

# Annexes

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## 1

# BASIC DATA ABOUT CHILDREN IN SERBIA

## Population

On the basis of the 2002 Census, Serbia has 7 498 001 inhabitants, i.e. 2 521 190 households.<sup>63</sup> It covers a territory of 77,474 km<sup>2</sup>.<sup>64</sup>

The urban population constitutes 56.4% of the total population (or 4.23 million). Serbia comprises 165 municipalities, but is often informally divided into three territorial regions, which differ considerably in terms of historic, social and economic characteristics: Vojvodina, i.e. the northern part of Serbia (2.03 mil. inhabitants), Belgrade (1.58 mil. inhabitants) and central Serbia (3.89 mil. inhabitants).

Another division that is also being used is: Vojvodina, Belgrade and four regions within central Serbia: Eastern, Western, Central and South-eastern Serbia. The biggest cities in Serbia are Belgrade, Novi Sad, Niš and Kragujevac, of which only Belgrade has more than a million inhabitants.

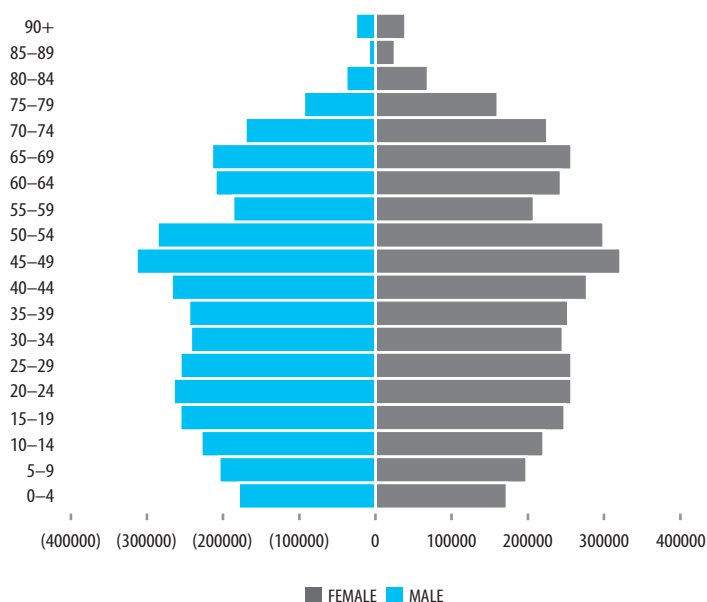


<sup>63</sup> Excluding Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration)

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

## Population pyramids – inequality – by 5 year intervals

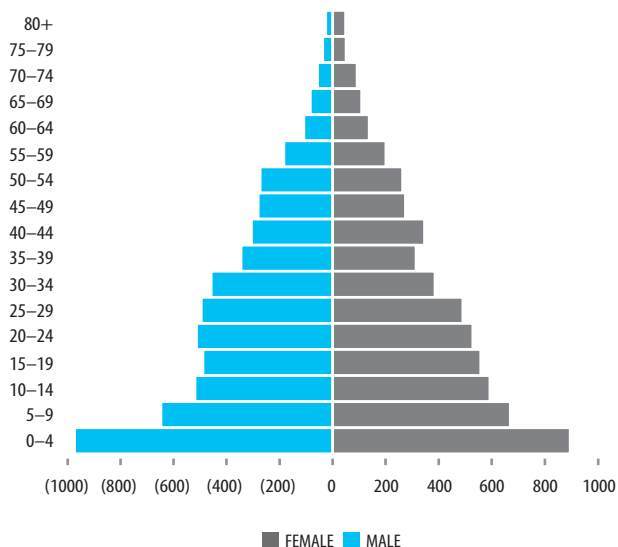
### Total population in Serbia, Census 2002



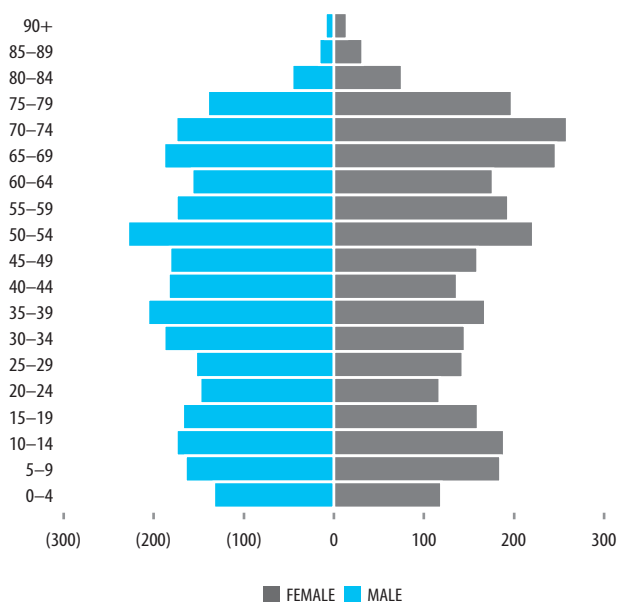
Some 1.47 million inhabitants of Serbia are children under the age of 18, of which 342,000 are children under the age of 5. Children under the age of 18 constitute 19.6 per cent of the population. There is a steady downward trend in under-18 share of the total population, indicating an aging population.

