Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2013-2014

The global MICS programme was developed by UNICEF in the 1990s as an international household survey programme to support countries in the collection of internationally comparable data on a wide range of indicators on the situation of children and women. MICS surveys measure key indicators that allow countries to generate data for use in policies and programmes, and to monitor progress towards the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and other internationally agreed upon commitments. The Kosovo* MICS presents up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men as well as to provide data for monitoring existing strategies and action plans. This MICS will also furnish data for designing future programme interventions and support evidence based planning of Kosovo* institutions. Importantly it will provide data to inform Kosovo*'s EU aspirations and planning in the EU enlargement process while contributing to improved quality in statistics, data collection, management and monitoring systems.

* For UNICEF and UNFPA, all references to Kosovo* are made in the context of UN Security Council Resolution 1244 (1999).

Kosovo*

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Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
2013-2014

EUROPE
INTEGRATION
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Directorate for Development Cooperation

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MICS

Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Kosovo* MICS, 2013-2014

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION			
Sample frame	2011 Kosovo* Population and Housing Census	**Questionnaires**	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Questionnaire form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Updated	August - September 2013		
Interviewer training	October - November 2013	**Fieldwork**	November 2013 - April 2014

Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	4,870	- Eligible	1,786
- Occupied	4,406	- Mothers (or caretakers) interviewed	1,648
- Interviewed	4,127	- Response rate (Percent)	92.3
- Response rate (Percent)	93.7		
Women		Men[1]	
- Eligible for interviews	5,915	- Eligible for interviews	2,921
- Interviewed	5,251	- Interviewed	2,165
- Response rate (Percent)	88.8	- Response rate (Percent)	74.1

SURVEY POPULATION			
Average household size	5.4	**Percentage of population living in**	
		- Urban areas	37.4
Percentage of population under		- Rural areas	62.6
- Age 5	7.9		
- Age 18	31.8		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	12.1		

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS		HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL ASSETS	
Percentage of households with		**Percentage of households that own**	
- Finished floor	96.7	- A Flat screen/LCD TV	41.1
- Finished roofing	98.2	- A refrigerator	96.9
- Finished walls	97.4	- Agricultural land	61.5
		- Farm animals/livestock	35.2
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.21	**Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a**	
		- Cell phone	97.7
		- Car	66.9
		- Bank account	83.8

[1] The questionnaire for men age 15-49 was administered in half of the selected households in each cluster.

Summary Table of Findings[2]

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

CHILD MORTALITY				
Early childhood mortality[a]				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
1.1		Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	9
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	12
1.3		Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	3
1.4		Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3
1.5	**MDG 4.1**	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	15
[a] Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey				

NUTRITION				
Nutritional status				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
2.1a 2.1b	**MDG 1.8**	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	1.8 0.3
2.2a 2.2b		Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	4.3 0.6
2.3a 2.3b		Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.4 0.3
2.4		Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.3
Breastfeeding and infant feeding				
2.5		Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	96.7
2.6		Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	45.4
2.7		Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	39.9
2.8		Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	53.2
2.9		Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	56.5
2.10		Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	31.8
2.11		Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	14.1

[2] See Appendix E for a detailed description of MICS indicators.

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed during the previous day	46.3
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	90.3
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	81.1
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	90.3
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	63.3
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	47.1
		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	51.8
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	61.6
Low-birthweight			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	5.4
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.0

CHILD HEALTH			
Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	98.7
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	91.0
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	94.7
3.4 **MDG 4.3**	Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	92.1
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	94.0
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	89.1
3.8	Full immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the immunization schedule in Kosovo* by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	78.5

Diarrhoea			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	9.1
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	46.9
SS[3]	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)[4]	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	38.6
SS	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding[5]	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	35.2
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	7.8
3.13	Care-seeking for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	73.1
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	38.6
Solid fuel use			
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	71.0
Fever			
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	20.8
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	71.2

WATER AND SANITATION				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
4.1	**MDG 7.8**	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	98.5
4.2		Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	22.0
4.3	**MDG 7.9**	Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	78.3
4.4		Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	12.7
4.5		Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	90.0
4.6		Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	94.2

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

Contraception and unmet need

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	2.3
5.1	**MDG 5.4**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	15
5.2		Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	1.4
5.3	**MDG 5.3**	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	65.8
5.4	**MDG 5.6**	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	8.9

Maternal and newborn health

5.5a 5.5b	**MDG 5.5** **MDG 5.5**	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	 97.8 91.8
5.6		Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	81.1
5.7	**MDG 5.2**	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	99.0
5.8		Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.0
5.9		Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	27.0

Post-natal health checks

5.10		Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	97.4
5.11		Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	95.9
5.12		Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	85.2

CHILD DEVELOPMENT			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	13.9
6.2	Support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	66.3
6.3	Father's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	6.0
6.4	Mother's support for learning	Percentage of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	42.8
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	31.1
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	66.6
6.7	Inadequate care	Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	5.9
6.8	Early child development index	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	83.4

LITERACY AND EDUCATION				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
7.1	**MDG 2.3**	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education	
			(a) women	98.0
			(b) men	97.6
7.2		School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	75.5
7.3		Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	91.6
7.4	**MDG 2.1**	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	98.0
7.5		Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	90.9
SS		Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	95.9
SS		Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	82.0
7.6	**MDG 2.2**	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade	99.6

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
7.7		Primary completion rate	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school (excluding repeaters) divided by number of children of primary school completion age (age appropriate to final grade of primary school)	97.3
7.8		Transition rate to lower secondary school[a]	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	99.8
SS		Transition rate to upper secondary school	Number of children attending the last grade of lower secondary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of upper secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of lower secondary school during the previous school year	91.5
7.9	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.00
7.10	MDG 3.1	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.97
SS		Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.99
SS		Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.96

[a] Transition rate to lower secondary school corresponds to transition rate to secondary school as defined in MICS global indicator 7.8

CHILD PROTECTION				
Birth registration				
MICS Indicator	Indicator		Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration		Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	88.1
Child labour				
8.2	Child labour		Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	10.7
Child discipline				
8.3	Violent discipline		Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	61.4
Early marriage and polygyny				
8.4	Marriage before age 15		Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 0.8 0.1
8.5	Marriage before age 18		Percentage of people age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18 (a) Women (b) Men	 10.0 1.0

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	 3.0 0.4
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) Women (b) Men	 0.5 0.1
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) among women age 15-19 years (b) among women age 20-24 years	 (4.4) 6.3

( ) Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Attitudes towards domestic violence

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	 32.9 14.9
SS	Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstances)	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food, (6) neglects the household and hygiene work, (7) she neglects his parents, (8) she makes him jealous by her behaviour to other men, (9) she makes decisions for the family without consulting him (a) Women (b) Men	 42.4 21.9

Children's living arrangements

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.5
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	2.5
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	4.1

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) Women (b) Men	 91.4 93.4

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
9.1 **MDG 6.3**	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV, and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission (a) Women (b) Men	 16.8 17.4
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means of mother-to-child transmission of HIV (a) Women (b) Men	 44.7 38.3
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions toward people living with HIV (a) Women (b) Men	 6.2 8.2
HIV testing			
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV (a) Women (b) Men	 15.5 31.0
9.5	People who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	 0.7 1.4
9.6	Sexually active young people who have been tested for HIV and know the results	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results (a) Women (b) Men	 1.3 1.1
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	3.6
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	2.1
Sexual behaviour			
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	 91.1 54.5
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	 0.2 4.4
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	6.5

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	0.0
		(b) Men	7.1
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	
		(a) Women	(*)
		(b) Men	36.8
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	6.9
		(b) Men	37.1
9.15 **MDG 6.2**	Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	37.3
		(b) Men	67.6
(*) Figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases			
Male circumcision			
9.17	Male circumcision	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	91.5

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT			
Access to mass media			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
10.1	Exposure to mass media	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	
		(a) Women	23.4
		(b) Men	42.4
Use of information/communication technology			
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	93.6
		(b) Men	92.8
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	95.0
		(b) Men	96.9

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
11.1	Life satisfaction	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	
		(a) Women	91.8
		(b) Men	93.0
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	90.0
		(b) Men	83.4
11.3	Perception of a better life	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	
		(a) Women	51.9
		(b) Men	56.7

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE			
Tobacco use			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
12.1	Tobacco use	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	19.3
		(b) Men	34.3
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
		(a) Women	4.9
		(b) Men	29.1
Alcohol use			
12.3	Use of alcohol	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	
		(a) Women	9.6
		(b) Men	34.8
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	
		(a) Women	1.3
		(b) Men	10.8

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
ARI	Acute Respiratory Infection
ASFR	Age-Specific Fertility Rate
BCG	Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (Tuberculosis)
CBR	Crude Birth Rate
CEE/CIS	Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States
CHERG	Child Health Epidemiology Reference Group
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
CSPro	Census and Survey Processing System
deff	Design Effect
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DPR	Disaster Preparedness and Response
DPR	Disability, Injury Prevention and Rehabilitation
DPT	Diphteria Pertussis Tetanus
EA	Enumeration Area
ECD	Early Childhood Development
ECDI	Early Child Development Index
ECE	Early Childhood Education
EPI	Expanded Programme on Immunization
EU	European Union
GPI	Gender Parity Index
HepB	Hepatitis B
Hib	Haemophilus influenzae type B
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
IMR	Infant Mortality Rate
IUD	Intrauterine Device
JMP	WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme
LAM	Lactational Amenorrhea Method
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
MICS5	Fifth global round of Multiple Indicator Clusters Surveys programme
MLSW	Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare
MMR	Measles, Mumps and Rubella
MNCH	Maternal, Newborn, and Child Health
MoH	Ministry of Health
NAR	Net Attendance Ratio
NPO	National Professional Officer
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OPV	Oral Polio Vaccine
ORT	Oral Rehydration Treatment
PAHO	Pan American Health Organization
PNC	Post-Natal Care
PSU	Primary Sampling Unit
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TFR	Total Fertility Rate
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene
WFFC	World Fit for Children
WHO	World Health Organization

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013-2014 Kosovo* MICS is a nationally representative sample survey in which 4,127 households, 5,251 women, 2,165 men and 1,648 mothers (or caretakers) on behalf of children under five were interviewed. This MICS was conducted in parallel to the 2013-2014 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo* MICS which was based on a separate sample. Both MICS surveys were carried out in 2013-2014 in Kosovo* on two independent samples — the Kosovo* MICS on the nationally representative sample and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo* MICS on the sample of the population living in those particular communities.

The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes. The survey presents up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men as well as to provide data for monitoring existing strategies and action plans. The findings pertain, unless stated otherwise, to November 2013 – April 2014, when the fieldwork was conducted by the Kosovo* Agency of Statistics with financial and technical support from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

CHILD MORTALITY

During the 15 years preceding the survey mortality has followed a steadily decreasing trend with the infant mortality rate during the five years preceding the survey at 12 per thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 15 per thousand live births. The largest proportion of the infant deaths occur during the neonatal period (9 per thousand live births) and 80 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths. Although higher, the estimated infant mortality trend according to the survey follows that of administrative data over that last 15 years.

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Almost all infants (99 percent) are weighed at birth and approximately one in twenty (five percent) are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (i.e. to have low birth weight).

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

One in twenty five children (four percent) under age five are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age reflecting chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness. This low percentage indicates that there is no notable issue related to stunting or underweight in Kosovo* as a whole. Furthermore almost no children under five in Kosovo* were classified as severely underweight, approximately two percent are moderately or severely underweight with four percent overweight or too heavy for their height.

BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Less than half of newborns (45 percent) are breastfed within one hour of birth and while more than four fifths (86 percent) are breastfed within one day of birth, exclusive breastfeeding is prevalent for only 40 percent of children under six months of age contributing to the rate of age-appropriate breastfeeding of less than half among children 0-23 months (46 percent). The median duration of any breastfeeding is 14.1 months for children under age 3 years, and is 2.0 months for exclusive breastfeeding.

While most (90 percent) children were fed at least the minimum number of times, only two thirds (63 percent) received the minimum number of food groups or dietary diversity, hence less than half (49 percent) of children age 6-23 months and only a third (35 percent) from the poorest households were receiving the minimum acceptable diet.

VACCINATIONS

Less than four fifths (79 percent) of children 24-35 months old are fully immunized in accordance with the Kosovo* immunization schedule. Fortunately there are only minor reductions with each dose of a vaccine e.g. first dose of Polio is received by 98 percent while the third does by 91 percent indicating that of the reduced number who actually start their immunizations, many complete the required series reducing their potential to contract those preventable childhood diseases. While BCG vaccination coverage is very high at 99 percent, barely half of the children received the HepB at birth dose within 24 hours.

CARE OF ILLNESS

Less than one in ten (nine percent) children under age five years reported an episode of diarrhoea and eight percent symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey, while one in five (21 percent) had a fever in the last two weeks. Advice was not sought for more than half (53 percent) of children with diarrhoea or treatment with 23 percent given much less or almost nothing to eat resulting in only one third (35 percent) of children receiving oral rehydration treatment (ORT) and, at the same time, continued feeding which is the recommended course of action. While care seeking for diarrhoea is low, 73 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider yet only 11 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast breathing and difficult breathing).

SOLID FUEL USE

Overall, almost three quarters (71 percent) of the household population use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (70 percent) and yet only eight percent used these fuels in a separate room that is used as a kitchen implying that there is a very high potential for exposure indoor air pollution.

USE OF IMPROVED WATER SOURCES

While access to an improved source of drinking water is very high on average (99 percent), only half of the population in the poorest wealth quintile have water piped into the dwelling (55 percent). For the seven percent of population which don't have the source of drinking water on the premises it is most often an adult male (77 percent) or an adult women (19 percent) who collects it.

USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION

While the vast majority of the population in urban areas has access to improved sanitation (98 percent) only 68 percent of the population in rural areas have the same access with open defecation localised among the poorest population. While only one percent of the population in general use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households, the value is five percent in the poorest population. Slightly more than half of the poorest population (57 percent) have access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation, while the highest proportion is found among the population in urban areas (96 percent). Of concern is the fact that only 13 percent of children's faeces was disposed of safely with the vast majority (85 percent) disposed of in the garbage.

HANDWASHING

Less than two percent of households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands and only nine in ten (88 percent) of the poorest households had soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling compared to 93 percent and above for the other wealth quintiles.

FERTILITY

It is important to note that early childbearing has gradually declined over the last 10 years, most notably in urban areas.

CONTRACEPTION

Two thirds (66 percent) of women currently married or in union reported current use of contraception. The most popular method, and actually one that is not considered a modern method, is withdrawal which is used by half of married women (51 percent). Modern methods are used by only one in seven married women (14 percent) and less than two percent among those with no living children. The decision on use of contraception appears to typically be a joint decision of the wife and husband (94 percent of the cases).

UNMET NEED

One in ten married women (nine percent) has expressed unmet need for contraception with the value being highest among those age 20-24 and 25-29 years (14 and 16 percent, respectively). Overall, seven in eight women (88 percent) have the demand for contraception satisfied with the value increasing with age from 78 percent (age 20-24 years) to 94 percent (40-44 years).

ANTENATAL CARE

The large majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (98 percent) yet a relatively small percentage of women (two percent) do not receive any antenatal care. Almost all mothers (97 percent) received antenatal care more than once and 92 percent received antenatal care the recommended minimum of four times. About four fifths (82 percent) of the women living in poorest households received four or more antenatal care visits while it is almost universal (99 percent) among those living in the richest households. While access to antenatal care is largely sought in general and 95 percent of women had their first antenatal care visit within the first trimester, nine percent of women in the poorest households do not get their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester and five percent of the poorest women had no antenatal care. The most common content of antenatal care was an ultrasound (98 percent of women) while barely half (57 percent of women) had their health book updated indicating that although antenatal care is largely received, the full range of possible content provision is lacking.

ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

Almost all births (99 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (90 percent doctors and nine percent delivered with assistance of a nurse/midwife). Overall, a quarter (27 percent) of women delivered in the last two years by C-section with the decision being taken before the onset of labour pains in 18 percent of cases. The percent of women who delivered in the last two years by C-section is higher (33 percent) in urban areas compared to rural areas (24 percent) as well as among women from the richest households (35 percent). The doctor was the main influence on decision for the birth to be delivered by C-section in 75 percent of the cases with 16 percent of cases it being the woman.

PLACE OF DELIVERY

Less than one percent of births take place at home while 96 percent are delivered in a public health facility and three percent in the private sector.

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

While 97 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay in the facility 12 hours or more after delivery, half stay two days or more and nine percent stayed seven days or more. Importantly almost one in ten (eight percent) of newborns did not receive any post-natal care visit following discharge from a health facility with this value as high as 15 percent for newborns from older mothers. All (100 percent) post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility are provided by a doctor / nurse / midwife and 60 percent occur in the public sector. While the majority (92 percent) of newborns were visited following discharge from the health facility, less than half of the mothers were visited to check their health (43 percent). 38 percent of those women with a C-section were not visited following discharge from the health facility and 68 percent of those from the poorest households did not receive any post-natal care visit upon discharge.

ABORTIONS

Overall, eight percent of women age 15-49 years have had at least one induced abortion and this increases to 17 percent of women age 45-49 years. Among women who had an abortion 25 percent had two or three abortions while four percent had four or more abortions.

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

14 percent of children age 36-59 months were attending an organised early childhood education programme with only nine percent in rural areas and seven percent among children from the poorest households.

QUALITY OF CARE

For only two thirds (66 percent) of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey. The father's involvement in such activities was extremely limited at only six percent while 43 percent of mothers engaged with their children in such activities. Furthermore, only a third (31 percent) of children under five live in households where at least three children's books are present while the proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to only 10 percent.

EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (ECDI)

Four fifths (83 percent) of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track with slightly higher ECDI observed in children attending an early childhood education programme (90 percent). While 97 percent of children are on track in the physical domain and 96 in the learning domain, only 83 percent are on track in the social-emotional and less than one in five (18 percent) are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain.

LITERACY AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

Almost all (98 percent) of young women age 15-24 years are literate and 93 percent of those who stated that lower secondary school was their highest level of education. The literacy rate among young men age 15-24 years was similar at 98 percent with only 82 percent of men who stated that lower secondary school was their highest level of education were actually able to read.

SCHOOL READINESS

Three quarters (76 percent) of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year and 64 percent among children in the poorest households.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (98 percent) yet only 92 percent of primary school entry age children (age 6) attend the first grade of primary school. Two percent of primary school age children are out of school and one-tenth (10 percent) of male children age 6 are out of school. Similar to primary school, 96 percent of the children are attending lower secondary school or higher. A positive correlation with educational attainment of the mother is observed; among mothers with no education, the proportion of children attending lower secondary school is 86 percent, while it is 98 percent among children whose mother has lower secondary education herself. Only four fifths (82 percent) of the children are attending upper secondary school. Of the remaining one fifth, most (14 percent) are completely out of school. One fifth (21 percent) of girl children are out of school in rural areas compared to 13 percent of boys. While one in seven children (14 percent) attend early childhood education, all children starting grade one will eventually reach grade 5 and the primary school completion rate is 97 percent. Fortunately all children transition from primary to lower secondary with attendance rates at 98 percent. 92 percent transition to upper secondary and the attendance rates are about 90 percent.

