and know a healthy-looking person can be infected	HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means	HIV can be transmitted by sharing needles	Number of women
		HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food	HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites	A healthy looking person can be infected				
Region	South	53.8	47.9	86.2	30.7	90.3	94.9	571
	Central	73.9	59.2	77.7	43.5	85.9	92.2	1026
	North	64.2	35.4	65.4	24.0	74.1	87.3	661
Area	Urban	70.0	52.9	81.1	38.3	88.3	93.3	1434
	Rural	59.0	43.2	67.8	28.0	75.3	88.3	824
Age	15-19	65.6	55.0	79.0	38.0	84.4	92.3	346
	20-24	68.5	56.9	80.1	43.1	86.0	93.2	327
	25-29	66.1	49.3	74.1	35.1	81.0	89.6	341
	30-34	71.1	50.6	80.8	37.5	86.8	93.7	330
	35-39	65.4	46.4	77.0	28.7	83.8	91.2	327
	40-44	62.3	44.5	72.4	30.5	82.5	91.7	288
	45-49	61.9	41.1	69.1	27.3	79.9	88.4	299
Education	Primary or less	40.6	24.7	44.0	11.7	54.8	70.3	419
	Secondary	68.6	52.0	81.4	35.3	88.0	96.0	1443
	University	83.3	66.0	91.5	55.8	97.8	97.3	395
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	67.3	50.5	80.9	32.3	89.5	95.2	707
	Montenegrin	71.9	58.4	83.8	42.7	90.0	96.7	894
	Bosnian\Muslim	51.5	25.8	48.9	14.8	62.2	77.5	270
	Albanian	47.1	26.6	64.2	17.5	69.2	79.2	70
	Other	44.3	32.8	62.1	25.8	61.3	71.1	122
	Missing	74.3	55.0	75.8	43.9	81.1	90.2	196
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	46.3	33.1	51.8	18.2	58.6	75.9	404
	Second	67.8	40.0	73.8	28.0	81.7	92.0	448
	Middle	62.9	48.8	75.0	30.3	83.8	93.1	439
	Fourth	72.5	54.7	83.9	41.0	93.5	97.4	487
	Richest	77.0	66.8	92.5	51.7	95.9	96.6	480
Total		66.0	49.4	76.3	34.5	83.6	91.5	2258

Table HA.3: Comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have comprehensive knowledge of HIV/AIDS transmission, Montenegro, 2005

		Knows 2 ways to prevent HIV transmission	Correctly identify 3 misconceptions about HIV transmission	Have comprehensive knowledge (identify 2 prevention methods and 3 misconceptions) *	Number of women
Region	South	62.6	30.7	23.2	571
	Central	69.5	43.5	34.1	1026
	North	64.7	24.0	17.1	661
Area	Urban	68.6	38.3	29.5	1434
	Rural	62.4	28.0	20.9	824
Age	15-19	64.1	38.0	28.7	346
	20-24	64.3	43.1	30.9	327
	15-24	*64.2*	*40.5*	*29.8*	*674*
	25-29	68.6	35.1	27.5	341
	30-34	69.9	37.5	29.9	330
	35-39	67.6	28.7	21.5	327
	40-44	65.5	30.5	23.7	288
	45-49	64.2	27.3	21.4	299
Education	Primary or less	50.1	11.7	9.8	419
	Secondary	69.0	35.3	26.6	1443
	University	74.0	55.8	43.0	395
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	65.7	32.3	23.9	707
	Montenegrin	70.9	42.7	32.6	894
	Bosnian\Muslim	61.0	14.8	12.0	270
	Albanian	55.0	17.5	14.5	70
	Other	46.9	25.8	20.0	122
	Missing	71.0	43.9	34.8	196
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	52.7	18.2	14.4	404
	Second	69.3	28.0	20.8	448
	Middle	70.3	30.3	23.7	439
	Fourth	67.2	41.0	32.1	487
	Richest	70.6	51.7	38.3	480
Total		66.3	34.5	26.4	2258

* MICS Indicator 82; MDG Indicator 19b

Table HA.4: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission

Percentage of women aged 15-49 who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Montenegro, 2005

		Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child	Percent who know HIV can be transmitted:				Did not know any specific way	Number of women
			During pregnancy	At delivery	Through breast milk	All three ways *		
Region	South	83.0	78.7	65.4	60.3	47.6	14.9	571
	Central	89.0	86.5	79.9	74.9	69.2	6.0	1026
	North	83.7	83.3	79.9	76.6	73.8	13.8	661
Area	Urban	89.5	86.8	78.1	72.1	64.1	6.7	1434
	Rural	79.7	78.1	72.9	71.0	66.7	17.3	824
Age	15-19	82.0	79.6	71.7	67.5	62.4	13.7	346
	20-24	85.1	83.5	74.2	72.3	64.8	10.7	327
	25-29	86.9	84.7	78.0	72.6	67.5	9.1	341
	30-34	89.9	87.5	77.8	76.0	66.2	8.1	330
	35-39	87.9	84.9	78.2	72.9	66.4	10.0	327
	40-44	86.9	84.5	78.7	73.8	66.9	9.2	288
	45-49	82.8	80.6	75.2	66.8	61.1	12.9	299
Education	Primary or less	65.6	65.0	59.9	61.5	58.2	20.2	419
	Secondary	89.8	87.0	79.6	73.5	66.6	9.0	1443
	University	93.6	90.9	81.1	75.9	66.7	5.8	395
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	90.0	88.1	80.9	74.4	67.6	9.4	707
	Montenegrin	90.0	86.6	77.7	72.5	64.3	8.9	894
	Bosnian\Muslim	73.5	72.9	69.7	69.9	66.5	19.8	270
	Albanian	72.1	70.1	70.1	68.2	68.2	17.3	70
	Other	71.5	70.2	54.3	63.9	50.5	3.5	122
	Missing	83.7	81.4	77.1	66.9	65.1	11.3	196
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	70.4	68.7	66.4	64.9	61.2	19.1	404
	Second	90.0	88.9	81.9	79.4	73.7	6.3	448
	Middle	84.9	83.6	74.3	71.8	64.1	12.5	439
	Fourth	90.4	87.5	74.5	72.5	61.7	8.7	487
	Richest	91.7	87.2	82.7	69.4	64.6	7.2	480
Total		85.9	83.6	76.2	71.7	65.1	10.5	2258

* MICS Indicator 89

Table HA.5: Attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express a discriminatory attitude towards people living with HIV/AIDS, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent of women who:						Number of women who have heard of AIDS
		Would not care for a family member who was sick with AIDS	If a family member had HIV would want to keep it a secret	Believe that a female teacher with HIV should not be allowed to work	Would not buy food from a person with HIV/AIDS	Agree with at least one discriminatory statement	Agree with none of the discriminatory statements*	
Region	South	1.4	15.3	29.8	39.4	48.5	51.5	559
	Central	3.9	25.1	46.2	66.7	77.2	22.8	975
	North	4.8	18.5	50.5	66.4	73.2	26.8	644
Area	Urban	3.0	20.7	40.1	57.9	67.8	32.2	1380
	Rural	4.5	20.5	48.8	62.6	70.2	29.8	799
Age	15-19	3.9	29.0	41.3	55.2	69.6	30.4	332
	20-24	2.4	20.7	39.4	53.3	64.5	35.5	314
	25-29	4.4	21.9	44.9	58.5	66.8	33.2	327
	30-34	3.4	18.2	38.7	55.6	64.4	35.6	323
	35-39	3.9	15.7	45.6	63.7	70.0	30.0	320
	40-44	1.8	23.0	48.4	67.0	74.9	25.1	277
	45-49	4.6	15.3	45.5	65.8	71.6	28.4	287
Education	Primary or less	5.8	22.6	57.2	66.8	75.1	24.9	360
	Secondary	3.6	20.5	44.6	60.8	69.6	30.4	1426
	University	1.2	19.3	25.7	48.9	59.2	40.8	393
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	4.0	19.5	45.8	62.8	70.9	29.1	702
	Montenegrin	3.5	23.5	38.4	58.2	68.7	31.3	885
	Bosnian\Muslim	3.1	17.2	50.7	57.5	64.9	35.1	252
	Albanian	4.1	20.8	51.1	59.8	64.2	35.8	63
	Other	5.9	15.0	49.7	52.3	61.3	38.7	91
	Missing	1.2	18.5	41.3	60.6	70.4	29.6	186
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	7.0	21.2	62.2	77.4	82.7	17.3	361
	Second	3.3	18.3	48.2	62.6	70.1	29.9	431
	Middle	4.2	17.5	45.8	60.6	65.8	34.2	428
	Fourth	2.8	25.1	37.4	58.3	70.4	29.6	483
	Richest	1.2	20.5	28.1	43.8	57.4	42.6	475
Total		3.5	20.6	43.3	59.6	68.7	31.3	2178