Comparing the age pyramid that refer to the whole population with that for the 20 percent poorest (Roma population not included), the profiles are similar. They reflect a negative population growth, with a shape like an onion, similar to the pyramids for countries in Western Europe. However, the pyramid for Roma in Roma settlements gives a completely different picture – with a strong population increase, similar to those in the poorest countries in the world.

### Roma in Roma settlements, MICS3 survey, 2005

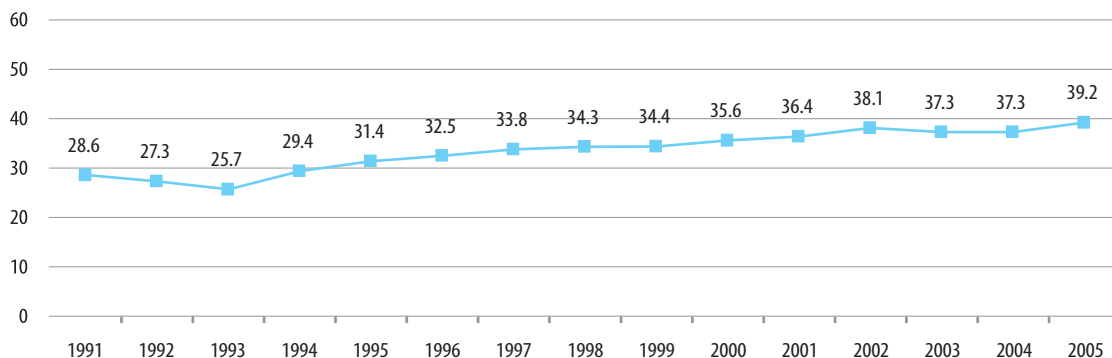


### 20% poorest, non Roma, MICS3 survey, 2005



# Education

**Graph 1 Children enrolled in preschool education (3 to 7 years)**

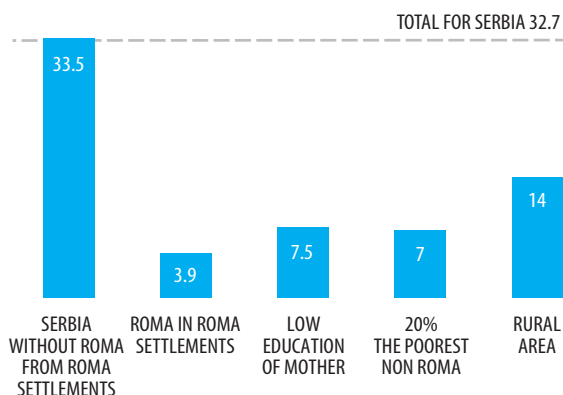


Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Statistics of education (DevInfo)

**Preschool education** – Enrolment in preschool education is very low, reaching only 39.2 of the children in 2005 and with very little increase since 1991 (Statistics of education). In some other countries in transition it exceeds 70 per cent (Bulgaria and Romania). However it is close to some of the countries of former Yugoslavia. (TransMonee).

The average data, however, conceals the problems that can be noticed when particular groups of children are observed. Enrolment into preschool is significantly lower in rural areas, among the poorest and especially among Roma children. There is a strong correlation between the level of education of the mother and the success of children in school. It is therefore of high concern to note that children with low educational background have especially poor access to a preschool in Serbia. Those children who are most in need of a good preparation for school are those that are given less access. A good preschool is a precondition for these children to be able to succeed.

**Graph 2 Children enrolled in preschool education (36 to 59 months)**



Source: MICS survey 2005. Indicator ED1. Percentage of children aged 36–59 months currently attending early childhood education

There are different figures for enrolment in pre-schools. The LSMS survey conducted for the *Poverty Reduction Strategy* in 2002 got 43%. The figures are not comparable since this survey did not include Roma population and Internally Displaced People. It is possible, however, to note how the distance to the preschool influences enrolment. As per table 1, it is clear that enrolment in pre-schools is highly influenced by the distances for the children to the preschool.