While the gender parity for primary school is close to 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school, the indicator drops to 0.99 for lower secondary education and even lower to 0.96 for upper secondary education. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in rural areas at the upper secondary level (0.92) as well as among children living in the poorest households (0.90).

BIRTH REGISTRATION

While 74 percent of children possess a birth certificate, the births of 88 percent of children under five years have been reported as registered and registration becomes more likely as a child grows older. Sadly, a quarter (23 percent) of mothers of unregistered children do not knowing how to register a child's birth.

CHILD LABOUR

Eight percent of children age 5-11 years, 14 percent age 12-14 years, and 26 percent age 15-17 years are engaged in economic activities. Male children far more likely to be involved in child labour based on economic activities. Child labour among those age 12-14 years based on economic activities is more commonplace in rural areas (eight percent) than urban areas (one percent). In general 16 percent of male children and five percent of female children are involved in child labour. Seven percent of children age 5-17 years are working under hazardous conditions and 12 percent of children age 5-17 years who are not attending school are involved in child labour.

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Three fifths (61 percent) of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month and 24 percent experienced physical punishment. While only a third (31 percent) of children were disciplined in an only non-violent manner, six percent were subjected to severe punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly). One tenth (10 percent) of respondents to the household questionnaire believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing.

EARLY MARRIAGE AND POLYGYNY

The proportion of women married or in union by age 15 or 18 has gradually declined over time. One percent of women age 15-49 years were married before age 15, one tenth (10 percent) of women age 20-49 years were married before age 18. About three percent of young women age 15-19 years are currently married.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Overall, a third (33 percent) of women feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of five situations. Women in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (28 percent) or if she demonstrates her autonomy exemplified by going out without telling her husband (17 percent) or arguing with him (14 percent). Around one-tenth of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and five percent if she burns the food. Justification in any of the five situations is less present among those living in richest households, more educated, and also never married women. With increasing education women are less likely to feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife with 68 percent agreeing with no education compared to nine percent agreeing with higher education. In general men are less likely to justify violence than women with 15 percent of men justifying wife-beating for any of the five reasons.

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

A very small proportion of children have lost one or both parents with 92 percent of children age 0-17 years living with both parents and less than one percent living with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive.

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV

Most (91 percent) of the women age 15-49 years and men (93 percent) age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. Yet, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 60 percent for women and 81 percent for men. People who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention include those who know of the two main ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions. Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is low with 15 percent of women and 20 percent of men.

Overall, three quarters (73 percent of women and 72 percent of men) know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is about half (45 percent) and a quarter (38 percent) respectively, while 18 percent of women and 21 percent of men did not know of any specific way.

ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

While agreement with at least one accepting attitude is almost universal (due in large part to high levels of willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home), expressions of accepting attitudes on all four indicators are almost non-existent at six percent for women and eight percent for men.

KNOWLEDGE OF A PLACE FOR HIV TESTING, COUNSELLING AND TESTING DURING ANTENATAL CARE

While only 16 percent of women and 31 percent of men know where to be tested, only three percent and seven percent respectively have actually been tested with similar percentages knowing the result of their most recent test. While antenatal care coverage from a health care professional for their last pregnancy is almost universal (98 percent), only four percent received HIV counselling during their antenatal care and then two percent were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV TRANSMISSION

No women and seven percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, with one third of the men reporting the use of a condom when they had sex the last time.

HIV INDICATORS FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN

Knowledge of mother to child transmission, and knowledge of a place to get tested are generally worse in the age 15-24 years age group than older age groups. Overall, a quarter (25 percent) of young women and half (48 percent) of young men reported ever having sex and less than one percent and four percent, respectively, before age 15. Furthermore, less than one percent of young women had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months while the figure for young men was nine percent. Seven percent of the young women and 37 percent of the young men had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner, yet only a third (37 percent) of these women and two thirds (67 percent) of these men used a condom during the most recent encounter.

MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision is almost universal (92 percent) with the majority undergoing the procedure during age 5-9 years (49 percent), age 10-14 (37 percent) followed by 1-4 years (nine percent). The health worker/professional is the most common person performing circumcision (57 percent on average) for 17 percent of the oldest age group compared to 86 percent for the youngest age group indicating a shift in the choice of provider over time. A quarter (24 percent) of the circumcisions of those age 15-24 years occur at home while two thirds (64 percent) at a private health institution.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

Men age 15-49 years report a higher level of exposure to all three types of media than women. Only 44 percent of women in Kosovo* read a newspaper or magazine, 48 percent listen to the radio, and 99 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, one percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 99 percent are exposed to at least one and 23 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis. At least once a week, 66 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 63 percent listen to the radio, and 98 percent watch television. One percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. All men (100 percent) are exposed to at least one and 42 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Overall, almost all (97 percent) women age 15-24 years ever used the internet and about four fifths (82 percent) of women with lower secondary education report using a computer during the last year compared to almost all of the women (99 percent) with higher education. The use of the internet during the last year is greatest among young women in the richest households (100 percent), as opposed to those living in the poorest households (84 percent).

87 percent of young men in the poorest households used the internet during the last year compared to universal use among the young men in the richest households (100 percent). 93 percent of 15-24 year old men used a computer during the last year and 98 percent used the internet at least once during their lifetime.

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

92 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall with the figure ranging from 86 percent for young women living in the poorest households to 96 percent living in the richest households showing a strong relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. 90 percent of women and 83 of men age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy with half (52 percent) of women and half (57 percent) of men thinking their lives improved during the last one year and expect their lives will get better after one year.

TOBACCO USE

While three quarters (78 percent) of men and half (47 percent) of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, 34 percent of men and 19 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products during the last month. One fifth (18 percent) of women and more than a third of men (37 percent) age 15-49 years who currently smoke live in the same households with at least one under five year old. Almost a third (29 percent) of men 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette before age 15 compared to five percent of women. Two thirds (63 percent) of men and a quarter (23 percent) of women smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours while 87 percent of men and 51 percent of women smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

ALCOHOL USE

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is considerably higher than among women with 35 percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol during the last month compared to 10 percent of women. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is more common among men (11 percent) than among women (one percent). While 77 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink, the same is true for only a third (32 percent) of men.

I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Kosovo* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2013-2014 by the Kosovo* Agency for Statistics. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward goals and global commitments. Among these global commitments are those emanating from the World Fit for Children Declaration and Plan of Action, the goals of the United Nations General Assembly Special Session on HIV/AIDS, the Education for All Declaration and the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

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 subnational levels of progress in order to address obstacles more effectively and accelerate actions.…" (**A World Fit for Children**, paragraph 61)

The Plan of Action of the World Fit for Children (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."

UNICEF's programmatic focus in the Balkan region is embedded in the context of European integration, responding to efforts in strengthening evidence-based planning and informed decision-making processes. Guided by functioning monitoring and evaluation systems, social accountability is an important parameter in this process yet uniquely positioned in the region, Kosovo* is today still facing major gaps in the information sector. The lack of data management systems and inaccuracy of existing data and combined with low technical capacities present major obstacles to the utilization of data for planning and monitoring.

By enabling the understanding of causalities, the monitoring and evaluation of programme implementation and achievements of results will leverage and improve the collective knowledge on children and women in Kosovo*, support development partners to assist populations most likely to be excluded and respond to demands arising in that regard. Effective data and knowledge management serve the capacity for effective action and for achieving measurable results for children and women.

The Kosovo* MICS is destined to support the generation of high quality data on children, contributing to improved programme quality and accountability of duty bearers (i.e. key Kosovo* institutions) and right holders (i.e. children and women as well as other key beneficiaries). The findings of the survey are an important source of information for monitoring the implementation of the "Strategy and National Action Plan on Children's Rights 2009-2013" as well as other commitments arising from the European integration processes and human rights principles contained within the Kosovo* Constitution. Furthermore the findings will serve to supplement available administrative data and official statistics.

The Kosovo* MICS was conducted in parallel to the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo* MICS during 2013-2014 by the Kosovo* Agency for Statistics using the same methodology and survey tools but based on a separate sample. The results of that survey are available in a separate survey report.

The Kosovo* MICS is expected to contribute to the evidence base of several other important initiatives, including Committing to Child Survival: A Promise Renewed, a global movement to end child deaths from preventable causes, and the accountability framework proposed by the Commission on Information and Accountability for the Global Strategy for Women's and Children's Health.

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

The 2013-2014 Kosovo* MICS has as its primary objectives:

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

- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;

- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;

- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;

- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.

II. SAMPLE AND SURVEY METHODOLOGY

SAMPLE DESIGN

The sample for the Kosovo* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey was designed to provide estimates for a large number of indicators on the situation of children and women at the Kosovo*, urban and rural levels. The urban and rural areas within each of the seven regions (Gjakovë/Đakovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Pejë/Pec, Prizren/Prizren, Prishtinë/Priština and Ferizaj/Uroševac) were identified as the sample strata and the sample was selected in two stages. Within each stratum, a specified number of census enumeration areas were selected systematically with probability proportional to size. After a household listing was carried out within the selected enumeration areas, a systematic sample of 16 households was drawn in each sample enumeration area. The target sample size was 4,800 households with a total selected number of 300 enumeration areas. The questionnaire for men age 15-49 was administered in half of the selected households in each enumeration area. All of the selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. The sample was stratified by region, urban and rural areas, and is not self-weighting. For reporting Kosovo* level results, sample weights are used. A more detailed description can be found in Appendix A on sample design.

QUESTIONNAIRES

Four sets of questionnaires were used in the survey: 1) a household questionnaire which was used to collect basic demographic information on all *de jure* household members (usual residents), the household, and the dwelling; 2) a questionnaire for individual women administered in each household to all women age 15-49 years; 3) a questionnaire for individual men administered in every second household to all men age 15-49 years; 4) an under-5 questionnaire, administered to mothers (or caretakers) for all children under 5 living in the household; and a questionnaire for vaccination records at Health Facilities for children under 3 was administered. The questionnaires included the following modules:

The Household Questionnaire included the following modules:
- List of Household Members
- Education
- Child Labour
- Child Discipline
- Household Characteristics
- Water and Sanitation
- Handwashing

The Questionnaire for Individual Women was administered to all women age 15-49 years living in the households, and included the following modules:
- Woman's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility/Birth History
- Desire for Last Birth
- Maternal and Newborn Health[6]
- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception[7]
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

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[6] This module included a survey-specific question about the main influence to have the caesarean section.
[7] This module included survey-specific questions about the source of modern contraceptive methods and the main decision-maker on the use of contraception.

The Questionnaire for Individual Men was administered to all men age 15-49 years living in the selected sub-sample of households, and included the following modules:
- Man's Background
- Access to Mass Media and Use of Information/Communication Technology
- Fertility
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Circumcision
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five was administered to mothers (or caretakers) of children under 5 years of age[8] 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:
- Age
- Birth Registration
- Early Childhood Development
- Breastfeeding and Dietary Intake
- Immunization
- Care of Illness
- Anthropometry

For all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five an additional form, the Questionnaire Form For Vaccination Records At Health Facility, was used to record vaccinations from the registers at health facilities. Although all vaccination records for children under 3 years of age were expected to be available with each parent, given the change in the immunization schedule in June 2010 it necessitated visits to health facilities to ensure accuracy in terms of data collection of immunization records given the possible complications. The MICS field staff copied the vaccination information from the immunization card of the child in the Health Facility.

The questionnaires are based on the MICS5 model questionnaire[9]. From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Albanian and Serbian languages and were pre-tested in Lipjan/Lipljan, Mamushë/Mamushe, Prishtinë/Priština and Zveçan/Zvečan municipalities during August 2013. Based on the results of the pre-test, modifications were made to the wording and translation of the questionnaires. A copy of the Kosovo* MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

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

TRAINING AND FIELDWORK
Training for the fieldwork was conducted for 17 days in September but an insufficient number of field staff met the necessary criteria and hence a public vacancy process was launched leading to a second training for 20 days in October and November 2013. Training included lectures on interviewing techniques and the contents of the questionnaires, and mock interviews between trainees to gain practice in asking questions. Towards the end of the training period, trainees spent three days in practice interviewing in the Prishtina/Priština municipality.

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[8] The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.
[9] The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

The data were collected by seven teams; each was comprised of four interviewers, one driver, one editor, one measurer and a supervisor. The interview teams were comprised of both female and male interviewers, with female interviewers administering questionnaires for individual women, while male interviewers administering questionnaires for individual men. Fieldwork began in November 2013 and concluded in April 2014.

DATA PROCESSING

Data were entered using the CSPro software, Version 5.0. The data were entered on seven desktop computers and carried out by seven data entry operators and one data entry supervisor. For quality assurance purposes there were two questionnaire administrators and two secondary editors, all questionnaires were double-entered and internal consistency checks were performed. Procedures and standard programs developed under the global MICS programme and adapted to the Kosovo* questionnaire were used throughout. Data processing began simultaneously with data collection in November 2013 and was completed in April 2014. Data were analysed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) software, Version 20. Model syntax and tabulation plans developed by UNICEF were customized and used for this purpose.

HOW TO READ TABLES

It should be noted that when education is used in the tables as a background characteristic primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education levels are defined in line with the current Kosovo* education system classification (five grades of primary school, four grades of lower secondary school, and four grades of upper secondary school).

Age groups presented in this report also include those persons who had reached the full age indicated by the upper limit for an age group, for instance, respondents aged 15-49 include persons who had reached a full 49 years of age, while the age group of children aged 20-23 months includes those who had reached a full 23 months.

Apart from Albanian and Serbian, data for ethnicity of the head of household is in most cases based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases. Therefore only data for these ethnic groups is presented in the report.

Tables also contain particular marking that is used consistently to indicate the following:

(*) – an asterisk in tables indicate that the percentage or proportion is based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are therefore too small to be reported

(number) – a figure in parenthesis indicates that the percentage or proportion is based on 25 to 49 unweighted cases and should be treated with caution

(M) – the letter 'M' after a table/figure code indicates that it refers to the male population

(-) – a dash '-' in tables indicates that there is no unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator. In most tables the latter is the case i.e. the total number of cases is zero for the specific category of the background variable.

III. SAMPLE COVERAGE AND THE CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS AND RESPONDENTS

SAMPLE COVERAGE

Of the 4,870 households selected for the sample, 4,406 were found to be occupied. Of these, 4,127 were successfully interviewed yielding a household response rate of 94 percent.

In the interviewed households, 5,915 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 5,251 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 89 percent within the interviewed households.

The survey also sampled men (age 15-49), but required only a subsample. All men (age 15-49) were identified in every other household. A total of 2,921 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 2,165 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 74 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 1,786 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 1,648 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 92 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 83, 69, and 86 percent are calculated for the individual interviews of women, men, and under-5s, respectively (Table HH.1).

Table HH.1: Results of household, women's, men's and under-5 interviews			
Number of households, women, men, and children under 5 by interview results, and household, women's, men's and under-5's response rates, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
		Area	
	Total	Urban	Rural
Households			
Sampled	4870	2124	2746
Occupied	4406	1936	2470
Interviewed	4127	1755	2372
Household response rate	93.7	90.7	96.0
Women			
Eligible	5915	2327	3588
Interviewed	5251	2004	3247
Women's response rate	88.8	86.1	90.5
Women's overall response rate	83.2	78.1	86.9
Men			
Eligible	2921	1059	1862
Interviewed	2165	740	1425
Men's response rate	74.1	69.9	76.5
Men's overall response rate	69.4	63.3	73.5
Children under 5			
Eligible	1786	661	1125
Mothers (or caretakers) interviewed	1648	590	1058
Under-5s' response rate	92.3	89.3	94.0
Under-5s' overall response rate	86.4	80.9	90.3

Response rates were higher in rural than urban areas. In order to try to improve the response rate for the men questionnaires, the field staff made numerous efforts to arrange to meet with some of the eligible male members of the households; however it was still impossible to obtain an interview with some of the eligible male respondents. A notable percentage of the eligible male household members were abroad for temporary employment, some in institutions and others working in another municipality and hence unable to make/keep appointments. The response rates of women in urban areas, children under five years in urban areas as well as men throughout Kosovo* were below 85 percent and hence results for these areas should be interpreted with some caution. However, the relatively high non-response rate was already taken into consideration during the sample design stage.

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The weighted 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 4,127 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 22,416 household members were listed. Of these, 11,271 were males, and 11,145 were females.

Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex						
Percent and frequency distribution of the household population by five-year age groups, dependency age groups, and by child (age 0-17 years) and adult populations (age 18 or more), by sex, Kosovo*, 2013-2014						
	Total		**Males**		**Females**	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	22416	100.0	11271	100.0	11145	100.0
Age						
0-4	1780	7.9	939	8.3	841	7.5
5-9	1799	8.0	891	7.9	908	8.1
10-14	2217	9.9	1185	10.5	1032	9.3
15-19	2227	9.9	1166	10.3	1061	9.5
20-24	2113	9.4	1085	9.6	1028	9.2
25-29	1768	7.9	922	8.2	846	7.6
30-34	1472	6.6	733	6.5	739	6.6
35-39	1510	6.7	719	6.4	791	7.1
40-44	1499	6.7	700	6.2	799	7.2
45-49	1278	5.7	641	5.7	637	5.7
50-54	1155	5.2	573	5.1	582	5.2
55-59	988	4.4	509	4.5	479	4.3
60-64	823	3.7	388	3.4	436	3.9
65-69	624	2.8	281	2.5	342	3.1
70-74	479	2.1	225	2.0	254	2.3
75-79	388	1.7	181	1.6	207	1.9
80-84	198	0.9	90	0.8	109	1.0
85+	95	0.4	43	0.4	52	0.5
Missing/DK	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Dependency age groups						
0-14	5796	25.9	3015	26.8	2781	24.9
15-64	14834	66.2	7435	66.0	7399	66.4
65+	1785	8.0	820	7.3	965	8.7
Missing/DK	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0
Child and adult populations						
Children age 0-17 years	7137	31.8	3737	33.2	3399	30.5
Adults age 18+ years	15278	68.2	7533	66.8	7745	69.5
Missing/DK	1	0.0	0	0.0	1	0.0

The percentage distribution of the household population in terms of age and sex distribution in Table HH.2 closely align to that of the 2011 Census. While positive population growth can be seen in the much greater share of children age 0–14 years in the total population (26 percent) compared to the share of the population age 65 and over (eight percent) it is important to highlight the slight reduction in births as noted in the minor decrease in percentage distribution of those under 10 years of age. The positive population growth has contributed to almost one third (32 percent) of the population being 0-17 years of age and more than half (53 percent) under 30 years of age. The overall dependency rate, namely the ratio of the inactive population (aged 0-14 and 65+) to the active population (aged 15-64), expressed as a percentage was 51 percent, meaning that there were 51 inactive persons for each 100 active ones. There is very little variation in the percent distribution based on gender and the age of one female household member was not known.

Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Note: 1 female household member with missing age is excluded
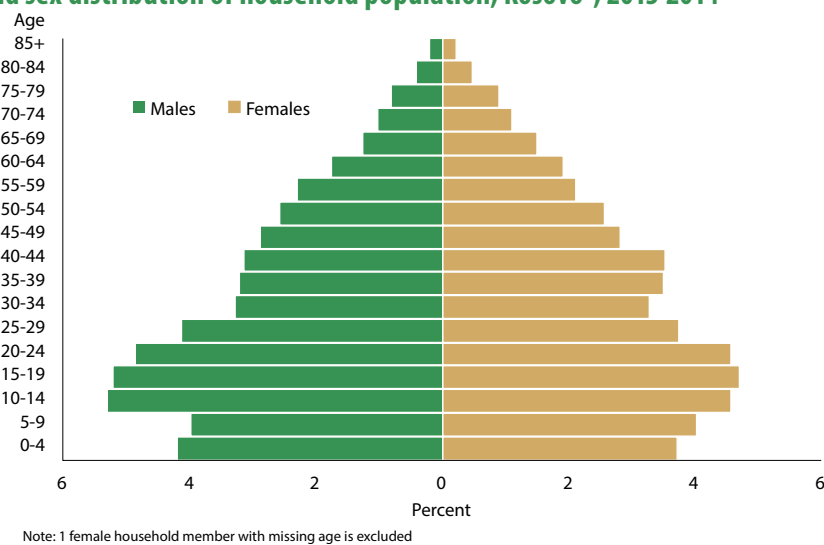
Tables HH.3, HH.4 and HH.5 provide basic information on the households, female respondents age 15-49, male respondents age 15-49, and children under-5. Both unweighted and weighted numbers are presented. Such information is essential for the interpretation of findings presented later in the report and provides background information on the representativeness of the survey sample. The remaining tables in this report are presented only with weighted numbers.[10]

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, area, number of household members, education of household head, and ethnicity[11] of the household head. These background characteristics are used in subsequent tables in this report; the figures in the table are also intended to show the numbers of observations by major categories of analysis in the report.

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[10] See Appendix A on sample design for more details on sample weights.
[11] This was determined by asking "To what ethnic group does the head of this household belong?"

Table HH.3: Household composition

Percent and frequency distribution of households by selected characteristics, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	4127	4127
Sex of household head			
Male	86.3	3562	3560
Female	13.7	565	567
Area			
Urban	41.5	1711	1755
Rural	58.5	2416	2372
Number of household members			
1	3.6	150	139
2	7.7	319	322
3	9.0	370	364
4	17.3	716	716
5	19.7	814	813
6	16.4	677	682
7	10.7	443	444
8	5.7	234	235
9	3.5	146	151
10+	6.3	258	261
Education of household head			
None	4.8	197	203
Primary	11.4	471	476
Lower secondary	23.4	964	979
Upper secondary	38.6	1594	1558
Higher	21.8	898	908
Missing/DK	0.1	3	3
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	86.9	3587	3657
Serbian	7.9	324	230
Other ethnic groups	5.2	216	240
Mean household size	5.4	4127	4127

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

In 87 percent of the households the head of the household is a male and more than two fifths (42 percent) of households are located in urban areas. About one-sixth (16 percent) of households have a household head with either no education or with only primary education. Almost two thirds of households (62 percent) have 5 or more members and the estimated average household size was 5.4 members. The majority (87 percent) of household heads are from the Albanian ethnicity.

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE AND MALE RESPONDENTS 15-49 YEARS OF AGE AND CHILDREN UNDER-5

Tables HH.4, HH.4M and HH.5 provide information on the background characteristics of female and male respondents 15-49 years of age and of children under age 5. In all three 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, men, and children under age five, the tables are also intended to show the numbers of observations in each background category. These categories are used in the subsequent tabulations of this report.

Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of women age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
		Number of women	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	5251	5251
Area			
Urban	38.6	2029	2004
Rural	61.4	3222	3247
Age			
15-19	18.0	945	949
20-24	16.8	884	886
25-29	13.4	701	691
30-34	12.9	679	676
35-39	13.8	726	728
40-44	13.8	724	728
45-49	11.3	591	593
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	61.3	3221	3220
Widowed	1.3	67	70
Divorced	0.9	45	43
Separated	0.8	41	41
Never married/in union	35.7	1876	1877
Motherhood and recent births			
Never gave birth	41.7	2188	2182
Ever gave birth	58.3	3063	3069
Gave birth in last two years	12.1	636	637
No birth in last two years	46.2	2427	2432
Education			
None	1.6	86	88
Primary	3.9	204	203
Lower secondary	38.0	1997	2047
Upper secondary	34.3	1801	1768
Higher	22.2	1163	1145
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	18.8	989	1004
Second	20.1	1056	1062
Middle	19.6	1031	1028
Fourth	20.8	1090	1096
Richest	20.7	1086	1061
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	90.9	4772	4829
Serbian	5.1	270	191
Other ethnic groups	4.0	209	231

Table HH.4 provides background characteristics of female respondents, age 15-49 years. The table includes information on the distribution of women according to area, age, marital/union status, motherhood status, births in last two years, education[12], wealth index quintiles[13, 14], and ethnicity of the household head.

Almost half (48 percent) of women are 15-29 years of age and almost two thirds (61 percent) of women age 15-49 years are currently married or in union while 36 percent have never been married or in union. The distribution by motherhood status is similar with 58 percent of women having ever given birth and 12 percent of women giving birth in the last two years. More than half (56 percent) of women have upper secondary education or higher and 19 percent of women live in households within the poorest wealth quintile.

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics			
Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
		Number of men	
	Weighted percent	Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	2165	2165
Area			
Urban	36.2	783	740
Rural	63.8	1382	1425
Age			
15-19	21.6	468	463
20-24	17.3	375	377
25-29	14.2	308	310
30-34	12.1	261	269
35-39	11.2	243	241
40-44	11.9	258	256
45-49	11.7	253	249
Marital/Union status			
Currently married/in union	49.3	1067	1061
Widowed	0.0	1	1
Divorced	0.4	10	10
Separated	0.5	10	9
Never married/in union	49.7	1077	1083
Missing	0.0	0	1

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

[13] The wealth index is a composite indicator of wealth. To construct the wealth index, principal components analysis is performed by using information on the ownership of consumer goods, dwelling characteristics, water and sanitation, and other characteristics that are related to the household's wealth, to generate weights (factor scores) for each of the items used. First, initial factor scores are calculated for the total sample. Then, separate factor scores are calculated for households in urban and rural areas. Finally, the urban and rural factor scores are regressed on the initial factor scores to obtain the combined, final factor scores for the total sample. This is carried out to minimize the urban bias in the wealth index values.

Each household in the total sample is then assigned a wealth score based on the assets owned by that household and on the final factor scores obtained as described above. The survey household population is then ranked according to the wealth score of the household they are living in, and is finally divided into 5 equal parts (quintiles) from lowest (poorest) to highest (richest).

In the Kosovo* MICS, the following assets were used in these calculations: Number of persons per sleeping room; main material of dwelling floor, roof and external walls; the type of fuel used for cooking; the place for cooking; possession by the household of a refrigerator, a bed, a table and chairs, internet, a clothes dryer, a vacuum cleaner, an air conditioner, a jacuzzi tub, a water heater, a laptop, a PC computer, a dish washer, a clothes washing machine, a flat screen/LCD television; possession by any household member of a motorcycle/scooter, a car, a truck, a cell phone, a smart phone; ownership of dwelling and bank account by any household member; source of drinking water; location of water source; sharing of sanitation facilities; type of sanitation facility and availability of soap.

The wealth index is assumed to capture the underlying long-term wealth through information on the household assets, and is intended to produce a ranking of households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The wealth index does not provide information on absolute poverty, current income or expenditure levels. The wealth scores calculated are applicable for only the particular data set they are based on.

Further information on the construction of the wealth index can be found in Filmer, D and 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, SO and Johnson, K. 2004. *The DHS Wealth Index*. DHS Comparative Reports No. 6; and Rutstein, SO. 2008. *The DHS Wealth Index: Approaches for Rural and Urban Areas*. DHS Working Papers No. 60.

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

Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics (cont..)			
Fatherhood status			
Has at least one living child	45.2	978	977
Has no living children	54.8	1186	1186
Missing/DK	0.1	1	2
Education			
None	0.1	3	4
Primary	0.7	15	17
Lower secondary	15.3	332	343
Upper secondary	57.6	1247	1236
Higher	26.2	567	565
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	20.1	436	452
Second	21.0	454	461
Middle	20.0	432	425
Fourth	18.7	405	408
Richest	20.2	438	419
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	90.7	1963	1980
Serbian	5.2	112	80
Other ethnic groups	4.1	90	105

Similarly, Table HH.4M provides background characteristics of male respondents 15-49 years of age. The questionnaire for men age 15-49 was administered in a subset of the sampled households. The table shows information on the distribution of men according to area, age, marital status, fatherhood status, education, wealth index quintiles, and ethnicity of the household head.

More than half (53 percent) of men are 15-29 years of age and half (49 percent) of men age 15-49 years are currently married or in union while the other half (50 percent) have never been married or in union. The distribution by fatherhood status indicates that 45 percent of men have at least one living child. Five-sixths (84 percent) of men have upper secondary education or higher and less than one percent have no education or primary education only.

Background characteristics of children under 5 are presented in Table HH.5. These include the distribution of children by several attributes: sex, area, age in months, respondent type, mother's (or caretaker's) education, wealth, and ethnicity.

The proportion of male and female children within the population under five years of age are 53 and 47 percent respectively with a larger proportion (64 percent) living in rural areas. Less than one-tenth (eight percent) of children under five years of age have a mother with no education or with primary education only. Less than one percentage point of children under five years of age do not live with their mother. As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, 24 percent of children under five years live in households within the poorest population quintile, while 18 percent of children under five years live in households within the richest population quintile.

Table HH.5: Under-5s' background characteristics

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1648	1648
Sex			
Male	53.2	876	874
Female	46.8	772	774
Area			
Urban	36.4	599	590
Rural	63.6	1049	1058
Age			
0-5 months	8.6	142	145
6-11 months	11.0	181	185
12-23 months	18.9	311	305
24-35 months	20.6	339	341
36-47 months	19.7	324	321
48-59 months	21.3	350	351
Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire			
Mother	99.4	1638	1638
Other primary caretaker	0.6	10	10
Mother's education[a]			
None	1.7	27	29
Primary	6.0	99	101
Lower secondary	45.0	741	755
Upper secondary	31.2	514	505
Higher	16.1	265	257
Missing/DK	0.1	1	1
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	23.8	392	399
Second	19.6	322	321
Middle	19.4	320	320
Fourth	19.3	318	315
Richest	18.0	296	293
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	91.9	1515	1516
Serbian	2.7	44	31
Other ethnic groups	5.4	89	101

[a] In this table and throughout the report, mother's education refers to the highest educational level ever attended by mothers as well as caretakers of children under 5, who are the respondents to the under-5 questionnaire if the mother is deceased or is living elsewhere

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS, ASSET OWNERSHIP, AND WEALTH QUINTILES

Tables HH.6, HH.7 and HH.8 provide further details on household level characteristics. HH.6 presents characteristics of housing, disaggregated by area, the main materials of the flooring, roof, and exterior walls, as well as the number of rooms used for sleeping.

The vast majority of households have a finished floor (97 percent), finished roofing (98 percent) and finished exterior walls (97 percent) with very slight variation only observed for finished roofing and exterior walls between urban and rural areas which is similar to the results from the 2011 Census. The mean number of persons per room used for sleeping is 2.21 with a larger average in rural areas (2.25) compared to urban areas (2.15). Households in rural areas are more likely to have 3 or more rooms used for sleeping (54 percent) than those urban areas (41 percent).

Table HH.6: Housing characteristics			
Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
		Area	
	Total	Urban	Rural
Flooring			
Natural floor	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rudimentary floor	2.8	2.0	3.3
Finished floor	96.7	97.9	96.0
Other	0.1	0.0	0.2
Missing/DK	0.2	0.1	0.2
Roof			
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	0.8	0.0	3.3
Finished roofing	98.2	99.7	93.4
Other	0.2	0.0	1.1
Missing/DK	0.8	0.3	2.3
Exterior walls			
Natural walls	0.1	0.0	0.2
Rudimentary walls	2.0	0.2	3.0
Finished walls	97.4	99.5	96.2
Other	0.2	0.0	0.4
Missing/DK	0.3	0.3	0.2
Rooms used for sleeping			
1	14.7	16.7	13.4
2	36.5	41.8	32.7
3 or more	48.6	41.4	53.7
Missing/DK	0.2	0.1	0.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4127	1711	2416
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	2.21	2.15	2.25

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. The ownership of household assets is largely variable between urban and rural areas. A large percentage of households owns a refrigerator (97 percent), a bed (99 percent), water heater (93 percent), vacuum cleaner and a clothes washing machine (94 percent respectively). Less than three fourths (72 percent) of

households have internet access, 62 percent own a computer and 34 percent own a laptop. A much larger percent of households own agricultural land (78 percent) and farm animals/livestock (55 percent) in rural areas than in urban areas (38 percent and seven percent respectively). Cell phones are the most common item to be owned by at least one member of a household at 98 percent while there are just over half (53 percent) of households where at least one member owns a phone with a touch screen or keyboard. One-sixth (16 percent) of households do not have a bank account and 16 percent of households do not own their dwelling.

Table HH.7: Household and personal assets			
Percentage of households by ownership of selected household and personal assets, and percent distribution by ownership of dwelling, according to area of residence, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
		Area	
	Total	Urban	Rural
Percentage of households that own a			
Refrigerator	96.9	98.4	95.9
Bed	99.1	99.3	99.0
Table and chairs	84.4	88.1	81.8
Internet	72.2	80.1	66.5
Clothes dryer	7.3	10.6	5.0
Vacuum cleaner	94.4	97.2	92.4
Air conditioner	7.3	12.9	3.3
Jacuzzi tub	1.6	2.2	1.2
Water heater	93.4	97.1	90.7
Laptop computer	33.5	43.3	26.5
PC computer	62.4	67.4	58.9
Dish washer	25.4	39.0	15.7
Clothes washing machine	93.9	96.6	92.0
Flat screen/ LCD TV	41.1	51.1	34.0
Percentage of households that own			
Agricultural land	61.5	37.9	78.2
Farm animals/Livestock	35.2	7.0	55.2
Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a			
Motorcycle or scooter	4.8	4.6	5.0
Animal-drawn cart	1.4	0.3	2.2
Car	66.9	64.6	68.5
Truck	5.3	3.7	6.4
Tractor	20.3	4.2	31.7
Cell phone	97.7	98.3	97.3
Phone with a touch screen or keyboard	52.7	60.3	47.4
Bank account	83.8	88.0	80.8
Ownership of dwelling			
Owned by a household member	92.2	88.4	94.9
Not owned	7.8	11.6	5.1
Rented	2.7	5.8	0.4
Temporary housing	1.7	2.0	1.4
Other	3.4	3.7	3.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	4127	1711	2416

Table HH.8 shows the distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles, according to area of residence, as well as sex, education and ethnicity of the household head.

While there is little difference in wealth index by sex of the household head there is much more variability by urban and rural areas. The proportion of the household population living in the poorest wealth quintile is greater in rural areas (27 percent) than in urban (nine percent). Concentrations of the household population living in the poorest wealth index quintile occur in the households where the head of household has no education or only primary education. In the poorest wealth index quintile the percentage of the household population whose household head has lower secondary education is higher (32%) than for primary (24%). Forty percent of the household population where the head of household has higher education resides in the richest wealth quintile. It is important to note that the information presented here in terms of wealth quintiles is not equivalent to expenditures.

Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles

Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile, according to area of residence, sex, education and ethnicity of household head, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Wealth index quintile | | | | | | Number of household |
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Total	members
Total	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	100.0	22416
Sex of household head							
Male	20.2	19.8	19.9	19.7	20.4	100.0	19796
Female	18.4	21.9	20.7	22.4	16.7	100.0	2620
Area							
Urban	8.5	12.3	14.7	24.0	40.5	100.0	8390
Rural	26.8	24.6	23.2	17.6	7.8	100.0	14026
Education of household head							
None	32.2	24.8	19.1	13.8	10.1	100.0	1255
Primary	23.6	23.3	20.0	19.9	13.1	100.0	2876
Lower secondary	32.3	24.5	18.7	15.1	9.3	100.0	5470
Upper secondary	17.0	20.1	22.1	21.0	19.8	100.0	8307
Higher	5.0	10.9	17.6	26.1	40.4	100.0	4480
Missing/DK	(0.0)	(0.0)	(63.0)	(0.0)	(37.0)	100.0	28
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	19.5	20.2	20.4	20.1	19.8	100.0	20261
Serbian	21.0	14.9	17.2	18.8	28.0	100.0	1126
Other ethnic groups	28.4	21.5	14.2	19.8	16.1	100.0	1029

IV. CHILD MORTALITY

One of the overarching goals of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) is to reduce infant and under-five mortality. Specifically, the MDGs call for the reduction of under-five mortality by two thirds between 1990 and 2015. Monitoring progress towards this goal is an important but difficult objective.

Mortality rates presented in this chapter are calculated from information collected in the birth histories of the Women's Questionnaires. All interviewed women were asked whether they had ever given birth, and if yes, they were asked to report the number of sons and daughters who live with them, the number who live elsewhere, and the number who have died. In addition, they were asked to provide a detailed birth history of live births of children in chronological order starting with the firstborn. Women were asked whether births were single or multiple, the sex of the children, the date of birth (month and year), and survival status. Further, for children still alive, they were asked the current age of the child and, if not alive, the age at death. Childhood mortality rates are expressed by conventional age categories and are defined as follows:

- Neonatal mortality (NN): probability of dying within the first month of life
- Post-neonatal mortality (PNN): difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates
- Infant mortality ($_1q_0$): probability of dying between birth and the first birthday
- Child mortality ($_4q_1$): probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays
- Under-five mortality ($_5q_0$): the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates					
Neonatal, post-neonatal, Infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Kosovo*, 2013-2014					
	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2, a]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Years preceding the survey					
0-4	9	3	12	3	15
5-9	18	5	24	1	25
10-14	28	14	42	5	47
[1] MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate [2] MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate [3] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate [4] MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate [5] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate [a] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CM.1 presents neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child, and under-five mortality rates for the three most recent five-year periods before the survey. Figure CM.1 shows these mortality rates with a 95 percent confidence interval. Neonatal mortality in the most recent 5-year period (corresponding roughly to the period of 2008-2014) is estimated at 9 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 3 per 1,000 live births.

Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births
Whiskers indicate the 95 percent confidence interval
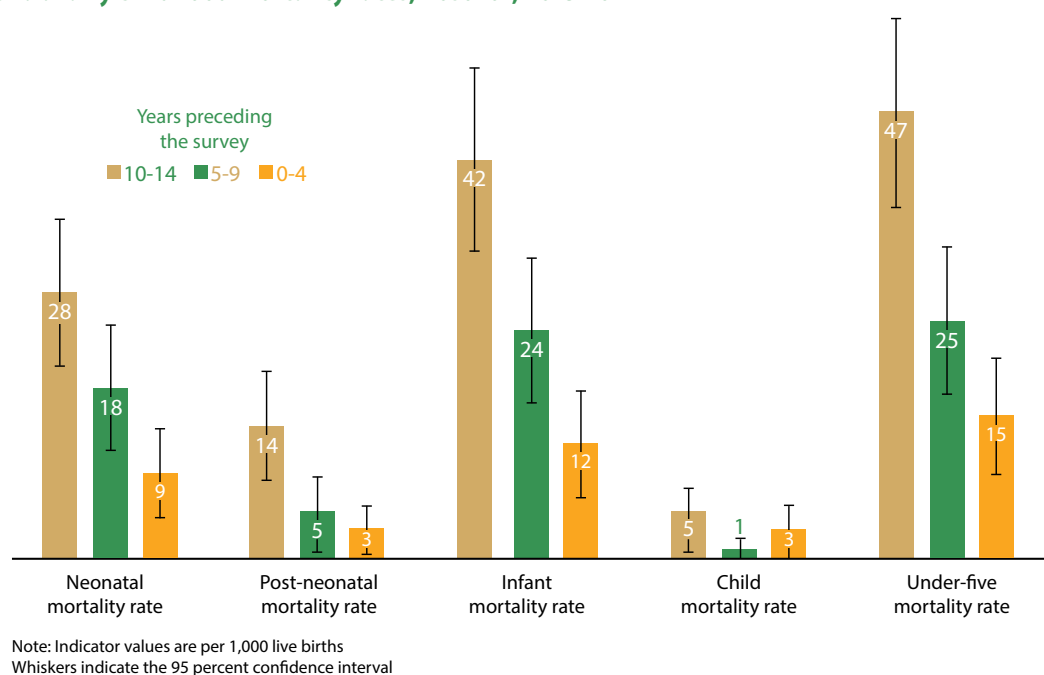
The infant mortality rate in the five years preceding the survey is 12 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 15 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that 80 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths.

The table and figure also show a declining trend at the Kosovo* level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 47 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 15 per 1,000 live births during the most recent 5-year period. A similar pattern is observed in all other indicators.

Table CM.2: Early childhood mortality rates by background characteristics

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for the five year period preceding the survey, by background characteristics, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Neonatal mortality rate[1]	Post-neonatal mortality rate[2, a]	Infant mortality rate[3]	Child mortality rate[4]	Under-five mortality rate[5]
Total	9	3	12	3	15
Area					
Urban	7	3	9	1	11
Rural	11	3	13	4	18
Sex of child					
Male	11	3	13	4	17
Female	8	3	10	2	12
[1] MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate [2] MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate [3] MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate [4] MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate [5] MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate					
[a] Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates					

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality by background characteristics. There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females with males having higher probabilities of the neonatal, infant and under-five mortality rates. Figure CM.2 provides a graphical presentation of these differences by area and shows the difference between the probabilities of dying before the age of five in urban and rural areas.

Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births
Whiskers indicate the 95 percent confidence interval
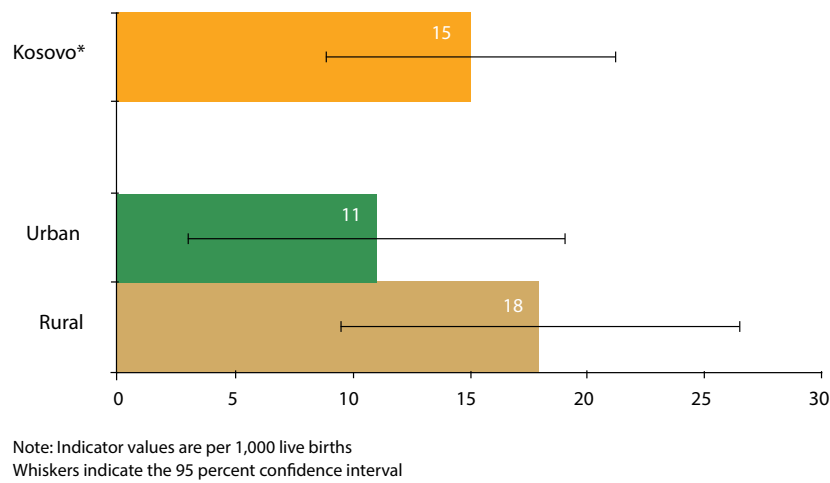
Figure CM.3 compares the findings of the Kosovo* MICS on under-5 mortality rates with those from administrative data from the Kosovo* Agency for Statistics. The Kosovo* MICS findings are obtained from Table CM.1. The MICS estimates indicate a continued decline in mortality during the last 15 years. The most recent infant mortality estimate (12 per thousand live births) from MICS is similar to the estimate from the Kosovo* Agency of Statistics administrative data for the same year (2011.6) and 182 percent higher than the estimate from the 2011 Census for the same year (2008). Further qualification of these apparent declines and differences as well as its determinants should be taken up in a more detailed and separate analysis.

Figure CM.3: Trend in infant mortality rates, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
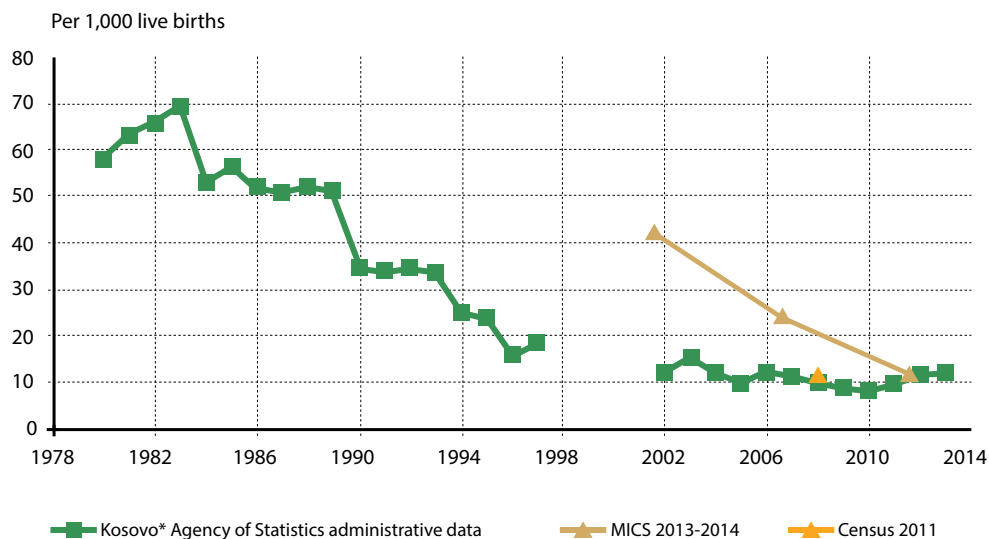
Note: There is no mortality data from the Kosovo* Agency of Statistics for 1998-2001

V. NUTRITION

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 (defined as 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 days, months and years. Those who survive may 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 with low birth weight also risk 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 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 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 a higher risk of bearing low birth weight babies.

One of the major challenges in measuring the incidence of low birth weight is that more than half of infants in the developing world are not weighed at birth. In the past, most estimates of low birth weight for developing countries were based on data compiled from health facilities. However, these estimates are biased for most developing countries because the majority of newborns are not delivered in facilities, and those who are represent only a selected sample of all births. Fortunately in the case of Kosovo* the vast majority of births are in health facilities.

Because many infants are not weighed at birth and those who are weighed may be a biased sample of all births, the reported birth weights usually cannot be used to estimate the prevalence of low birth weight among all children. Therefore, the percentage of births weighing below 2500 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.[15] Again, fortunately this does not affect this survey to the same extent since the vast majority of births are in health facilities and weighed at birth.

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[15] For a detailed description of the methodology, see Boerma, JT et al. 1996. *Data on Birth Weight in Developing Countries: Can Surveys Help?* Bulletin of the World Health Organization 74(2): 209-16.

Table NU.1: Low birth weight infants

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years that are estimated to have weighed below 2,500 grams at birth and percentage of live births weighed at birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percent distribution of births by mother's assessment of size at birth						Percentage of live births:		Number of last live-born children in the last two years
	Very small	Smaller than average	Average	Larger than average or very large	DK	Total	Below 2,500 grams[1]	Weighed at birth[2]	
Total	8.1	7.0	66.5	17.5	0.9	100.0	5.4	99.0	636
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	24
20-34 years	8.3	7.4	66.2	17.6	0.5	100.0	5.5	99.5	532
35-49 years	8.2	5.0	64.5	19.6	2.7	100.0	5.2	97.3	80
Birth order									
1	9.9	8.9	68.8	12.5	0.0	100.0	6.2	99.6	208
2-3	8.0	5.5	65.1	20.1	1.3	100.0	5.2	98.8	337
4+	4.7	8.7	66.1	19.2	1.3	100.0	4.5	98.2	92
Area									
Urban	8.3	6.0	67.8	17.3	0.6	100.0	5.4	98.9	242
Rural	8.0	7.7	65.6	17.6	1.1	100.0	5.4	99.0	394
Mother's education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(11.3)	(0.0)	(62.5)	(26.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.6)	(100.0)	34
Lower secondary	7.0	9.2	64.8	17.9	1.1	100.0	5.2	98.3	279
Upper secondary	7.0	4.9	70.0	16.8	1.3	100.0	4.9	99.3	197
Higher	10.8	8.0	65.3	15.9	0.0	100.0	6.3	100.0	116
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	5.8	7.4	63.3	21.1	2.4	100.0	4.6	97.6	140
Second	9.6	10.9	60.5	18.2	0.8	100.0	6.0	98.5	128
Middle	6.9	4.1	75.2	13.8	0.0	100.0	5.0	100.0	129
Fourth	12.5	7.3	64.1	14.9	1.1	100.0	6.7	98.9	124
Richest	6.0	5.3	69.6	19.1	0.0	100.0	4.6	100.0	116
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	7.6	7.3	67.5	16.8	0.8	100.0	5.3	98.9	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(17.8)	(6.0)	(45.8)	(30.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(7.7)	(98.6)	38

[1] MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants
[2] MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 99 percent of births were weighed at birth and approximately five percent of infants are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (Table NU.1). The prevalence of low birth weight does not vary by background characteristics.

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.

Undernutrition 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 children who die from causes related to malnutrition were only mildly or moderately malnourished – showing no outward sign of their vulnerability. The Millennium Development Goal target is to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger between 1990 and 2015. A reduction in the prevalence of malnutrition will also 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 based on the WHO growth standards[16]. Each of the three nutritional status indicators – weight-for-age, height-for-age, and weight-for-height – 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.

Weight-for-height can be used to assess wasting and overweight status. 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 classified as *severely wasted*. Wasting is usually the result of a recent nutritional deficiency. The indicator of wasting may exhibit significant seasonal shifts associated with changes in the availability of food or disease prevalence.

Children whose weight-for-height is more than two standard deviations above the median reference population are classified as moderately or severely overweight.

In MICS, weights and heights of all children under 5 years of age were measured using the anthropometric equipment recommended[17] by UNICEF. Findings in this section are based on the results of these measurements.

Table NU.2 shows percentages of children classified into each of the above described categories, based on the anthropometric measurements that were taken during fieldwork. Additionally, the table includes mean z-scores for all three anthropometric indicators.

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[16] http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report
[17] See MICS Supply Procurement Instructions: http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design

Table NU.2: Nutritional status of children

Percentage of children under age 5 by nutritional status according to three anthropometric indices: weight for age, height for age, and weight for height, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height				Mean Z-Score (SD)	Number of children under age 5
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight			
	Percent below				Percent below				Percent below		Percent above			
	- 2 SD[1]	- 3 SD[2]			- 2 SD[3]	- 3 SD[4]			- 2 SD[5]	- 3 SD[6]	+ 2 SD[7]			
Total	1.8	0.3	0.0	1561	4.3	0.6	-0.1	1513	1.4	0.3	4.3	0.2	1508
Sex													
Male	1.8	0.2	0.1	820	4.3	0.8	-0.1	796	1.6	0.1	4.2	0.1	793
Female	1.7	0.3	0.0	741	4.2	0.3	-0.2	716	1.2	0.4	4.4	0.2	715
Area													
Urban	1.5	0.2	0.2	554	2.4	0.6	0.1	535	1.6	0.6	6.2	0.2	531
Rural	1.9	0.3	0.0	1007	5.3	0.6	-0.2	977	1.3	0.1	3.3	0.1	977
Age													
0-5 months	4.6	0.6	-0.1	132	4.4	0.0	0.2	129	5.8	1.6	2.2	-0.4	129
6-11 months	2.6	0.6	-0.1	177	2.8	1.8	0.2	177	1.0	0.5	3.4	-0.1	177
12-17 months	0.7	0.7	0.2	142	3.5	0.0	0.1	139	2.0	0.0	5.6	0.2	138
18-23 months	0.6	0.0	0.1	157	2.6	0.6	-0.1	149	0.9	0.0	5.0	0.2	149
24-35 months	1.6	0.0	0.2	324	4.0	0.4	-0.2	310	1.1	0.0	4.7	0.3	308
36-47 months	1.8	0.4	0.0	298	7.6	0.4	-0.4	288	0.7	0.4	4.4	0.3	287
48-59 months	1.3	0.0	0.0	332	3.3	0.8	-0.3	321	0.7	0.0	4.3	0.2	320
Mother's education[a]													
None	(4.3)	(0.0)	(-0.7)	27	(27.8)	(8.6)	(-1.1)	25	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	26
Primary	6.2	1.2	-0.3	95	13.5	3.0	-0.7	94	2.1	0.0	3.8	0.2	93
Lower secondary	1.4	0.0	-0.1	717	3.7	0.0	-0.2	709	1.6	0.1	2.7	0.1	708
Upper secondary	1.6	0.6	0.2	487	2.4	0.9	0.1	459	1.5	0.7	7.5	0.2	457
Higher	1.2	0.0	0.2	235	3.1	0.0	0.2	225	0.3	0.0	3.5	0.2	224
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.2	0.0	-0.2	384	8.9	1.0	-0.5	374	1.2	0.3	3.6	0.1	374
Second	2.8	0.7	-0.1	310	4.3	1.4	-0.3	300	1.9	0.8	2.8	0.0	300
Middle	0.9	0.0	0.1	302	2.6	0.4	0.0	295	1.6	0.0	3.8	0.2	295
Fourth	1.5	0.2	0.1	294	3.0	0.0	0.0	283	0.8	0.0	4.0	0.2	282
Richest	1.3	0.4	0.4	271	0.7	0.0	0.4	261	1.4	0.3	7.9	0.3	257
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	1.8	0.3	0.0	1440	3.7	0.5	-0.1	1396	1.4	0.3	4.3	0.1	1392
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	33
Other ethnic groups	2.3	0.0	-0.2	87	10.1	2.2	-0.5	83	2.6	0.0	5.2	0.1	83

[1] MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)
[2] MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)
[3] MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[4] MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)
[5] MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)
[6] MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)
[7] MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Children whose full birth date (month and year) were not obtained, and children whose measurements are outside a plausible range are excluded from Table NU.2. Additionally, children are excluded from one or more of the anthropometric indicators when their weights and heights have not been measured, whichever applicable. For example, if a child has been weighed but his/her height has not been measured, the child is included in

underweight calculations, but not in the calculations for stunting and wasting. Percentages of children by age and reasons for exclusion are shown in the data quality Tables DQ.12, DQ.13, and DQ.14 in Appendix D. The tables show that due to incomplete dates of birth, implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, five percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, eight percent from the height-for-age indicator, and nine percent for the weight-for-height indicator. One-quarter (26 percent) of height/length measurements by digit reported for the decimal points are either 0 or 5 (Table DQ.15) while weight measurements display a more even distribution.

Approximately two percent of children under age five in Kosovo* are moderately or severely underweight and almost none are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). One in twenty children (four percent) is moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and one percent are moderately or severely wasted or too thin for their height. This low percentage indicates that there is no notable issue related to stunting or underweight in Kosovo* as a whole. Stunting is concentrated on the poorest wealth quintiles compared to richest wealth quintile. Four percent of children are overweight or too heavy for their height.

Those children whose mothers have upper secondary or higher education are the least likely to be underweight and stunted compared to children of mothers with no education[18] or with primary education. The differences in underweight, stunting, and wasting by gender are minimal. The age pattern shows that a there is some fluctuation in the percentage of children age 15 months and older who are wasted, underweight, overweight, and stunted (Figure NU.1).

Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Kosovo*, 2013-2014
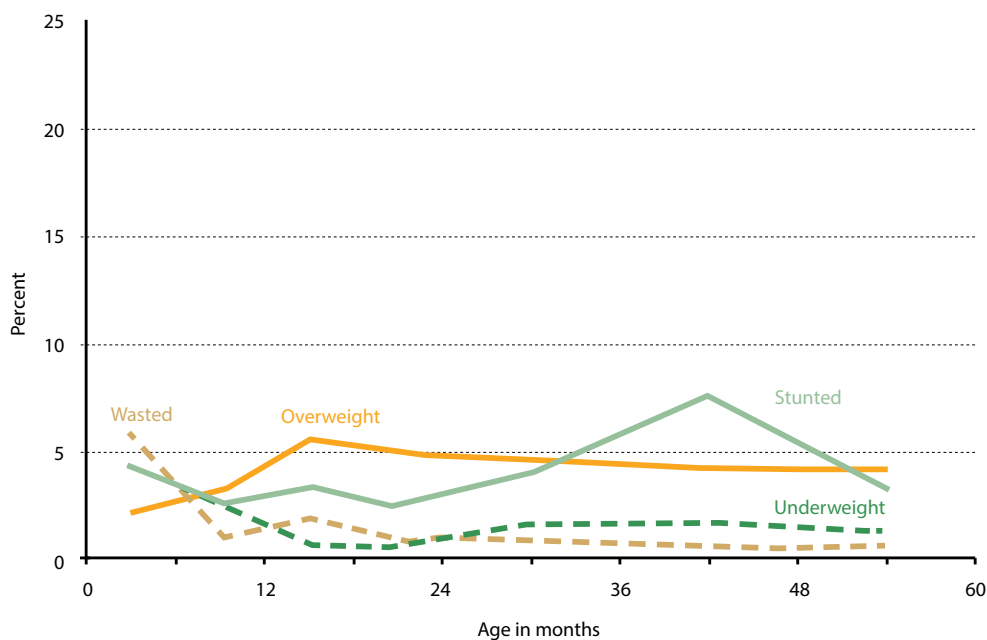
BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Proper feeding of infants and young children can increase their chances of survival; it can also promote optimal growth and development, especially in the critical window from birth to 2 years of age. 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 don't start to breastfeed early enough, do not breastfeed exclusively for the recommended 6 months or stop breastfeeding too soon. There are often pressures to switch to infant formula, which can contribute to growth faltering and micronutrient malnutrition and can be unsafe if hygienic conditions, including safe drinking water are not readily available. Studies have shown that, in addition to continued breastfeeding, consumption of appropriate, adequate and safe solid, semi-solid and soft foods from the age of 6 months onwards leads to better health and growth outcomes, with potential to reduce stunting during the first two years of life.[19]

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[18] The results for the category "No education" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.
[19] Bhuta, Z. et al. 2013. *Evidence-based interventions for improvement of maternal and child nutrition: what can be done and at what cost?* The Lancet June 6, 2013.