* MICS Indicator 86

Table HA.6: Knowledge of a facility for HIV testing

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage of women who have been tested and, of those tested the percentage who have been told the result, Montenegro, 2005

		Know a place to get tested *	Have been tested **	Number of women	If tested, have been told result	Number of women who have been tested for HIV
Region	South	85.6	4.4	571	(*)	25
	Central	66.5	3.1	1026	(95.8)	32
	North	62.2	1.6	661	(*)	11
Area	Urban	74.2	4.0	1434	88.5	58
	Rural	63.0	1.3	824	(*)	11
Age	15-19	69.5	1.2	346	(*)	4
	20-24	71.2	3.2	327	(*)	11
	25-29	68.9	3.2	341	(*)	11
	30-34	67.0	4.6	330	(*)	15
	35-39	70.0	3.8	327	(*)	12
	40-44	72.7	3.4	288	(*)	10
	45-49	72.1	1.8	299	(*)	5
Education	Primary or less	43.1	.6	419	(*)	2
	Secondary	73.3	2.6	1443	(85.0)	37
	University	87.0	7.3	395	(89.5)	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	71.8	2.8	707	(*)	20
	Montenegrin	75.0	3.9	894	(88.8)	35
	Bosnian\Muslim	56.1	1.5	270	(*)	4
	Albanian	65.3	-	70	.	0
	Other	55.7	2.7	122	(*)	3
	Missing	71.8	3.0	196	(*)	6
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	41.0	1.4	404	(*)	6
	Second	65.5	1.3	448	(*)	6
	Middle	71.1	2.0	439	(*)	9
	Fourth	83.1	3.3	487	(*)	16
	Richest	84.8	6.6	480	(90.6)	32
Total		70.1	3.0	2258	87.4	68

* MICS Indicator 87

** MICS Indicator 88

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.7: HIV testing and counselling coverage during antenatal care

Percentage of women aged 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey who were offered HIV testing and counselling with their antenatal care, Montenegro, 2005

		Percent of women who:				Number of women who gave birth in two years preceding the survey
		Received antenatal care from a health professional for last pregnancy	Were provided information about HIV prevention during ANC visit *	Were tested for HIV at ANC visit	Received results of HIV test at ANC visit **	
Region	South	100.0	24.3	7.7	7.7	42
	Central	96.7	8.0	.6	.6	104
	North	96.7	6.2	-	-	66
Area	Urban	97.3	10.0	2.4	2.4	128
	Rural	97.4	11.7	.9	.9	84
Age	15-19	(*)	(*)	-	-	3
	20-24	99.0	5.6	1.5	1.5	49
	25-29	96.7	13.2	1.2	1.2	71
	30-34	96.8	8.8	2.9	2.9	50
	35-49	96.9	14.3	2.2	2.2	39
Education	Primary or less	92.7	6.3	-	-	48
	Secondary	98.5	9.3	1.8	1.8	135
	University	(100.0)	(24.5)	(5.0)	(5.0)	29
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	98.1	12.2	1.3	1.3	62
	Montenegrin	96.6	12.1	3.9	3.9	78
	Bosnian\Muslim	100.0	7.3	-	-	33
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	-	-	7
	Other	(91.8)	(8.2)	-	-	15
	Missing	(96.9)	(8.4)	-	-	16
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	93.4	5.2	-	-	45
	Second	100.0	9.6	1.7	1.7	49
	Middle	97.5	12.5	-	-	44
	Fourth	98.4	14.0	4.3	4.3	39
	Richest	97.2	13.4	3.9	3.9	35
Total		97.4	10.7	1.8	1.8	212