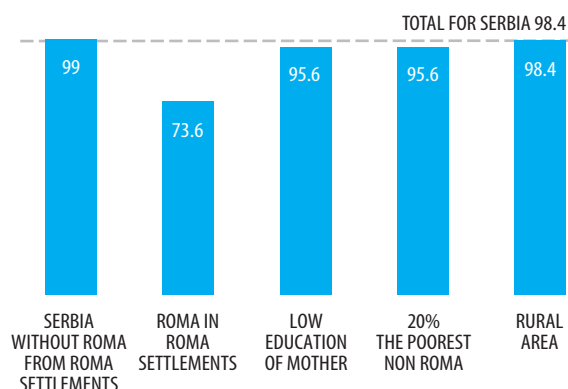
**Table 1 Children enrolled in preschool education (from 3 to 7 years) by distance of preschool education institutions**

	Total	Distance from preschool institutions (km)			
		Up to 0,5	0,51–1	1,01–5	5 and more
Preschool attendance	43%	67%	57%	35%	18%

Source: LSMS survey, 2002.

**Primary school education** – In 2005, 95.6 per cent of children were enrolled in primary school (DevInfo). From 1991 on, this percentage has been high and does not lag behind that of other transitional countries in the region. MICS3 findings show no significant differences in primary school enrolment of children from rural areas, children whose mothers' have a low level of education, and the 20 per cent poorest children. This indicates that parents are highly motivated to enrol their children in school. Roma population manages also relatively well, despite difficulties related to lack of registration and complicated enrolment procedures. However, considering that Roma in Roma settlements is the only population group with a high population increase, it would be desirable that more Roma children have access to their right to education, to have a chance for a better future. For if these children are not given access to primary school, the education figures for Serbia might decline.

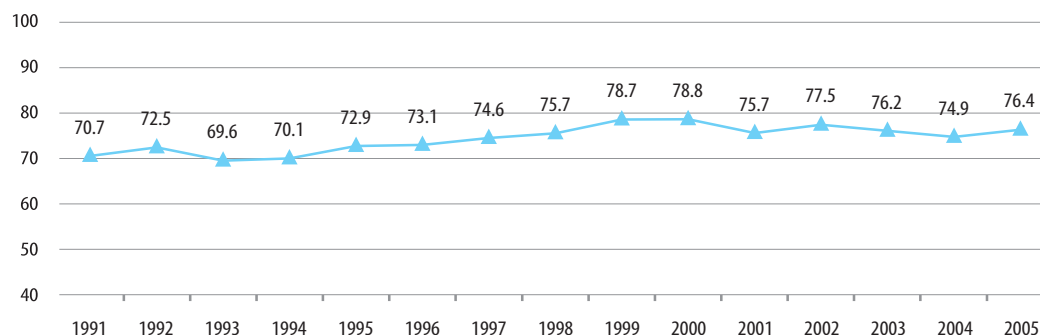
**Graph 3 Net primary school enrolment ratio<sup>65</sup>**



Source: MICS survey, 2005.

**Secondary school education** In 2005, 76.4 per cent of children were enrolled in secondary school (DevInfo). There is a slight upward trend of children enrolled in secondary school during the period 1991–2005.

**Graph 4 Net secondary school enrolment ratio<sup>66</sup>**

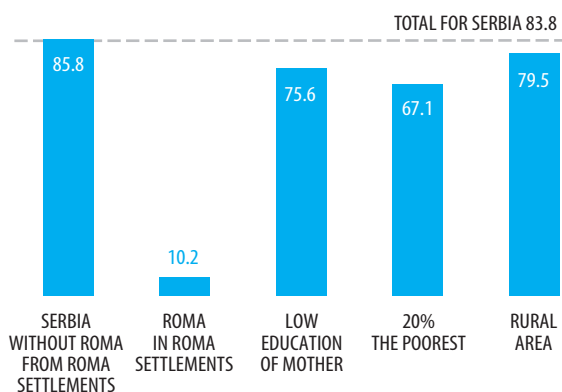


Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Statistics of education (DevInfo)

<sup>65</sup> The number of children enrolled in primary school that belong to the age group that officially corresponds to primary schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group.

<sup>66</sup> The number of children enrolled in secondary school that belong to the age group that officially corresponds to secondary schooling, divided by the total population of the same age group.

**Graph 5 Net enrolment ratio in secondary education**

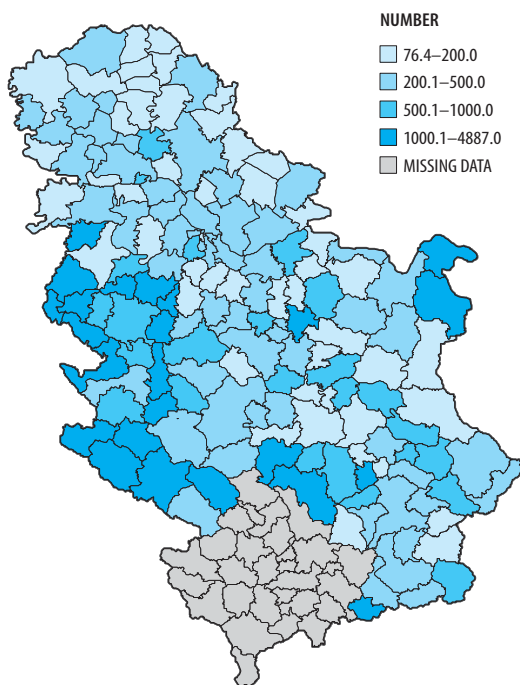


Source: MICS survey, 2005.