UNICEF and WHO recommend that infants be breastfed within one hour of birth, breastfed exclusively for the first six months of life and continue to be breastfed up to 2 years of age and beyond.[20] Information on breast feeding of children under 6 months is provided in Table NU.3. Starting at 6 months, breastfeeding should be combined with safe, age-appropriate feeding of solid, semi-solid and soft foods.[21] A summary of key guiding principles[22, 23] for feeding 6-23 month olds is provided in the table below along with proximate measures for these guidelines collected in this survey.

The guiding principles for which proximate measures and indicators exist are:

(i) continued breastfeeding;

(ii) appropriate frequency of meals (but not energy density); and

(iii) appropriate nutrient content of food.

Feeding frequency is used as proxy for energy intake, requiring children to receive a minimum number of meals/snacks (and milk feeds for non-breastfed children) for their age. Dietary diversity is used to ascertain the adequacy of the nutrient content of the food (not including iron) consumed. For dietary diversity, seven food groups were created for which a child consuming at least four of these is considered to have a better quality diet. In most populations, consumption of at least four food groups means that the child has a high likelihood of consuming at least one animal-source food and at least one fruit or vegetable, in addition to a staple food (grain, root or tuber).[24]

These three dimensions of child feeding are combined into an assessment of the children who received appropriate feeding, using the indicator of "minimum acceptable diet". To have a minimum acceptable diet in the previous day, a child must have received:

(i) the appropriate number of meals/snacks/milk feeds;

(ii) food items form at least 4 food groups; and

(iii) breastmilk or at least 2 milk feeds (for non-breastfed children).

Guiding Principle (age 6-23 months)	Proximate measures	Table
Continue frequent, on-demand breastfeeding for two years and beyond	Breastfed in the last 24 hours	NU.4
Appropriate frequency and energy density of meals	**Breastfed children** Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours **Non-breastfed children** Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups[25] eaten in the last 24 hours	NU.6
Appropriate amount of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Appropriate consistency of food	No standard indicator exists	na
Use of vitamin-mineral supplements or fortified products for infant and mother	No standard indicator exists	na
Practice good hygiene and proper food handling	While it was not possible to develop indicators to fully capture programme guidance, one standard indicator does cover part of the principle: Not feeding with a bottle with a nipple	NU.9
Practice responsive feeding, applying the principles of psycho-social care	No standard indicator exists	na

[20] WHO. 2003. *Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.* Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.
[21] WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding.*
[22] PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child.*
[23] WHO. 2005. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age.*
[24] WHO. 2008. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions.*
[25] Food groups used for assessment of this indicator are 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

Table NU.3: Initial breastfeeding

Percentage of last live-born children in the last two years who were ever breastfed, breastfed within one hour of birth, and within one day of birth, and percentage who received a prelacteal feed, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | | Percentage who were first breastfed: | | Percentage who received a prelacteal feed | Number of last live-born children in the last two years |
	Percentage who were ever breastfed[1]	Within one hour of birth[2]	Within one day of birth		
Total	96.7	45.4	85.5	25.2	636
Area					
Urban	97.4	45.6	84.9	31.3	242
Rural	96.3	45.3	85.8	21.4	394
Months since last birth					
0-11 months	97.5	46.1	85.0	28.4	323
12-23 months	95.9	44.7	86.0	21.9	314
Assistance at delivery					
Skilled attendant	97.4	45.6	86.0	25.4	630
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
No one/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Place of delivery					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	97.4	45.6	86.0	25.3	630
Public	97.3	44.7	86.0	24.1	608
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Mother's education					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(92.3)	(41.0)	(83.4)	(17.6)	34
Lower secondary	96.6	48.1	87.1	18.6	279
Upper secondary	98.3	43.1	85.7	27.6	197
Higher	96.6	43.4	82.8	41.2	116
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	94.9	51.8	86.8	14.0	140
Second	98.2	42.1	92.1	21.3	128
Middle	97.2	43.1	83.2	27.0	129
Fourth	96.0	37.8	82.2	27.0	124
Richest	97.6	52.2	82.5	39.0	116
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	96.6	46.3	87.4	24.3	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(96.5)	(50.5)	(77.6)	(20.6)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed**
[2] **MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table NU.3 is based on mothers' reports of what their last-born child, born in the last two years, was fed in the first few days of life. It indicates the proportion who were ever breastfed, those who were first breastfed within one hour and one day of birth, and those who received a prelacteal feed.[26]

[26] Prelacteal feed refers to the provision any liquid or food, other than breastmilk, to a newborn during the period when breastmilk flow is generally being established (estimated here as the first 3 days of life).

Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 45 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 86 percent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth and 97 percentage were ever breastfed. There are no notable differentials by background characteristics.

The set of Infant and Young Child Feeding indicators reported in tables NU.4 through NU.8 are based on the mother's report of consumption of food and fluids during the day or night prior to being interviewed. Data are subject to a number of limitations, some related to the respondent's ability to provide a full report on the child's liquid and food intake due to recall errors as well as lack of knowledge in cases where the child was fed by other individuals.

In Table NU.4, breastfeeding status is presented for both *Exclusively breastfed and Predominantly breastfed*; referring to infants age less than 6 months who are breastfed, distinguished by *the former* only allowing vitamins, mineral supplements, and medicine and *the latter* allowing also plain water and non-milk liquids. The table also shows continued breastfeeding of children at 12-15 and 20-23 months of age.

Table NU.4: Breastfeeding[a]							
Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014							
	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Percent predominantly breastfed[2]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year)[3]	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years)[4]	Number of children
Total	39.9	53.2	142	56.5	97	31.8	109
Sex							
Male	42.5	53.3	81	56.9	53	36.5	65
Female	36.5	53.0	61	(56.1)	43	(25.0)	44
Area							
Urban	50.3	59.0	52	(61.7)	35	(34.3)	42
Rural	33.9	49.8	90	53.6	61	30.3	67
Mother's education[b]							
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	39.0	53.7	71	60.1	54	38.0	53
Upper secondary/ Higher	40.9	52.7	72	52.1	43	25.9	56
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(34.0)	(51.2)	38	(*)	23	(*)	22
Second	(*)	(*)	22	(69.9)	24	(*)	26
Middle	(43.4)	(59.1)	29	(*)	20	(*)	23
Fourth	(37.2)	(37.2)	24	(*)	14	(*)	21
Richest	(48.8)	(64.5)	31	(*)	16	(*)	17
Wealth index[c]							
Poorest 60 percent	37.5	53.6	88	57.8	67	31.8	71
Richest 40 percent	43.7	52.5	55	(53.6)	30	(31.9)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**
[2] **MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months**
[3] **MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year**
[4] **MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years**
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of the household head" is not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Approximately 40 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. With 53 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to a great degree. By age 12-15 months, 57 percent of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 32 percent are breastfed. Children age less than six months are more likely to be exclusively breastfed in urban (50 percent) compared to rural areas (34 percent).

Figure NU.2 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. More than half of infants 2-3 months old (55 percent) are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with other milk / formula being of highest prevalence. At age 4-5 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below 21 percent. Only about one third (31 percent) of children are receiving breast milk at age 2 years.

Figure NU.2: Infant feeding patterns by age, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
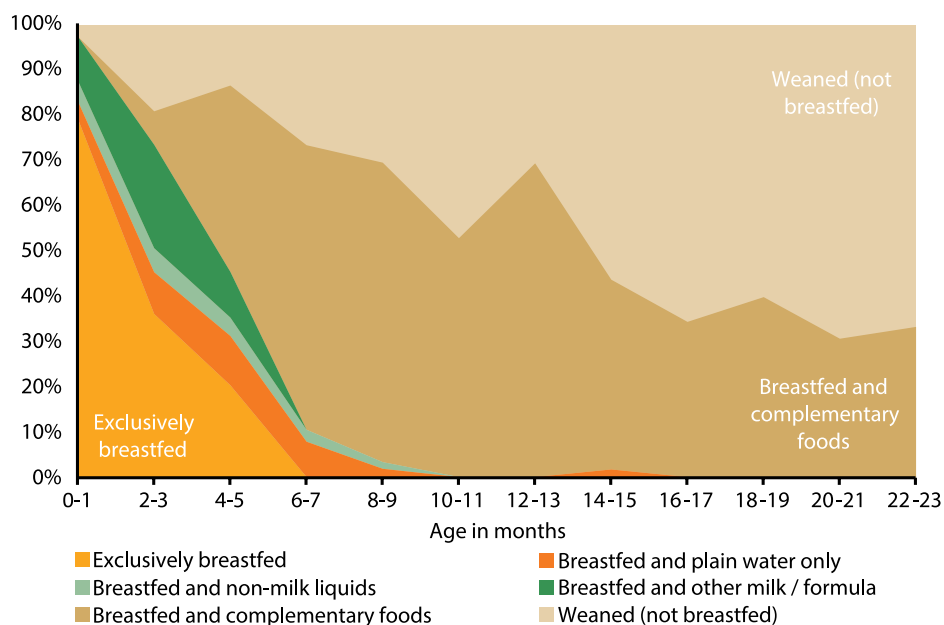
Note: Figures for age in months 0-1, 4-5, 12-13 and 20-21 are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 14.1 months for any breastfeeding, 2.0 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 2.8 months for predominant breastfeeding. Male and female children appear to be breastfeed for similar durations and there is limited variability between urban and rural areas. The median duration of any breastfeeding is highest among mothers with primary education, while the exclusive breastfeeding median duration increases with increasing education level of the mother.

Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children
	Any breastfeeding[1]	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	age 0-35 months
Median	14.1	2.0	2.8	974
Sex				
Male	14.5	2.2	2.8	522
Female	13.7	1.8	2.8	452
Area				
Urban	15.0	2.5	3.3	353
Rural	13.0	1.9	2.5	621
Mother's education[a]				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	17.4	1.9	2.2	55
Lower secondary	15.8	2.0	2.9	437
Upper secondary	12.3	2.0	2.4	305
Higher	12.7	2.5	3.3	162
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	15.5	1.8	2.7	230
Second	16.8	2.0	2.5	185
Middle	12.6	2.3	3.2	202
Fourth	11.6	0.7	0.7	181
Richest	15.0	2.4	3.6	176
Ethnicity of household head[b]				
Albanian	14.5	2.1	2.9	894
Serbian	(*)	-	-	28
Other ethnic groups	13.1	1.7	2.5	52
Mean	15.2	2.5	3.4	974

[1] **MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding**
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

The age-appropriateness of breastfeeding of children under age 24 months is provided in Table NU.6. Different criteria of feeding are used depending on the age of the child. For infants age 0-5 months, exclusive breastfeeding is considered as age-appropriate feeding, while children age 6-23 months are considered to be appropriately fed if they are receiving breastmilk and solid, semi-solid or soft food. As a result of feeding patterns, only 48 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months is 46 percent.

Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding[a]

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed[1]	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed[2]	Number of children
Total	39.9	142	48.1	492	46.3	635
Sex						
Male	42.5	81	51.1	274	49.1	355
Female	36.5	61	44.4	218	42.7	280
Area						
Urban	50.3	52	49.2	185	49.5	238
Rural	33.9	90	47.4	307	44.4	397
Mother's education						
None	(*)	4	(*)	5	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	9	(50.0)	31	(44.8)	40
Lower secondary	38.1	58	53.0	217	49.8	275
Upper secondary	(34.8)	43	42.9	156	41.2	198
Higher	(49.7)	29	43.7	83	45.2	112
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(34.0)	38	53.9	104	48.6	141
Second	(*)	22	48.5	100	46.3	122
Middle	(43.4)	29	44.4	104	44.2	133
Fourth	(37.2)	24	46.2	101	44.5	125
Richest	(48.8)	31	47.4	83	47.8	114

[1] **MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months**
[2] **MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding**
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 90 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day (Table NU.7); being similar among currently breastfeeding infants (87 percent).

Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Currently breastfeeding		Currently not breastfeeding		All	
	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children age 6-8 months	Percent receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods[1]	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	86.8	67	(100.0)	25	90.3	92
Sex						
Male	(95.4)	39	(*)	11	96.4	50
Female	(74.7)	28	(*)	13	(82.9)	41
Area						
Urban	(*)	19	(*)	9	(96.8)	28
Rural	(83.4)	48	(*)	16	87.5	64

[1] **MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods**
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, the majority of children age 6-23 months (90 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times as shown in Table NU.8. The proportion of children receiving the minimum dietary diversity, or foods from at least 4 food groups, was much lower than that for minimum meal frequency, indicating the need to focus on improving diet quality and nutrient intake among this vulnerable group. A higher proportion of older (12-17 month old) children (67 percent) were achieving the minimum dietary diversity compared to younger (6-8 month old) children (29 percent). The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that less than half of the children age 6-23 months (49 percent) were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. The minimum acceptable diet of children increases with increasing education levels of the mother. Children living in rural areas are less likely to meet the minimum dietary diversity and hence the minimum acceptable diet compared to those in urban areas. The minimum dietary diversity of children not currently breastfeeding is higher than those currently breastfeeding.

Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices[a]

Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received appropriate liquids and solid, semi-solid, or soft foods the minimum number of times or more during the previous day, by breastfeeding status, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Currently breastfeeding | | | | Currently not breastfeeding | | | | | All | | | |
| | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | | Number of children age 6-23 months | Percent of children who received: | | | Number of children age 6-23 months |
	Minimum dietary diversity[b]	Minimum meal frequency[c]	Minimum acceptable diet[1, d]		Minimum dietary diversity[b]	Minimum meal frequency[c]	Minimum acceptable diet[2, d]	At least 2 milk feeds[3]		Minimum dietary diversity[4, b]	Minimum meal frequency[5, c]	Minimum acceptable diet[d]	
Total	50.6	85.5	47.1	246	75.5	95.5	51.8	81.1	229	63.3	90.3	49.4	492
Sex													
Male	52.7	88.4	49.7	142	82.2	94.7	55.9	83.4	123	67.1	91.3	52.6	274
Female	47.7	81.5	43.6	105	67.7	96.6	47.1	78.4	106	58.5	89.1	45.3	218
Age													
6-8 months	23.9	81.0	22.6	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	28.7	84.6	23.4	92
9-11 months	56.0	88.1	54.4	51	(56.4)	(95.5)	(41.7)	(90.2)	36	57.3	91.2	49.1	90
12-17 months	53.9	86.1	49.0	72	78.1	94.3	56.4	82.6	69	67.2	90.1	52.6	147
18-23 months	73.3	87.6	67.1	56	88.2	96.4	57.8	74.7	102	82.4	93.3	61.1	163
Area													
Urban	68.8	91.1	65.6	92	80.9	96.5	57.5	89.6	87	74.8	93.7	61.6	185
Rural	39.7	82.2	36.0	154	72.1	95.0	48.3	75.8	141	56.3	88.3	41.9	307
Mother's education[e]													
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	41.3	80.8	37.9	142	68.3	93.5	41.9	76.5	101	53.3	86.1	39.6	253
Upper secondary/ Higher	63.4	91.8	59.6	104	81.0	97.1	59.6	84.6	128	73.8	94.8	59.6	239
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	39.9	78.8	36.9	60	(52.0)	(86.4)	(32.8)	(71.6)	41	45.6	81.9	35.2	104
Second	40.4	84.7	38.7	52	(78.0)	(98.2)	(49.7)	(84.7)	46	57.7	91.0	43.9	100
Middle	(60.9)	(89.0)	(60.9)	48	(81.9)	(94.5)	(58.3)	(79.0)	52	72.9	91.9	59.6	104
Fourth	(52.6)	(86.5)	(43.4)	47	(82.6)	(98.2)	(52.5)	(78.5)	51	68.4	92.5	48.2	101
Richest	(65.2)	(91.1)	(60.9)	39	(79.1)	(100.0)	(64.6)	(92.8)	39	73.6	95.5	62.7	83

[1] MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed)
[2] MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed)
[3] MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children
[4] MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity
[5] MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Minimum dietary diversity is defined as receiving foods from at least 4 of 7 food groups: 1) Grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables
[c] Minimum meal frequency among currently breastfeeding children is defined as children who also received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods 2 times or more daily for children age 6-8 months and 3 times or more daily for children age 9-23 months. For non-breastfeeding children age 6-23 months it is defined as receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods, or milk feeds, at least 4 times
[d] The minimum acceptable diet for breastfed children age 6-23 months is defined as receiving the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency, while for non-breastfed children it further requires at least 2 milk feedings and that the minimum dietary diversity is achieved without counting milk feeds
[e] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The continued practice of bottle-feeding is a concern because of the possible contamination due to unsafe water and lack of hygiene in preparation. Table NU.9 shows that bottle-feeding is prevalent in Kosovo*. Almost two thirds (62 percent) of children age 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. There is little variability by location of the household or education level of the mother.

Table NU.9: Bottle feeding		
Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle with a nipple during the previous day, Kosovo*, 2013-2014		
	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple[1]	Number of children age 0-23 months
Total	61.6	635
Sex		
Male	64.5	355
Female	58.0	280
Age		
0-5 months	38.9	142
6-11 months	70.0	181
12-23 months	67.2	311
Area		
Urban	61.3	238
Rural	61.8	397
Mother's education		
None	(*)	9
Primary	(60.5)	40
Lower secondary	59.7	275
Upper secondary	64.3	198
Higher	67.0	112
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	55.2	141
Second	59.4	122
Middle	63.2	133
Fourth	71.8	125
Richest	58.9	114
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	59.7	576
Serbian	(*)	20
Other ethnic groups	(70.1)	39

[1] **MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

VI. CHILD HEALTH

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. In addition, the Global Vaccine Action Plan (GVAP) was endorsed by the 194 Member States of the World Health Assembly in May 2012 to achieve the Decade of Vaccines vision by delivering universal access to immunization. Immunization has saved the lives of millions of children in the four decades since the launch of the Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) in 1974. Worldwide there are still millions of children not reached by routine immunization and as a result, vaccine-preventable diseases cause more than 2 million deaths every year.