* MICS Indicator 90

** MICS Indicator 91

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.8: Sexual behaviour that increases risk of HIV infection

Percentage of young women aged 15-19 years who had sex before age 15,percentage of young women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18 and percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had sex with a man 10 or more years older, Montenegro, 2005

		Percentage of women aged 15-19 who had sex before age 15 *	Number of women aged 15-19 years	Percentage of women aged 20-24 who had sex before age 18	Number of women aged 20-24 years	Percentage who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey with a man 10 or more years older **	Number of women who had sex in the 12 months preceding the survey
Region	South	-	96	7.9	82	(5.8)	37
	Central	.8	149	7.4	173	12.3	73
	North	-	101	6.2	73	(20.9)	32
Area	Urban	.6	210	7.5	206	11.0	86
	Rural	-	136	6.8	122	14.9	55
Age	15-19	.4	346	.	0	(*)	18
	20-24	.	0	7.3	327	12.4	124
Education	Primary or less	1.4	90	24.9	45	(16.3)	26
	Secondary	-	251	5.2	178	(10.7)	83
	University	-	6	3.1	105	(14.1)	32
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	-	107	2.2	90	(17.0)	39
	Montenegrin	-	134	8.2	145	8.9	63
	Bosnian\Muslim	1.7	36	(9.2)	37	(9.5)	15
	Albanian	-	11	(*)	8	(*)	5
	Other	(*)	24	(*)	17	(*)	8
	Missing	-	34	(*)	30	(*)	13
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	1.8	67	11.0	49	(12.2)	24
	Second	-	61	11.2	64	(15.2)	24
	Middle	-	61	3.5	74	(12.7)	34
	Fourth	-	80	8.5	76	(14.0)	37
	Richest	-	78	3.4	63	(*)	23
Total		.4	346	7.3	327	12.5	142

* MICS Indicator 84

** MICS Indicator 92

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases.

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

Table HA.9: Condom use at last high-risk sex

Percentage of young women aged 15-24 who had high risk sex in the previous year and who used a condom at last high risk sex, Montenegro, 2005

		Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Number of women aged 15-24	Percent who had sex with non-marital, non-cohabiting partner *	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months	Percent who used a condom at last sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner **	Number of women aged 15-24 years who had sex in last 12 months with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner
Region	South	30.0	20.8	-	178	(62.3)	37	(*)	23
	Central	29.2	22.7	.4	322	46.0	73	(72.6)	34
	North	22.3	18.3	-	174	(24.4)	32	(*)	8
Area	Urban	27.5	20.8	-	415	53.3	86	(67.1)	46
	Rural	27.9	21.5	.5	258	33.2	55	(*)	18
Age	15-19	6.5	5.1	.4	346	(*)	18	(*)	10
	20-24	50.0	37.9	-	327	44.0	124	(68.5)	55
Education	Primary or less	23.0	19.7	-	134	(*)	26	(*)	6
	Secondary	25.9	19.3	.3	429	37.1	83	(69.9)	31
	University	40.0	29.4	-	111	(*)	32	(*)	28
Ethnicity of household head	Serbian	26.0	19.6	-	198	(40.4)	39	(*)	16
	Montenegrin	30.1	22.4	.5	279	66.6	63	(72.3)	42
	Bosnian\Muslim	24.8	20.7	-	73	-	15	.	0
	Albanian	(*)	(*)	-	19	-	5	.	0
	Other	24.6	20.4	-	41	-	8	.	0
	Missing	25.9	19.4	-	64	57.1	13	(*)	7
Wealth index quintiles	Poorest	22.2	20.7	-	115	(33.2)	24	(*)	8
	Second	27.9	19.0	-	125	(17.1)	24	(*)	4
	Middle	31.6	24.9	1.0	135	(38.7)	34	(*)	13
	Fourth	31.0	23.9	-	156	(60.5)	37	(*)	23
	Richest	24.4	16.4	-	141	(*)	23	(*)	17
Total		27.6	21.1	.2	674	45.4	142	66.4	64

* MICS Indicator 85

** MICS Indicator 83; MDG Indicator 19a

Note: () Figures in parentheses are based on 25-49 unweighted cases. (*) Figures that are based on less than 25 unweighted cases.