The disadvantages registered for preschool have influenced results in primary school and lead to striking disparities when it comes to enrolment in secondary education (MICS3). This is drastic for Roma children in Roma settlements, however it will also be difficult for many of the 20% poorest non Roma children to break out of a life in poverty.

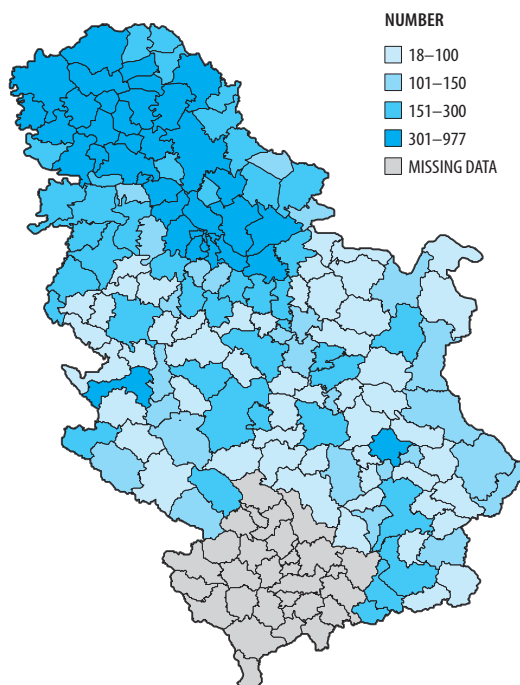
## Distribution of educational institutions

**Number of children age 3–7 per preschool institution**



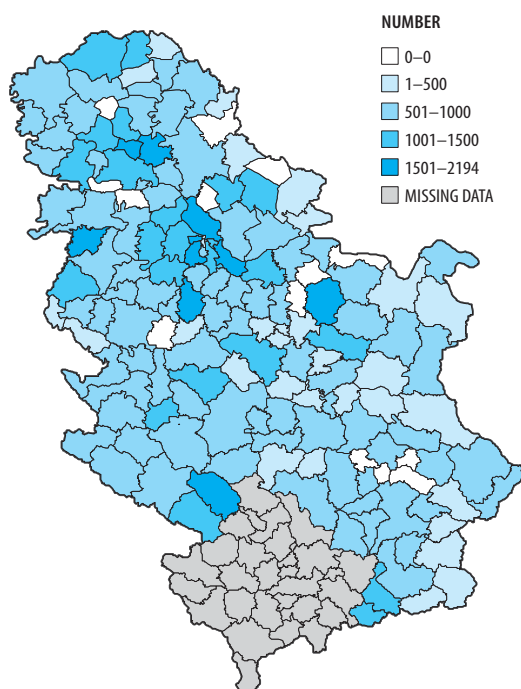
Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Statistics of education (DevInfo)

**Number of children age 7–14 per primary school institution**



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Statistics of education (DevInfo)

### Number of children age 15–18 per secondary school institution



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Statistics of education (DevInfo)

**Public expenditure on education** – In 2005, the share of education expenditure was 3.9 per cent of GDP. Since 2001 education expenditures have fluctuated between 3.5 and 4 per cent of GDP. This level of expenditures for education is similar to those in other transitional countries in the region (TransMonee).

The maps show the number of children at relevant age in preschools and schools in each municipality in Serbia. The first map shows the number of children aged 3 to 7 in preschools. There are small numbers of institutions in the regions of western, eastern and south-eastern Serbia. In some municipalities in these regions the number of children per institution exceeds 1 000.

Concerning primary schools, the picture is more favourable. However, in many municipalities in central, eastern and western Serbia the number of children of relevant age by institution is small. In some cases the number of pupils by elementary school is less than 100. If this number is divided by the eight grades of elementary school, the total number of pupils per class ranges between 10 and 15.

Secondary schools are concentrated in bigger towns, among which Belgrade and Novi Sad share first position. Also in bigger cities there is a larger number of children per secondary school institution. However, what is clear is that some municipalities do not have a single secondary school.