The WHO Recommended Routine Immunizations for Children[27] recommends all children to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, polio, measles, hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae type b, pneumonia/meningitis, rotavirus, and rubella.

All doses in the primary series are recommended to be completed before the child's first birthday, although depending on the epidemiology of disease in a country, the first doses of measles and rubella containing vaccines may be recommended at 12 months or later. The recommended number and timing of most other doses also vary slightly with local epidemiology and may include booster doses later in childhood.

The vaccination schedule followed by the Kosovo* National Immunization Programme provides all the above mentioned vaccinations (except pneumonia/meningitis and rotavirus) with a birth dose of BCG and Hepatitis B vaccines (within 24 hours of birth), three doses of the pentavalent vaccine containing DPT, Hepatitis B and Haemophilus influenzae type b (Hib) antigens, three doses of the Polio vaccine, and one dose of the MMR vaccine containing measles, mumps, and rubella antigens. All vaccinations should be received during the first year of life except measles, which is administered at 12 months. The pentavalent DPT-HepB-Hib vaccine was first introduced in the Kosovo* immunization schedule in June 2011 and was implemented throughout Kosovo* by January 2012. The pentavalent vaccine fully replaced the individual monovalent vaccines and as such introduced Haemophilus influenzae type b as a new vaccine which was not administered before. Note in the tables the antigens included in the pentavalent vaccines are presented as individual antigens. Taking into consideration this vaccination schedule, the estimates for full immunization coverage from the Kosovo* MICS are based on children age 24-35 months.

Information on vaccination coverage was collected for all children under three years of age. All mothers (or caretakers) were asked to provide vaccination cards. If the vaccination card for a child was available, interviewers copied vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire. If no vaccination card was available for the child, the interviewer proceeded to ask the mother to recall whether or not the child had received each of the vaccinations, and for Polio, DPT, Hepatitis B, and Haemophilus influenzae type b how many doses were received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities for all children. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from the vaccination records at health facilities, vaccination card and the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. The order of selection of data is first the data on an individual vaccine from the health facility form, then vaccination card, and finally based on the mother's recall.

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[27] http://www.who.int/immunization/diseases/en. Table 2 includes recommendations for all children and additional antigens recommended only for children residing in certain regions of the world or living in certain high-risk population groups.

Table CH.1: Vaccinations in the first years of life

Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey and by their first birthday, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Children age 12-23 months: | | | | Children age 24-35 months: | | | |
| | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | | Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to: | | | |
	Health facility records or vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	Vaccinated by 12 months of age[a]	Health facility records or vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months)[a]
Antigen								
BCG[1]	95.5	3.1	98.7	98.7	95.2	3.1	98.3	98.3
Polio								
1	96.0	1.5	97.5	97.5	96.0	1.9	97.9	97.6
2	95.3	1.8	97.1	96.7	94.3	2.4	96.7	95.4
3[2]	92.8	0.8	93.6	91.0	93.6	2.0	95.6	91.4
DPT								
1	94.6	3.0	97.7	97.7	92.3	5.4	97.7	97.7
2	94.6	1.8	96.4	96.4	91.3	4.4	95.7	95.7
3[3]	94.0	0.8	94.7	94.7	91.1	3.4	94.5	94.5
HepB								
At birth	51.7	0.6	52.3	52.3	53.1	2.4	55.5	55.5
1[b]	93.1	2.5	95.7	95.7	91.7	3.8	95.5	95.5
2	93.3	2.1	95.3	95.3	91.8	5.2	97.0	97.0
3[4]	92.9	1.1	94.0	94.0	90.6	4.2	94.7	94.7
Hib								
1	90.5	3.5	94.1	94.1	90.7	6.0	96.7	96.7
2	89.4	2.9	92.3	92.3	88.8	5.2	94.0	94.0
3[5]	88.0	1.1	89.1	89.1	88.2	3.3	91.6	91.6
Measles (MMR[c])[6]	82.2	2.0	84.2	na	89.6	3.2	92.8	92.1
Fully vaccinated[7, d]	na	na	na	na	83.4	1.1	84.5	78.5
No vaccinations	0.3	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Number of children	311	311	311	311	339	339	339	339

[1] MICS indicator 3.1 - Tuberculosis immunization coverage
[2] MICS indicator 3.2 - Polio immunization coverage
[3] MICS indicator 3.3 - Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage
[4] MICS indicator 3.5 - Hepatitis B immunization coverage
[5] MICS indicator 3.6 - Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage
[6] MICS indicator 3.4; MDG indicator 4.3 - Measles immunization coverage
[7] MICS indicator 3.8 - Full immunization coverage

na: not applicable
[a] MICS indicators 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 3.5 and 3.6 refer to results of this column in the left panel; MICS indicators 3.4 and 3.8 refer to this column in the right panel
[b] HepB1 includes either HepB at birth if this was the first dose the child received, or HepB1 (if the child did not receive the birth dose)
[c] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo*
[d] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MMR) as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo*

The percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months who have received each of the specific vaccinations by source of information (vaccination records at health facilities or vaccination card and mother's recall) is shown in Table CH.1 and Figure CH.1. The denominators for the table are comprised of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months so that only children who are old enough to be fully vaccinated are counted. In the first three columns in each panel of the table, the numerator includes all children who were vaccinated at any time before the survey according to the vaccination records at health facilities or the vaccination card or the mother's report. In the last column in each panel, only those children who were vaccinated before their first birthday (with measles by their second birthday), as recommended, are included. For children without vaccination records/ cards, the proportion of vaccinations given before the first birthday is assumed to be the same as for children with vaccination records/cards.

Almost all children (99 percent) age 12-23 months received a BCG vaccination by the age of 12 months and the first dose of DPT, HepB and Hib vaccines was given to 98, 96 and 94 percent respectively. Note however the birth dose of HepB which should be administered within 24 hours was only given to 52 percent of children age 12-23 months. The percentages decline slightly to 96, 95 and 92 percent respectively for the second dose of DPT, HepB, and Hib, and to 95, 94 and 89 percent respectively for the third dose. Similarly, 98 percent of children age 12-23 months received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 91 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the first dose of the measles vaccine by 24 months at 92 percent is lower than most other vaccines for children the same age. As a result, the percentage of children age 24-35 months who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday (except measles which is by 24 months) is very low at 79 percent. The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally similar to those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage has on average remained stable in Kosovo* between 2012 and 2013.

Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Kosovo*, 2013-2014
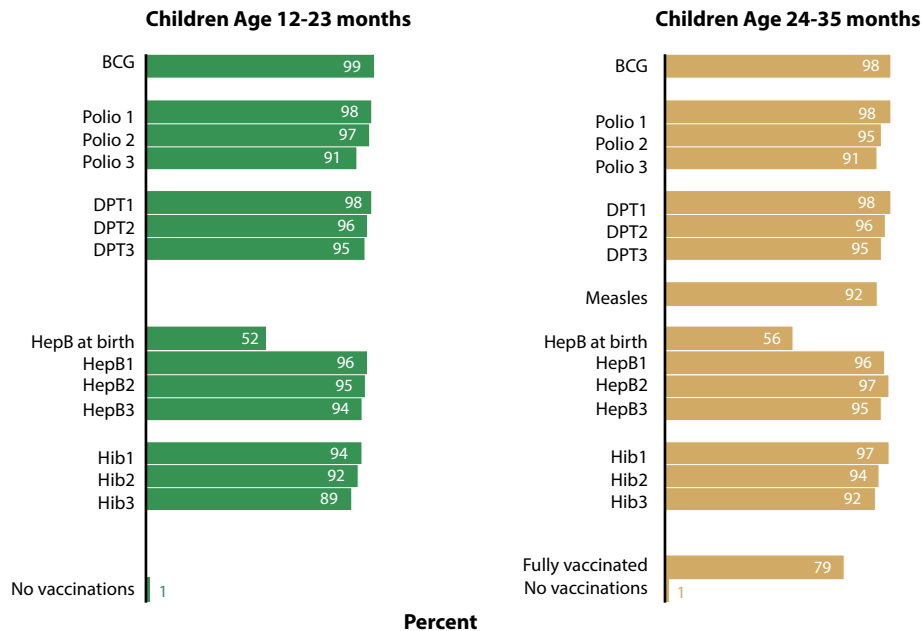
Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the health facility records or vaccination cards and mothers' (or caretakers') reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 97 percent of children age 24-35 months.

Table CH.2: Vaccinations by background characteristics

Percentage of children age 12-23 months currently vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of children age 12-23 months who received: | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Percentage with health facility records or vaccination card seen | Number of children age 12-23 months | Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received: | | | Percentage with health facility records or vaccination card seen | Number of children age 24-35 months |
	BCG	Polio 1	Polio 2	Polio 3	DPT 1	DPT 2	DPT 3	HepB At birth	HepB 1	HepB 2	HepB 3	Hib 1	Hib 2	Hib 3	None			Measles (MMR)[b]	Full[c]	None		
Total	98.7	97.5	97.1	93.6	97.7	96.4	94.7	52.3	95.7	95.3	94.0	94.1	92.3	89.1	1.0	97.5	311	92.8	84.5	1.1	96.9	339
Sex																						
Male	98.3	97.7	96.9	93.9	97.8	96.5	94.9	52.2	95.6	94.7	92.3	93.1	92.0	87.3	1.7	97.6	176	90.4	84.7	2.2	95.6	167
Female	99.2	97.3	97.3	93.2	97.5	96.2	94.5	52.4	95.8	96.2	96.2	95.3	92.8	91.4	0.0	97.3	135	95.1	84.3	0.0	98.2	172
Area																						
Urban	100.0	97.0	95.9	91.0	97.2	96.1	93.5	49.1	95.6	96.1	95.5	93.8	93.8	90.2	0.0	96.7	120	90.4	80.9	3.2	92.7	115
Rural	97.9	97.9	97.9	95.2	98.0	96.6	95.5	54.3	95.7	94.9	93.1	94.2	91.4	88.4	1.6	98.0	191	94.0	86.4	0.0	99.1	224
Mother's education[d, e]																						
Lower secondary/Primary/None	98.2	97.3	96.4	91.2	96.8	95.4	93.3	49.1	96.2	94.6	92.5	92.3	90.6	87.2	1.8	97.4	163	92.0	84.2	0.0	98.9	181
Upper secondary/Higher	99.2	97.8	97.8	96.1	98.7	97.5	96.3	55.8	95.1	96.2	95.7	96.0	94.2	91.2	0.0	97.6	148	93.6	84.9	2.4	94.7	157
Wealth index quintile																						
Poorest	98.4	96.8	95.0	89.1	97.2	94.0	91.0	49.7	92.5	89.0	88.6	91.5	88.3	85.0	1.6	92.6	71	90.4	79.6	0.0	98.0	88
Second	97.0	93.8	93.8	91.9	92.3	92.3	92.3	50.8	95.0	93.8	93.8	88.3	88.3	86.9	3.0	98.5	62	95.6	89.8	0.0	96.4	63
Middle	98.4	99.3	99.3	98.0	99.3	98.0	98.0	52.7	95.5	93.2	93.2	94.5	92.2	92.2	0.0	98.8	70	93.6	84.4	0.0	100.0	69
Fourth	100.0	98.2	98.2	96.9	100.0	100.0	98.7	53.0	96.7	99.0	97.7	99.0	97.7	92.4	0.0	98.7	59	96.3	89.6	0.0	100.0	56
Richest	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(91.9)	(100.0)	(98.2)	(93.6)	(56.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(98.2)	(98.2)	(96.5)	(89.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	49	89.1	81.5	6.0	89.9	63

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo*
[c] Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MMR) as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo*
[d] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
[e] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

There does not appear to be any notable difference by sex or other background characteristic in terms of approach to immunization of children.

CARE OF ILLNESS

A key strategy for accelerating progress toward MDG 4 is to tackle the diseases that are the leading killers of children under 5. Diarrhoea and pneumonia are two such diseases. The Global Action Plan for the Prevention and Control of Pneumonia and Diarrhoea (GAPPD) aims to end preventable pneumonia and diarrhoea death by reducing mortality from pneumonia to 3 deaths per 1000 live births and mortality from diarrhoea to 1 death per 1000 live births by 2025.

Table CH.3 presents the percentage of children under 5 years of age who were reported to have had an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), or fever during the 2 weeks preceding the survey. These results are not measures of true prevalence, and should not be used as such, but rather the period-prevalence of those illnesses over a two-week time window.

The definition of a case of diarrhoea or fever, in this survey, was the mother's (or caretaker's) report that the child had such symptoms over the specified period; no other evidence was sought beside the opinion of the mother. A child was considered to have had an episode of ARI if the mother (or caretaker) reported that the child had, over the specified period, an illness with a cough with rapid or difficult breathing, and whose symptoms were perceived to be due to a problem in the chest or both a problem in the chest and a blocked nose. While this approach is reasonable in the context of a MICS survey, these basically simple case definitions must be kept in mind when interpreting the findings, as well as the potential for reporting and recall biases. Further, diarrhoea, fever and ARI are not only seasonal but are also characterized by the often rapid spread of localized outbreaks from one area to another at different points in time. The timing of the survey and the location of the teams might thus considerably affect the results, which must consequently be interpreted with caution. For these reasons, although the period-prevalence over a two-week time window is reported, these data should not be used to assess the epidemiological characteristics of these diseases but rather to obtain denominators for the indicators related to use of health services and treatment.

Table CH.3: Reported disease episodes

Percentage of children age 0-59 months for whom the mother (or caretaker) reported an episode of diarrhoea, symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI), and/or fever in the last two weeks, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children who in the last two weeks had:			Number of children age 0-59 months
	An episode of diarrhoea	Symptoms of ARI	An episode of fever	
Total	9.1	7.8	20.8	1648
Sex				
Male	10.0	8.7	21.5	876
Female	8.1	6.9	20.1	772
Area				
Urban	8.8	4.6	19.3	599
Rural	9.4	9.7	21.7	1049
Age				
0-11 months	13.8	7.9	16.2	324
12-23 months	12.6	8.3	26.1	311
24-35 months	11.7	8.6	26.1	339
36-47 months	4.3	9.9	19.1	324
48-59 months	3.8	4.8	17.0	350
Mother's education[a]				
None	(14.3)	(10.5)	(26.3)	27
Primary	11.2	10.7	26.6	99
Lower secondary	10.6	9.7	21.4	741
Upper secondary	8.1	6.9	19.9	514
Higher	5.8	3.0	18.4	265
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	11.2	12.0	22.5	392
Second	12.4	11.1	23.9	322
Middle	8.5	5.9	21.7	320
Fourth	5.2	5.9	19.3	318
Richest	7.7	3.0	16.1	296
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	9.1	7.8	21.1	1515
Serbian	(2.5)	(11.6)	(19.7)	44
Other ethnic groups	12.6	6.1	17.7	89

[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Overall, nine percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, eight percent symptoms of ARI, and 21 percent an episode of fever (Table CH.3). Period-prevalence for ARI range from three percent for children living in the richest population wealth quintile to 12 percent for those living in the poorest population wealth quintile. The period-prevalence for diarrhoea range from six percent[28] for mothers with higher education to 14 percent[29] for mothers with no education, while in the case of fever these range from 18 percent to 26 percent[30] respectively. There are no major differences between urban and rural areas but the incidence of diarrhoea appears to decrease as the child gets older ranging from 14 percent for children age 0-11 months to four percent for children age 48-59 months.

DIARRHOEA

Diarrhoea is a 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

[28] The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.
[29] The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.
[30] The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

(RHF) – can prevent many of these deaths. In addition, provision of zinc supplements has been shown to reduce the duration and severity of the illness as well as the risk of future episodes within the next two or three months. Preventing dehydration and malnutrition by increasing fluid intake and continuing to feed the child are also important strategies for managing diarrhoea.

In the MICS, mothers (or caretakers) were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of diarrhoea in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had diarrhoea, a series of questions were asked about the treatment of the illness, including what the child had been given to drink and eat during the episode and whether this was more or less than what was usually given to the child.

The overall period-prevalence of diarrhoea in children under 5 years of age is nine percent (Table CH.3). Higher period-prevalence is seen among children age 12-23 months which grossly corresponds to the weaning period.

Table CH.4: Care-seeking during diarrhoea[a]

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom:					Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider[1, c]		
	Public[b]	Private				
Total	29.7	19.0	0.0	46.9	53.1	151
Sex						
Male	30.2	19.1	0.0	47.3	52.7	88
Female	29.0	18.9	0.0	46.3	53.7	63
Area						
Urban	39.0	29.2	0.0	64.8	35.2	53
Rural	24.7	13.5	0.0	37.3	62.7	98
Age[d]						
0-23 months	29.3	25.0	0.0	52.2	47.8	84
24-59 months	30.2	11.5	0.0	40.2	59.8	67
Mother's education[e, f]						
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	29.2	13.1	0.0	41.3	58.7	93
Upper secondary/ Higher	30.5	28.6	0.0	55.9	44.1	57
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	(21.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(25.8)	(74.2)	44
Second	(41.4)	(18.5)	(0.0)	(59.9)	(40.1)	40
Middle	(35.6)	(22.1)	(0.0)	(57.7)	(42.3)	27
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index[g]						
Poorest 60 percent	31.9	13.9	0.0	45.8	54.2	111
Richest 40 percent	(23.5)	(33.4)	(0.0)	(49.8)	(50.2)	39

[1] MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies
[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes public and private pharmacy
[d] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" the data are merged into two groups
[e] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
[f] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
[g] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.4 shows the percentage of children with diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom advice or treatment was sought and where. Overall, a health facility or provider was seen in 47 percent of cases, largely in the public sector (30 percent). Care-seeking practises are similar between the sexes of the child. Rural areas (63 percent) had much higher values of care-seeking during diarrhoea compared to urban areas (35 percent).

Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea[a]

Percent distribution of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks by amount of liquids and food given during episode of diarrhoea, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Drinking practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Eating practices during diarrhoea | | | | | | Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
| | Child was given to drink: | | | | | | Child was given to eat: | | | | | | |
	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	Much less	Somewhat less	About the same	More	Nothing	Total	
Total	5.0	30.1	48.3	13.9	2.8	100.0	10.1	36.7	38.7	1.3	13.2	100.0	151
Sex													
Male	7.6	29.8	47.8	13.0	1.9	100.0	13.5	33.4	37.4	0.9	14.8	100.0	88
Female	1.4	30.5	48.9	15.1	4.0	100.0	5.5	41.2	40.5	1.9	10.9	100.0	63
Area													
Urban	7.2	22.9	48.8	19.4	1.7	100.0	12.3	27.7	49.5	0.0	10.6	100.0	53
Rural	3.8	33.9	47.9	10.9	3.4	100.0	9.0	41.5	33.0	2.0	14.6	100.0	98
Age[b]													
0-23 months	5.3	27.7	54.8	9.2	3.0	100.0	12.3	26.7	37.9	1.4	21.7	100.0	84
24-59 months	4.6	33.1	40.0	19.8	2.6	100.0	7.4	49.1	39.8	1.1	2.6	100.0	67
Mother's education[c]													
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	5.9	34.5	44.6	10.4	4.5	100.0	12.9	38.0	31.8	0.8	16.6	100.0	93
Upper secondary/ Higher	3.4	22.8	54.2	19.6	0.0	100.0	5.6	34.6	50.1	2.1	7.7	100.0	57
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(6.5)	(26.7)	(50.9)	(10.0)	(5.8)	100.0	(11.3)	(35.7)	(33.0)	(1.7)	(18.4)	100.0	44
Second	(0.0)	(41.6)	(36.1)	(20.4)	(1.9)	100.0	(8.5)	(44.3)	(35.6)	(2.9)	(8.7)	100.0	40
Middle	(13.8)	(38.2)	(43.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(17.5)	(37.6)	(35.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	100.0	27
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
Wealth index[d]													
Poorest 60 percent	6.0	34.9	43.9	12.3	3.0	100.0	11.8	39.2	34.4	1.7	12.8	100.0	111
Richest 40 percent	(2.2)	(16.6)	(60.5)	(18.4)	(2.3)	100.0	(5.3)	(29.5)	(51.0)	(0.0)	(14.3)	100.0	39

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[d] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" the data are merged into two groups
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
[d] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.5 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. Less than one seventh (14 percent) of under five children with diarrhoea were given more than usual while 78 percent were given the same or less. About 77 percent were given somewhat less, same or more (continued feeding), but 23 percent were given much less or almost nothing. Almost one quarter (22 percent) of children 0-23 months were given nothing to eat while they had diarrhoea.

Table CH.6: Oral rehydration solutions[a]

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea who received oral rehydration salts (ORS)			Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Fluid from packet	Pre-packaged fluid	Any ORS [1, b]	
Total	28.9	18.0	38.6	151
Sex				
Male	28.0	16.5	40.0	88
Female	30.3	20.2	36.6	63
Area				
Urban	40.3	16.6	47.6	53
Rural	22.8	18.8	33.8	98
Age[c]				
0-23 months	33.2	21.2	45.1	84
24-59 months	23.5	14.1	30.5	67
Mother's education[d, e]				
Lower secondary/Primary/None	21.2	16.0	30.0	93
Upper secondary/Higher	41.5	21.4	52.8	57
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	(10.0)	(11.6)	(16.9)	44
Second	(33.6)	(20.2)	(42.4)	40
Middle	(39.3)	(27.2)	(56.0)	27
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index[f]				
Poorest 60 percent	25.6	18.5	35.7	111
Richest 40 percent	(38.2)	(16.7)	(47.0)	39

[1] **Survey-specific indicator - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)**

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

[b] This is comparable to MICS Indicator 3.11 "Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc" with the exception that zinc is not administered in Kosovo*, thus it was not included into the questionnaire

[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" the data are merged into two groups

[d] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown

[e] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups

[f] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

Table CH.6 shows the percentage of children receiving ORS during the episode of diarrhoea. Since children may have been given more than one type of liquid, the percentages do not necessarily add to 100. About 39 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids. While only one third (34 percent) of children in rural areas with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts, this was the case for almost one half (48 percent) of children in urban areas. While more than half (53 percent) of children whose mother's education was upper secondary or higher received any ORS, the value is lower at 30 percent for children whose mother's education was lower secondary or lower.

Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Percent

Urban	Rural		Male	Female		Kosovo*
48	34		40	37		39
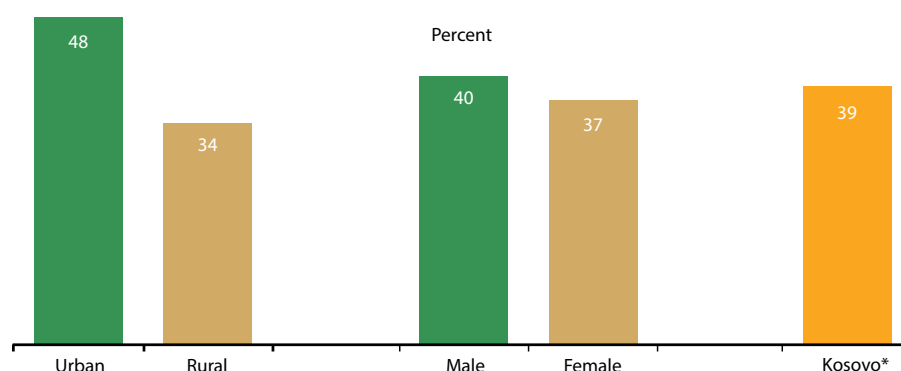
Table CH.7: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments[a]

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and percentage who were given other treatments, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

			Children with diarrhoea who were given:											Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
							Other treatments							
			Pill or syrup				Injection				Home remedy, herbal medicine		Not given any treatment or drug	
	ORS or increased fluids	ORT with continued feeding[1,b]	Antibiotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous		Other		
Total	45.2	35.2	6.8	0.7	16.5	1.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	7.0	11.7	34.3	151
Sex														
Male	46.4	32.7	8.4	1.3	15.5	1.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	6.1	10.8	32.4	88
Female	43.5	38.8	4.6	0.0	18.0	1.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	8.2	13.1	37.0	63
Area														
Urban	55.6	41.2	7.7	2.1	21.6	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.0	0.0	10.6	17.6	17.9	53
Rural	39.6	32.1	6.3	0.0	13.8	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0	8.6	43.1	98
Age[c]														
0-23 months	48.5	34.6	5.4	1.3	14.3	1.1	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	9.9	12.3	33.6	84
24-59 months	41.0	36.0	8.6	0.0	19.3	1.1	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	3.3	11.1	35.3	67
Mother's education[d]														
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	35.8	25.8	4.9	1.2	15.2	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	7.5	45.3	93
Upper secondary/ Higher	60.5	50.7	10.0	0.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.0	0.0	14.5	18.6	16.3	57
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	(27.0)	(22.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(6.9)	(4.3)	(59.3)	44
Second	(53.2)	(44.3)	(9.6)	(0.0)	(21.8)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(12.9)	(22.8)	40
Middle	(56.0)	(36.2)	(11.1)	(0.0)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.6)	(13.9)	(22.8)	27
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Wealth index[e]														
Poorest 60 percent	43.5	33.7	6.2	0.0	14.4	0.7	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	5.6	9.7	37.3	111
Richest 40 percent	(49.8)	(39.6)	(8.7)	(2.8)	(22.5)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(10.8)	(17.4)	(26.0)	39

[1] **Survey-specific indicator - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding**
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] This is comparable to MICS Indicator 3.12"Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding" with the exception that recommended homemade fluids are not included as part of the Institutional approach in Kosovo*
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" the data are merged into two groups
[d] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
[e] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.7 provides the proportion of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who received oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding, and the percentage of children with diarrhoea who received other treatments. Overall, 45 percent of children with diarrhoea received ORS or increased fluids. Combining the information in Table CH.5 with that of Table CH.6 on oral rehydration therapy, it is observed that 35 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. There are large differences in the home management of diarrhoea between urban and rural areas with 40 percent of children in rural areas being given ORS or increased fluids compared to 56 percent in urban areas. Table CH.7 also shows the percentage of children having had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey who were given various forms of treatment, leaving one third (34 percent) of them without any treatment or drug. There is a notable difference between children who were not given any treatment or drug with 43 percent in rural areas and 18 percent in urban areas. A quarter (26 percent) of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea received ORT with continued feeding when their mother's education was lower secondary or lower, while the value is much higher at 51 percent for children of the same age whose mother's education was upper secondary or higher.

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
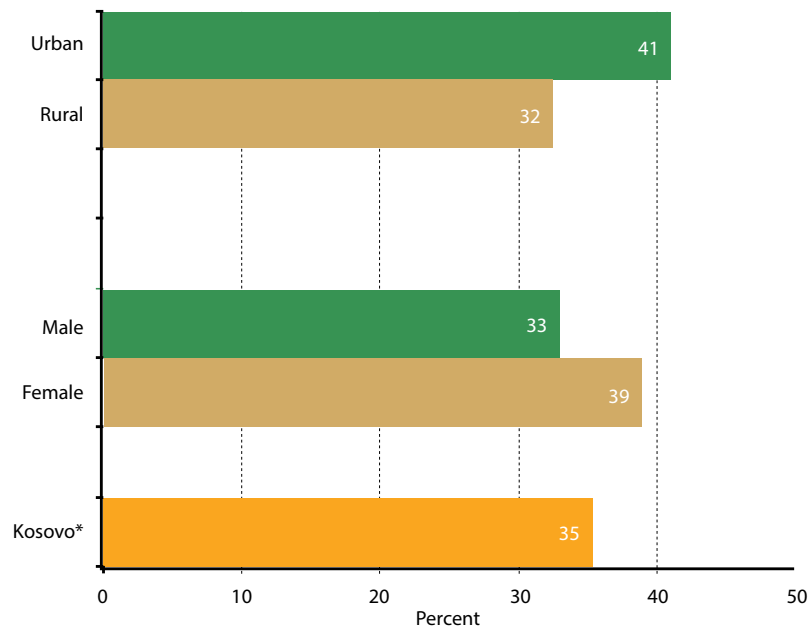
Table CH.8: Source of ORS[a]

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by source of ORS, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of children who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea | Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks | Percentage of children for whom the source of ORS was: | | | | Number of children age 0-59 months who were given ORS as treatment for diarrhoea in the last two weeks |
| | | | Health facilities or providers | | Missing/ DK | A health facility or provider[c] | |
			Public[b]	Private			
Total	38.6	151	4.4	93.6	2.0	98.0	58
Sex							
Male	40.0	88	(7.3)	(89.4)	(3.3)	(96.7)	35
Female	36.6	63	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
Area							
Urban	47.6	53	(10.3)	(85.1)	(4.6)	(95.4)	25
Rural	33.8	98	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	33
Age[d]							
0-23 months	45.1	84	(2.9)	(97.1)	(0.0)	(100.0)	38
24-59 months	30.5	67	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Mother's education[e]							
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	30.0	93	(5.2)	(94.8)	(0.0)	(100.0)	28
Upper secondary/ Higher	52.8	57	(3.7)	(92.5)	(3.8)	(96.2)	30
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(16.9)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Second	(42.4)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Middle	(56.0)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Fourth	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9
Richest	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Wealth index[f]							
Poorest 60 percent	35.7	111	(3.7)	(96.3)	(0.0)	(100.0)	40
Richest 40 percent	47.0	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies
[c] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers
[d] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" the data are merged into two groups
[e] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
[f] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.8 provides information on the source of ORS for children who benefitted from these treatments. The main source of ORS is the private sector (94 percent).

ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Kosovo* MICS to capture pneumonia disease, the leading cause of death in children under five. Once diagnosed, pneumonia is treated effectively with antibiotics. Studies have shown a limitation in the survey approach of measuring pneumonia because many of the suspected cases identified through surveys are in fact, not true pneumonia.[31] While this limitation does not affect the level and patterns of care-seeking for suspected pneumonia, it limits the validity of the level of treatment of pneumonia with antibiotics, as reported through household surveys. The treatment indicator described in this report must therefore be taken with caution, keeping in mind that the accurate level is likely higher.

[31] Campbell H, el Arifeen S, Hazir T, O'Kelly J, Bryce J, et al. (2013) *Measuring Coverage in MNCH: Challenges in Monitoring the Proportion of Young Children with Pneumonia Who Receive Antibiotic Treatment*. PLoS Med 10(5): e1001421. doi:10.1371/journal.pmed.1001421

Table CH.9: Care-seeking for and antibiotic treatment of symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI)[a]

Percentage of children age 0–59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, and percentage of children with symptoms who were given antibiotics, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

| | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from: | | | | | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics[2] | Number of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks | Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom the source of antibiotics was: | | | | Number of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics |
| | Health facilities or providers | | Other source[c] | A health facility or provider[1, d] | No advice or treatment sought | | | Health facilities or providers | | Other source | A health facility or provider[e] | |
	Public[b]	Private						Public	Private			
Total	43.4	33.3	0.0	73.1	25.4	38.6	129	4.5	88.0	0.0	92.5	50
Sex												
Male	41.7	32.1	0.0	72.3	26.2	38.4	76	7.7	85.5	0.0	93.2	29
Female	45.8	35.1	0.0	74.2	24.3	38.9	53	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Area												
Urban	(29.0)	(56.1)	(0.0)	(82.9)	(17.1)	(19.6)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Rural	47.3	27.1	0.0	70.4	27.7	43.8	101	5.0	88.7	0.0	93.8	44
Age[f]												
0–23 months	45.0	28.7	0.0	68.6	29.3	34.6	51	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
24–59 months	42.3	36.4	0.0	76.1	22.9	41.2	78	3.6	90.3	0.0	93.9	32
Mother's education[g]												
Lower secondary/Primary/None	47.7	26.1	0.0	69.4	28.3	39.3	86	6.7	82.2	0.0	88.9	34
Upper secondary/Higher	(34.9)	(47.5)	(0.0)	(80.3)	(19.7)	(37.2)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	(43.9)	(14.1)	(0.0)	(56.3)	(42.0)	(40.7)	47	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Second	(48.1)	(28.7)	(0.0)	(71.1)	(25.8)	(36.2)	36	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	7
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Wealth index[h]												
Poorest 60 percent	44.3	26.1	0.0	67.0	31.1	38.7	102	5.7	84.8	0.0	90.5	39
Richest 40 percent	(39.9)	(60.1)	(0.0)	(95.6)	(4.4)	(38.0)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11

[1] MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms
[2] MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies
[c] Other source includes the Internet
[d] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy
[e] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers
[f] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" the data are merged into two groups
[g] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
[h] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table CH.9 presents the percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the two weeks preceding the survey for whom care was sought, by source of care and the percentage who received antibiotics. 73 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. A slightly higher proportion of children with symptoms of ARI are receiving advice or treatment from the public sector (43 percent) compared to 33 percent from the private sector.

Table CH.9 also presents the use of antibiotics for the treatment of children under 5 years with symptoms of ARI by sex, age, area, and socioeconomic factors. In Kosovo*, 39 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey.

Table CH.9 also shows the point of treatment among children with symptoms of ARI who were treated with antibiotics. The treatment was received mostly from private health facilities (88 percent).

Table CH.10: Knowledge of the two danger signs of pneumonia

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are mothers (or caretakers) of children under age 5 by symptoms that would cause them to take a child under age 5 immediately to a health facility, and percentage of mothers who recognize fast or difficult breathing as signs for seeking care immediately, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of mothers (or caretakers) of children age 0-59 months who think that a child should be taken immediately to a health facility if the child:											Mothers (or caretakers) who recognize at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast and / or difficult breathing)	Number of women age 15-49 years who are mothers (or caretakers) of children under age 5
	Is not able to drink or breastfeed	Becomes sicker	Develops a fever	Has fast breathing	Has difficult breathing	Has blood in stool	Is drinking poorly	Is coughing	Is vomiting	Has diarrhoea	Has other symptoms		
Total	3.0	4.8	89.4	2.0	9.0	1.2	4.0	21.3	9.9	8.7	24.8	10.6	1276
Area													
Urban	2.4	4.4	90.4	2.1	6.0	0.8	4.9	20.0	10.5	10.5	27.2	8.0	483
Rural	3.4	5.1	88.8	1.9	10.9	1.4	3.5	22.0	9.6	7.6	23.3	12.3	793
Education													
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20
Primary	3.1	9.6	93.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	3.1	29.8	5.7	5.7	11.6	7.7	64
Lower secondary	2.6	4.4	86.7	2.2	9.2	0.7	3.2	20.0	8.8	6.8	22.9	11.1	573
Upper secondary	3.6	5.1	92.2	2.3	10.5	1.6	3.8	21.3	10.0	8.0	25.1	12.6	397
Higher	2.9	4.7	91.0	1.0	6.1	2.2	6.1	22.8	14.3	15.8	33.7	6.7	222
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	2.9	5.2	87.4	1.3	8.8	1.4	2.6	20.8	7.1	6.5	21.0	9.7	287
Second	4.1	6.5	90.1	0.4	10.5	1.7	3.9	23.4	7.2	5.6	19.6	10.9	244
Middle	4.0	3.9	84.6	1.6	12.1	0.3	3.4	22.2	11.7	10.2	26.5	13.5	249
Fourth	2.0	3.4	90.8	2.7	7.6	0.0	3.6	23.3	11.1	8.6	28.1	10.3	252
Richest	2.2	5.2	94.6	3.9	6.2	2.5	7.0	16.7	12.9	13.1	29.3	8.9	244
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	2.3	4.0	89.4	1.6	8.8	0.9	3.6	21.1	9.9	7.9	25.0	10.1	1182
Serbian	(26.0)	(35.0)	(97.6)	(17.0)	(27.7)	(10.6)	(15.6)	(11.2)	(5.3)	(22.2)	(22.8)	(39.2)	38
Other ethnic groups	1.9	1.7	84.4	0.0	1.9	0.0	6.0	30.9	13.6	16.0	22.3	1.9	56

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Mothers' knowledge of danger signs is an important determinant of care-seeking behaviour. In the MICS, mothers (or caretakers) were asked to report symptoms that would cause them to take a child under-five for care immediately at a health facility. Issues related to knowledge of danger signs of pneumonia are presented in Table

CH.10. Overall, only 11 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia – fast and/or difficult breathing. The most commonly identified symptom for taking a child to a health facility is if the child develops a fever (89 percent). Only two percent of mothers identified fast breathing and nine percent 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 for their basic energy needs, including cooking and heating. Solid fuels include biomass fuels, such as wood, charcoal, crops or other agricultural waste, dung, shrubs and straw, and coal. Cooking and heating with solid fuels leads to high levels of indoor smoke which contains a complex mix of health-damaging pollutants. The main problem with the use of solid fuels is their incomplete combustion, which produces toxic elements such as carbon monoxide, polyaromatic hydrocarbons, and sulphur dioxide (SO_2), among others. Use of solid fuels increases the risks of incurring acute respiratory illness, pneumonia, chronic obstructive lung disease, cancer, and possibly tuberculosis, asthma, or cataracts, and may contribute to low birth weight of babies born to pregnant women exposed to smoke. The primary indicator for monitoring use of solid fuels is the proportion of the population using solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy for cooking, shown in Table CH.11.