**Table 2 Public expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Učešće rashoda za obrazovanje (% BDP)	3.8	4	3.5	3.7	3.9

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Statistics of education (DevInfo)

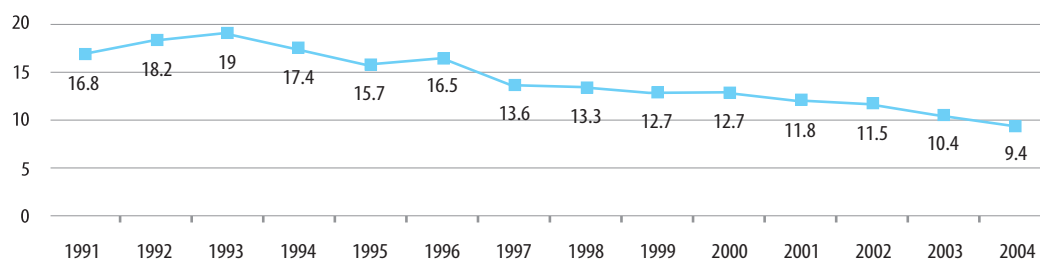


## Health

The following graphs illustrate the indicators of health condition of the population. In 2004, the under-5 mortality rate was 9.4 per cent.<sup>67</sup>

This indicator shows an improvement of the situation in 2004 relative to 1991. (In 1991 it was 16.8 per cent).

**Graph 6 Under-5 mortality rate (%)**



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia - Vital statistics (DevInfo)

Comparing the under-5 mortality rate in 2003 in Serbia with other countries, Serbia occupies a position in the middle between developed and less developed countries in transition, while this indicator is higher than in industrially developed countries (TransMonee).

**Table 3 Under-5 mortality rates for neighbouring countries**

	Under-5 mortality rate			
	1990	1995	2000	2003
Albanija	45	34	25	21
Austria	10	6	6	6
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	19	18	17
Bulgaria	16	18	16	15
Croatia	13	11	8	7
Czech Republic	11	8	5	4
Hungary	16	12	9	8
Italy	10	7	5	4
Poland	19	15	9	7
Romania	32	25	22	20
Slovakia	15	12	9	8
Slovenia	9	7	5	4
FRJ Macedonia	33	25	14	11
Serbia	18	16	13	10
CEE/CIS and Baltic countries	51	49	43	41
Industrialised countries	10	8	7	6
World	95	89	83	80

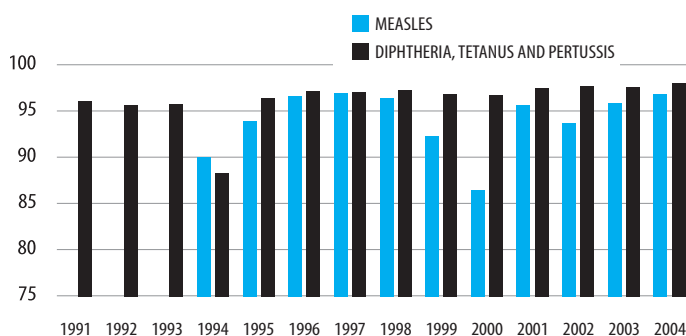
Source: *The State of the World's Children 2005*, UNICEF

<sup>67</sup> Number of deaths per 1 000 live births

Data about vaccination against various diseases (based on the Institute for Public Health data)

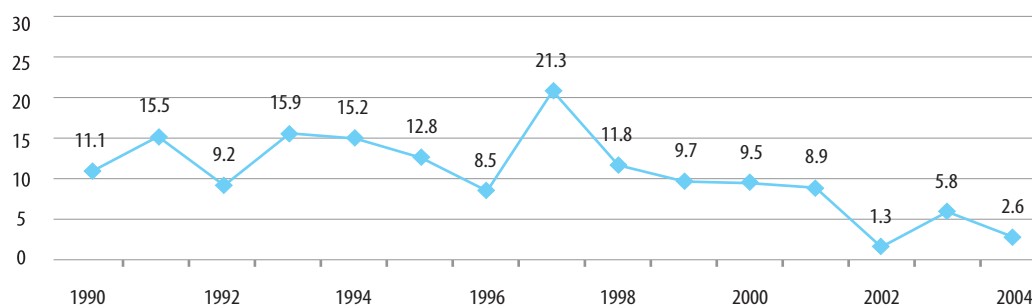
show the percentage of vaccinated children is constant at around 95 per cent.

**Graph 7 Percentage of vaccinated children**



Source: Institute for health protection – epidemiology (DevInfo)

**Graph 8 Maternal mortality rate**



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Vital statistics (DevInfo)

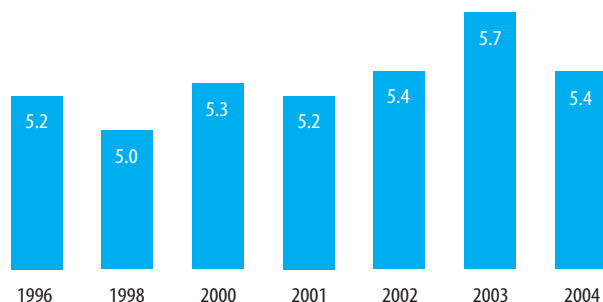
The maternal mortality rate shows a downward trend, although significant deviations due to the nature of the indicator itself have been recorded in some years.<sup>68</sup> The value of this indicator covers the range typical for countries in the region (TransMonee).

Another health indicator is the share of underweight newborns.<sup>69</sup> This indicator was 5 per cent in 2004, and has been constant since 2000. Like other health indicators, it shows a relative median position compared with other countries in transition in the region. For example Romania and Bulgaria have a slightly greater number of such cases, while Croatia and Macedonia show similar values (TransMonee).

<sup>68</sup> Number of deaths per 100 000 live births

<sup>69</sup> Number of newborns with less than 2 500 grams as percentage of all live births

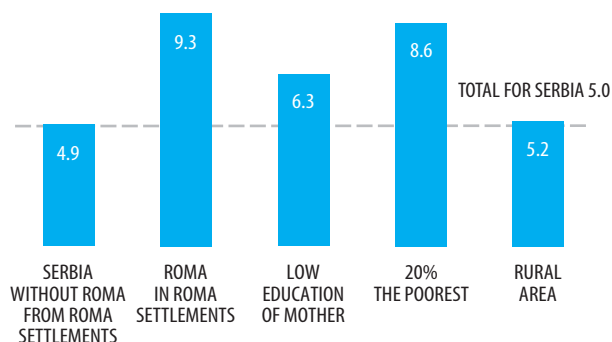
**Graph 9 Share of underweight newborns (<2 500 g)**



Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia - Vital statistics (DevInfo)

This indicator, however, also shows clear disparities – the values of this indicator are much higher among Roma people and among the poorest.

**Graph 10 Share of underweight newborns (<2 500 g)**



Source: MICS survey, 2005.

**Public expenditure fore health** – In 2005 the share of health expenditure was 6.5 per cent of GDP. From 2001 health expenditure as a percentage of GDP has fluctuated between 5.9 and 6.9 per cent.

**Table 4 Public expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP**

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.9	6.5

Source: Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia – Vital statistics (DevInfo)



## 2

TABLES<sup>70</sup>

## Population

Table 1 Population, sex

TERITORIJA	POPULATION – census 2002			ESTIMATE – mid-year					
	Total	Male	Female	1994	2000	2001	2003	2004	2005
SERBIA	7 498 001	3 645 930	3 852 071	7 622 711	7 661 365	7 736 362	7 480 591	7 463 157	7 440 769
CENTRAL SERBIA	5 466 009	2 660 988	2 805 021	5 587 348	5 484 920	5 473 370	5 450 373	5 440 900	5 427 853
VOJVODINA	2 031 992	984 942	1 047 050	2 035 363	2 031 426	2 030 063	2 030 218	2 022 257	2 012 916

Table 2 Population by main age groups by census

	TOTAL	Preschool population under 7	Children from 7–14	Children under 18	Adults 18 and over	Female fertile population 15–49	Population from 15 to 64	Population 65 and over
		years	years	years	years	years	years	years
SERBIA	7 498 001	495 327	681 443	1 467 273	6 030 728	1 809 317	5 032 805	1 240 505
	100%	6.6%	9.1%	19.6%	80.4%	24.1%	67.1%	16.5%

<sup>70</sup> Excluding Kosovo (currently under United Nations administration)

CENTRAL SERBIA	5 466 009	360 727	493 829	1 064 187	4 401 822	1 312 721	3 646 774	925 320
	100%	6.6%	9.0%	19.5%	80.5%	24.0%	66.7%	16.9%
VOJVODINA	2 031 992	134 600	187 614	403 086	1 628 906	496 596	1 386 031	315 185
	100%	6.6%	9.2%	19.8%	80.2%	24.4%	68.2%	15.5%

**Table 3 Population changes 1994–2005**

	Mid-year population	Live births	Deaths		Natural increase	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase	Infant mortality per 1 000	Life expectancy	
			Total	Infant						Per 1 000 population	Children males
SERBIA – 1994	7 622 711	85 292	93 011	1311	–7 719	11.2	12.2	–1.0	15.4	69.5	74.2
C. SERBIA	5 587 348	63 697	65 493	1 000	–1 796	11.9	11.3	–0.3	15.7	70.1	74.8
VOJVODINA	2 035 363	21 595	27 518	311	–5 923	10.8	13.8	–2.9	14.4	68.3	73.6
2000	7 661 365	73 764	104 042	785	–30 278	9.6	13.6	–4.0	10.6	69.6	74.8
2004	7 463 157	78 186	104 320	633	–26 134	10.5	14	–3.5	8.1	69.9	75.4
SERBIA – 2005	7 440 769	72 180	106 771	579	–34 591	9.7	14.3	–4.6	8.0	–	–
C. SERBIA	5 427 853	53 122	76 647	446	–23 525	9.8	14.1	–4.3	8.4	–	–
VOJVODINA	2 012 916	19 058	30 124	133	–11 066	9.5	15	–5.5	7.0	–	–

**Table 4 Infant and child mortality 1994–2004**

	1994	1996	1998	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
<b>S E R B I A</b>								
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS – Total	15.4	14.6	11.6	10.6	10.2	10.1	9.1	8.1
Male	17.2	16.4	12.7	12.4	12	11.7	9.7	9.2
Female	13.4	12.8	10.3	8.8	8.3	8.5	8.4	6.9
UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE – Total	17.4	16.5	13.3	12.7	11.8	11.5	10.4	9.4
Male	19.4	18.3	14.5	14.4	13.7	13.2	11.2	10.8
Female	15.4	14.5	12.2	11	9.7	9.8	9.6	7.9
PERINATAL INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Infant mortality from 0 to 6 days per 1 000 live births)	14.7	13.9	12.4	11.2	11	11.2	10.3	9.9
% OF UNDERWEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS (under 2 500 g)	–	5.2	5	5.3	5.2	5.4	5.7	5.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 100 000 live births)	15.2	8.5	11.8	9.5	8.9	1.3	5.8	2.6

CENTRAL SERBIA								
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS – Total	15.7	15.3	12.2	10.7	10.4	10.4	9.6	8.5
Male	17.1	17.1	13.4	12.6	12.6	12	10.2	9.5
Female	14.2	13.4	10.9	8.6	8.1	8.6	9.1	7.3
UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE – Total	17.7	16.8	14.1	12.5	11.9	11.8	11	9.7
Male	19.3	18.6	15.3	14.1	14.2	13.4	11.7	11
Female	16	15	12.7	10.8	9.4	10	10.2	8.2
PERINATAL INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Infant mortality from 0 to 6 days per 1 000 live births)	14.5	14.5	12.7	11.5	11.4	11.2	10.5	10.1
% OF UNDERWEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS (under 2 500 g)	–	5.7	5	5.4	5.3	5.5	5.9	5.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 100 000 live births)	12.6	8.2	10.6	10.9	5.2	1.7	4.0	1.7
VOJVODINA								
INFANT MORTALITY PER 1 000 LIVE BIRTHS – Total	14.4	12.8	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.4	7.5	7.1
Male	17.4	14.4	10.8	11.9	10.2	10.7	8.4	8.2
Female	11.3	11.1	8.6	9.1	8.8	8	6.5	5.9
UNDER 5 MORTALITY RATE – Total	16.7	15.5	11.3	13.4	11.4	10.9	8.9	8.6
Male	19.7	17.5	11.9	15.2	12.3	12.6	9.9	10.1
Female	13.6	13.3	10.6	11.4	10.5	9.2	7.8	6.9
PERINATAL INFANT MORTALITY RATE (Infant mortality from 0 to 6 days per 1 000 live births)	15.3	12.1	11.8	10.4	9.9	11.2	9.8	9.3
% OF UNDERWEIGHT LIVE BIRTHS (under 2 500 g)	–	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.3
MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE (per 100 000 live births)	23.2	9.3	15.1	5.3	19.8	0	10.1	4.9

# Health

**Table 5 Health care children and youth 1994–2004**

	Immunised against DTP3 (children under 1 year) %	Immunised against measles (children under 1 year) %	Primary health protection of children	Youth pregnancies (aged 15–19) Rate		Sexually transmitted diseases adolescents (15–19) Rate	HIV / AIDS		Prevalence of tuberculosis per 100 000 population
				Pregnancies	Termination		Death	Infected	
<b>SERBIA</b>									
1994	88.2	90.1	–	–	–	–	62	89	–
2000	96.9	86.6	7.1	17.5	4.8	25	50	80	57.5
2001	97.8	95.7	7.3	18.4	4.3	26	61	80	58.2
2002	97.9	93.8	8.5	18.3	4.7	78	25	79	59.4
2003	97.8	96	8.3	18.2	4.4	67	26	60	55.6
2004	98.1	97	8.2	17.4	4.3	59	27	57	31.2
<b>CENTRAL SERBIA</b>									
1994	96.8	89.2	–	–	–	–	56	84	–
2000	96.6	88.3	7.2	16.7	4.5	18	43	74	51.9
2001	97.9	95.1	7.3	18.2	3.9	–	56	71	51.2
2002	98	93.7	8.8	18.9	4.2	19	22	70	53.0
2003	97.6	95.6	8.5	18.5	4.0	11	25	53	49.9
2004	98.2	96.7	8.5	17.6	3.8	10	22	49	42.8
<b>VOJVODINA</b>									
1994	94.3	92.6	–	–	–	–	6	5	–
2000	97.5	82.1	6.7	18.6	5.6	7	7	6	70.6
2001	97.5	97	7.2	18.9	5.2	–	5	9	75.1
2002	97.8	93.4	7.6	16.7	6.1	59	3	9	73.1
2003	98.1	96.7	7.7	17.4	5.3	56	1	7	71.1
2004	97.9	97.8	7.5	16.8	5.7	49	5	8	–



# Education

**Table 6 Education coverage preschool, primary school, secondary school and schooling continuation 1995–2005**

	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
<b>S E R B I A</b>							
PRESCHOOL EDUCATION (3 to 7 years)							
Coverage %	31.4	35.6	36.4	38.1	37.3	37.3	39.2
PRIMARY EDUCATION							
Pupils	780 876	726 578	706 872	691 334	677 767	644 577	656 103
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	–	98.5	94.7	96.1	94.3	94.5	95.6
Prop. of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	–	92.7	96.9	97.5	93.9	98.3	97.8
Primary completion rate	90.9	92.1	91.8	94.5	94.7	92.2	92.4
Pupils per teacher	17.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.7	14.4
SECONDARY EDUCATION							
Pupils	318 809	330 947	323 318	306 411	305 204	295 799	291 477
Net enrolment ratio in secondary education	72.9	78.8	75.7	77.5	76.1	74.9	76.4
Secondary completion rate	77.3	83.4	82.4	77.5	86.9	84.4	85.7
Pupils per teacher	12.6	13.6	13.1	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9
<b>C E N T R A L S E R B I A</b>							
PRESCHOOL EDUCATION (3 to 7 years)							
Coverage %	29.9	33.8	34.5	36.6	36.2	35.9	37.8
PRIMARY EDUCATION							
Pupils	570 733	529 847	516 024	505 222	495 396	485 672	479 749
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	–	95.9	94.5	96.7	94.6	97.2	96.9
Prop. of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	–	93.7	97.1	98.8	94.6	98.3	98.3
Primary completion rate	90.8	91.4	91.7	94.2	95.1	93.1	93.4
Pupils per teacher	18.9	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.5	14.9	14.6
SECONDARY EDUCATION							
Pupils	235 554	246 672	240 820	226 454	225 348	218 600	215 509
Net enrolment ratio in secondary education	72.7	80.4	76.4	79.3	78.7	77.5	78.8
Secondary completion rate	77.6	84.2	82.6	78.3	86.6	85.8	87.5
Pupils per teacher	12.4	13.6	13.2	12.2	11.8	11.3	10.9

**VOJVODINA**
**PRE-SCHOOL EDUCATION (3 to 7 years)**

Coverage %	37.9	40.6	41.5	42	40.8	43.5	43
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**PRIMARY EDUCATION**

Pupils	210 143	196 731	190 848	186 112	182 371	178 905	176 354
Net enrolment ratio in primary education	–	96.7	95.4	94.6	93.4	92.1	92.3
Prop. of pupils starting grade 1 who reach grade 5	–	90.2	96.1	94.2	91.9	98.6	97.3
Primary completion rate	91.4	93.6	92.0	95.3	93.5	90.1	89.5
Pupils per teacher	17.7	16,3	15.9	15.3	14.7	14.2	13.8

**SECONDARY EDUCATION**

Pupils	83 255	84 275	82 948	79 957	79 856	77 199	75 968
Net enrolment ratio in secondary education	72.9	74.6	73.9	72.9	69.7	68.3	70.4
Secondary completion rate	76.1	81.0	81.9	73.5	87.7	82.1	80.6
Pupils per teacher	13.3	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.9	11.4	10.9

## Economy

**Table 7 Gross Domestic Product GDP 1999–2005**

SERBIA	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005 *
GDP – Total mill. din.	210 232.3	397 655.6	783 896.7	1 020 116.5	1 171 563.8	1 431 313.1	1 750 000.0
GDP – Total mill. USD	11 450.6	9 013.0	10 431.1	12 171.8	16 123.9	20 965.5	–
GDP – Total mill. EUR	17 915.0	26 431.3	13 186.2	16 811.8	18 008.7	19 723.5	21 107.9
GDP per capita din.	27 881	52 905	104 472	136 015	156 614	191 784	–
GDP per capita USD	1 518.6	1 199.1	1 390.2	1 622.9	2 155.4	2 809.2	–
GDP per capita EUR	2 375.9	3 516.5	1 757.4	2 241.6	2 407.4	2 642.8	–
INDEX (previous year = 100)	101.0	105.2	105.1	104.5	102.4	109.3	106.5

\* Estimate

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