Table CH.11: Solid fuel use

Percent distribution of household members according to type of cooking fuel mainly used by the household, and percentage of household members living in households using solid fuels for cooking, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | | | Percentage of household members in households mainly using: | | | | | | |
| | | | | Solid fuels | | | | | |
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Coal/ Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	No food cooked in the household	Total	Solid fuels for cooking[1]	Number of household members
Total	20.9	8.1	0.5	0.5	70.0	0.0	100.0	71.0	22416
Area									
Urban	38.9	12.7	0.3	0.0	48.0	0.1	100.0	48.3	8390
Rural	10.1	5.4	0.6	0.7	83.2	0.0	100.0	84.6	14026
Education of household head[a]									
None	11.8	4.7	0.0	0.9	82.6	0.1	100.0	83.4	1255
Primary	13.6	5.2	0.4	0.0	80.7	0.1	100.0	81.1	2876
Lower secondary	12.3	6.9	0.2	0.1	80.4	0.0	100.0	80.7	5470
Upper secondary	21.5	9.8	0.9	0.7	67.1	0.0	100.0	68.7	8307
Higher	37.3	9.1	0.4	0.6	52.6	0.1	100.0	53.5	4480
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	3.1	1.6	0.2	0.7	94.2	0.2	100.0	95.1	4479
Second	5.8	3.9	0.8	0.7	88.7	0.0	100.0	90.3	4485
Middle	9.8	7.7	0.8	0.5	81.2	0.0	100.0	82.5	4483
Fourth	23.9	12.5	0.5	0.4	62.7	0.0	100.0	63.5	4485
Richest	61.7	14.7	0.1	0.0	23.5	0.0	100.0	23.6	4484
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	20.0	8.1	0.6	0.4	70.8	0.0	100.0	71.8	20261
Serbian	33.0	2.0	0.0	1.9	62.9	0.1	100.0	64.8	1126
Other ethnic groups	23.9	14.0	0.0	0.0	62.0	0.1	100.0	62.0	1029

[1] **MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking**
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

Overall, almost three quarters (71 percent) of the household population in Kosovo* use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (70 percent). Use of solid fuels is lower in urban areas (48 percent), but very high in rural areas, where they are used by a majority of the household population (85 percent). There is a negative association between use of solid fuels for cooking and wealth (24 percent for the household population living in the richest wealth quintile compared to 95 percent for those living in the poorest wealth quintile).

Table CH.12: Solid fuel use by place of cooking

Percent distribution of household members in households using solid fuels by place of cooking, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Place of cooking:					Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors	Total	
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house				
Total	8.4	88.7	2.4	0.5	100.0	15915
Area						
Urban	5.3	92.5	1.8	0.3	100.0	4055
Rural	9.4	87.4	2.7	0.5	100.0	11860
Education of household head[a]						
None	4.6	91.5	2.8	1.1	100.0	1047
Primary	6.2	91.9	1.9	0.0	100.0	2331
Lower secondary	6.9	89.8	3.0	0.3	100.0	4414
Upper secondary	10.4	86.8	2.1	0.7	100.0	5706
Higher	10.0	86.8	2.8	0.5	100.0	2398
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	5.9	92.6	0.8	0.6	100.0	4259
Second	6.6	89.9	3.0	0.5	100.0	4048
Middle	9.0	87.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	3700
Fourth	9.9	86.4	3.6	0.1	100.0	2849
Richest	18.7	78.8	1.6	0.9	100.0	1059
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	5.3	91.6	2.5	0.5	100.0	14547
Serbian	68.8	30.2	0.8	0.1	100.0	730
Other ethnic groups	8.8	88.5	2.7	0.0	100.0	638

[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

Solid fuel use by place of cooking is depicted in Table CH.12. The presence and extent of indoor pollution are dependent on cooking practices, places used for cooking, as well as types of fuel used. According to the Kosovo* MICS, only eight percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook food in a separate room that is used as a kitchen. It is much more common among the household population living in the richest quintile to cook in a separate room used as a kitchen (18 percent) than among the household population living in the poorest quintile (six percent). Serbian headed households are more likely (67 percent) to cook in a separate room used as a kitchen than Albanian headed households (five percent).

FEVER

A fever is when the body temperature is above the normal range. Feverish illness in young children usually indicates an underlying infection and is a cause of concern for parents and carers. Feverish illness is very common in young children with between 20 to 40 percent of parents reporting such an illness each year[32].

In the MICS, mothers (or caretakers) were asked whether their child under age five years had an episode of fever in the two weeks prior to the survey. In cases where mothers reported that the child had a fever, a series of questions were asked about where advice was sought and the type of treatment for the fever.

[32] UK National Institute for Health and Care Excellence. (2013) *Feverish illness in children. Assessment and initial management in children younger than 5 years.* NICE clinical guideline 160.

Table CH.13: Care-seeking during fever[a]

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with fever in the last two weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought, by source of advice or treatment, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children for whom:					Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:				No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Other source[c]	A health facility or provider[1, d]		
	Public[b]	Private				
Total	43.1	30.0	0.0	71.2	28.5	343
Sex						
Male	44.5	27.3	0.0	70.9	28.6	188
Female	41.4	33.2	0.0	71.7	28.3	155
Area						
Urban	40.7	45.0	0.0	82.8	17.2	116
Rural	44.4	22.4	0.0	65.4	34.2	228
Age						
0-11 months	32.9	34.1	0.0	65.3	34.7	52
12-23 months	46.6	29.1	0.0	74.4	25.6	81
24-35 months	43.5	26.1	0.0	67.5	31.4	88
36-47 months	36.2	37.0	0.0	73.1	26.9	62
48-59 months	54.2	26.0	0.0	75.8	24.2	60
Mother's education[e]						
Lower secondary/Primary/None	44.4	21.8	0.0	64.6	35.4	192
Upper secondary/Higher	41.5	40.5	0.0	79.8	19.6	151
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	51.3	9.8	0.0	60.1	39.9	88
Second	47.3	34.6	0.0	81.9	16.8	77
Middle	34.0	25.0	0.0	58.9	41.1	69
Fourth	48.1	35.7	0.0	78.4	21.6	61
Richest	(28.3)	(59.9)	(0.0)	(83.5)	(16.5)	48

[1] MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies
[c] Other source includes the Internet
[d] Includes all public and private health facilities and providers
[e] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table CH.13 provides information on care-seeking behaviour during an episode of fever in the past two weeks. As shown in Table CH.13, advice was sought from a health facility or a qualified health care provider for 71 percent of children with fever; these services were provided in larger part by the public sector (43 percent). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 29 percent of the cases with values as high as 34 percent in rural areas compared to 17 in urban areas.

Table CH.14: Treatment of children with fever[a]

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Children with a fever in the last two weeks who were given:						Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Antibiotic pill or syrup	Antibiotic injection	Paracetamol/ Panadol/ Acetaminophen	Aspirin	Ibuprofen	Other	
Total	33.1	3.8	52.9	0.0	21.8	41.0	343
Sex							
Male	36.1	3.5	51.0	0.0	20.3	41.4	188
Female	29.6	4.0	55.2	0.0	23.7	40.5	155
Area							
Urban	33.3	3.5	50.9	0.0	19.4	45.0	116
Rural	33.0	3.9	53.9	0.0	23.0	38.9	228
Age							
0-11 months	20.5	4.6	55.5	0.0	11.6	37.6	52
12-23 months	37.4	3.4	55.9	0.0	22.1	42.4	81
24-35 months	33.2	1.1	48.9	0.0	27.3	38.4	88
36-47 months	41.4	7.2	49.7	0.0	25.4	32.4	62
48-59 months	29.9	4.1	56.0	0.0	18.6	54.6	60
Mother's education[b]							
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	34.6	3.2	53.5	0.0	21.4	40.0	192
Upper secondary/ Higher	31.2	4.5	52.2	0.0	22.4	42.2	151
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	43.5	2.7	49.1	0.0	13.4	39.2	88
Second	23.2	5.7	60.0	0.0	22.6	43.7	77
Middle	27.5	2.4	58.0	0.0	26.6	34.3	69
Fourth	36.1	5.6	46.1	0.0	26.4	51.5	61
Richest	(34.6)	(2.2)	(50.0)	(0.0)	(23.5)	(36.0)	48

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's education" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Mothers were asked to report all of the medicines given to a child to treat the fever, including both medicines given at home and medicines given or prescribed at a health facility (Table CH.14). 53 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with a paracetamol, panadol or acetaminophen while 33 percent with an antibiotic pill or syrup and four percent with an antibiotic injection.

VII. WATER AND SANITATION

Safe drinking water is a basic necessity for good health. Unsafe drinking water can be a significant determinant of diseases such as cholera, typhoid, and schistosomiasis. Drinking water can also be contaminated with chemical, and physical contaminants with harmful effects on human health. In addition to preventing disease, improved 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.[33]

Inadequate disposal of human excreta and personal hygiene are associated with a range of diseases including diarrhoeal diseases and polio and are important determinants of stunting. Improved sanitation can reduce diarrhoeal disease by more than a third[34], and can substantially lessen the adverse health impacts of other disorders among millions of children in many countries.

The MDG target (7, C) is to reduce by half, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and basic sanitation.

For more details on water and sanitation and to access some reference documents, please visit data.unicef.org[35] or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation[36].

USE OF IMPROVED WATER SOURCES

The distribution of the population by main source of drinking water is shown in Table WS.1. The population using *improved sources* of drinking water are those using any of the following types of supply: piped water (into dwelling, compound, yard or plot, to neighbour, public tap/standpipe), tube well/borehole, protected well, protected spring, and rainwater collection. Bottled water is considered as an improved water source for drinking water only if the household is using an improved water source for handwashing and cooking.

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[33] WHO/UNICEF. 2012. *Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update.*
[34] Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea.* International Journal of Epidemiology 39: i193-i205.
[35] http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation
[36] http:// www.wssinfo.org

Table WS.1: Use of improved water sources

Percent distribution of household population according to main source of drinking water and percentage of household population using improved drinking water sources, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Main source of drinking water																Percentage using improved sources of drinking water[1]	Number of household members
	Improved sources								Unimproved sources							Total		
	Piped water				Tube-well/bore-hole	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water[a]	Unprotected well	Unprotected spring	Tanker truck	Cart with drum	Surface water	Bottled water[a]	Other			
	Into dwelling	Into yard/plot	To neighbour	Public tap/stand-pipe														
Total	67.7	1.8	0.6	2.0	0.1	12.3	4.3	9.7	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	98.5	22416
Area																		
Urban	72.8	0.6	0.2	1.8	0.0	2.6	2.2	19.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.3	8390
Rural	64.6	2.6	0.8	2.1	0.2	18.1	5.5	4.2	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	98.1	14026
Education of household head[b]																		
None	74.4	0.2	0.7	3.5	0.3	12.5	2.6	4.4	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	98.6	1255
Primary	69.9	2.7	0.5	1.2	0.0	15.2	4.6	4.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.5	2876
Lower secondary	67.9	2.9	1.0	1.5	0.1	14.6	4.0	5.3	1.3	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	97.2	5470
Upper secondary	67.6	1.7	0.6	2.3	0.1	11.9	4.3	10.2	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.8	8307
Higher	63.8	0.7	0.2	2.0	0.3	8.4	4.8	19.3	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	99.5	4480
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	55.4	6.7	2.2	1.7	0.4	22.8	6.4	0.4	2.4	1.1	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.9	4479
Second	69.1	1.5	0.3	2.8	0.0	17.8	5.1	2.0	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	98.6	4485
Middle	75.9	0.9	0.1	2.2	0.0	11.0	4.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.7	100.0	99.0	4483
Fourth	77.0	0.0	0.4	1.6	0.0	7.4	3.5	9.7	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.6	4485
Richest	60.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.3	2.6	1.9	32.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	100.0	99.5	4484
Ethnicity of household head																		
Albanian	67.3	1.8	0.7	2.1	0.0	12.3	4.4	10.0	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	100.0	98.6	20261
Serbian	65.2	0.0	0.0	0.7	2.7	14.3	4.3	9.2	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	96.4	1126
Other ethnic groups	76.7	3.6	0.1	1.3	0.0	11.2	1.4	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1029

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

[a] Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing

[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

Overall, almost the entire population (99 percent) uses an improved source of drinking water. The majority have piped water into the dwelling (68 percent) or into the yard / plot (two percent). Use of bottled water as the main source for drinking amounts to 10 percent on average and 32 percent for the richest wealth quintile. The main sources are depicted in Figure WS.1.

Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
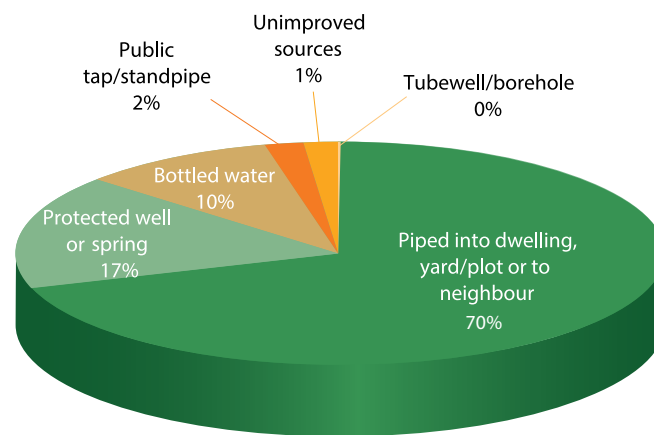
Use of household water treatment is presented in Table WS.2. Households were asked about ways they may be treating water at home to make it safer to drink. Boiling water, adding bleach or chlorine, using a water filter, and using solar disinfection are considered as effective treatment of drinking water. The table shows water treatment by all household members and the percentage of those living in households using unimproved water sources but using appropriate water treatment methods. 82 percent of the household population does not use any water treatment method while 10 percent add bleach / chlorine and six percent boil the water to treat it. It is more common in urban areas (88 percent) to do nothing to treat the water compared to rural areas (79 percent) with the addition of bleach / chlorine to treat the water as the most common method (15 percent) in rural areas. One in five (22 percent) household members living in households using unimproved drinking water sources, use an appropriate water treatment method with only seven percent in urban and 25 percent in rural areas.

Table WS.2: Household water treatment

Percentage of household population by drinking water treatment method used in the household, and for household members living in households where an unimproved drinking water source is used, the percentage who are using an appropriate treatment method, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

				Water treatment method used in the household						Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method[1]	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources
	None	Boil	Add bleach/ chlorine	Strain through a cloth	Use water filter	Solar disinfection	Let it stand and settle	Other	Number of household members		
Total	82.1	6.1	9.8	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	22416	22.0	331
Area											
Urban	87.5	9.6	1.2	0.2	1.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	8390	6.6	59
Rural	78.9	4.0	14.8	0.5	1.6	0.1	0.2	1.1	14026	25.4	272
Main source of drinking water											
Improved	82.3	6.1	9.6	0.3	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.8	22085	na	na
Unimproved	71.8	3.6	18.4	1.2	0.0	0.0	3.3	1.8	331	22.0	331
Education of household head[a]											
None	83.8	6.4	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	1255	(*)	17
Primary	82.8	5.1	10.3	0.4	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	2876	(20.2)	42
Lower secondary	81.7	5.2	11.4	0.5	1.1	0.0	0.4	1.5	5470	17.9	153
Upper secondary	80.8	7.1	10.0	0.4	1.7	0.0	0.1	0.7	8307	29.8	97
Higher	84.1	5.9	7.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	4480	(*)	21
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	84.3	5.1	9.4	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.4	0.8	4479	22.5	184
Second	78.5	5.9	13.9	0.5	0.9	0.1	0.1	1.1	4485	44.1	63
Middle	80.4	6.5	11.5	0.4	0.9	0.1	0.0	1.5	4483	(0.0)	44
Fourth	82.2	5.2	10.7	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	0.4	4485	(*)	19
Richest	85.2	7.7	3.3	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.1	0.2	4484	(*)	21
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	81.7	6.0	10.1	0.4	1.6	0.0	0.2	0.9	20261	25.1	291
Serbian	87.2	4.1	6.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	1126	(0.0)	40
Other ethnic groups	83.9	9.2	6.3	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	1029	na	na

[1] MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

na: not applicable
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The amount of time it takes to obtain water is presented in Table WS.3 and the person who usually collects the water in Table WS.4. Note that for Table WS.3, household members using water on premises are also shown in this table and for others, the 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 WS.3 shows that for 93 percent of the household population, the drinking water source is on the premises. The availability of water on premises is associated with greater use, better family hygiene and better health outcomes. As can be expected in Kosovo*, the household population living in the poorest wealth quintile have lower rates (87 percent) of households with improved drinking water sources on the premise compared to the household population living in the richest quintiles (95 percent). For a water collection round trip of 30 minutes or more it has been observed that households carry progressively less water and are likely to compromise on the minimal basic drinking water needs of the household.[37] For five percent of the household population, it takes the household more than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water. Four percent of those using an improved drinking water source spend 30 minutes or more per round trip. Household members in rural and urban areas spend a similar amount of time in collecting water.

Table WS.3: Time to source of drinking water

Percent distribution of household population according to time to go to source of drinking water, get water and return, for users of improved and unimproved drinking water sources, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Time to source of drinking water | | | | | | | | | |
| | Users of improved drinking water sources | | | | Users of unimproved drinking water sources | | | | | |
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing / DK	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Missing / DK	Total	Number of household members
Total	92.4	1.7	4.3	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	22416
Area										
Urban	94.8	0.9	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	100.0	8390
Rural	91.0	2.2	4.8	0.0	1.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	14026
Education of household head[a]										
None	91.7	1.9	5.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1255
Primary	94.0	0.6	3.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	2876
Lower secondary	91.8	1.4	4.0	0.0	1.9	0.2	0.6	0.1	100.0	5470
Upper secondary	92.1	2.2	4.6	0.0	0.7	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	8307
Higher	93.1	2.0	4.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	100.0	4480
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	86.6	4.4	4.9	0.0	3.2	0.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	4479
Second	91.6	1.3	5.4	0.3	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	4485
Middle	94.1	1.1	3.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	4483
Fourth	94.7	1.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	4485
Richest	95.3	0.6	3.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	4484
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	92.5	1.5	4.5	0.1	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.0	100.0	20261
Serbian	87.0	5.8	3.6	0.0	2.6	0.4	0.6	0.1	100.0	1126
Other ethnic groups	96.7	3.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1029

[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

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[37] Cairncross, S and Cliff, JL. 1987. *Water use and Health in Mueda, Mozambique*. Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene 81: 51-4.

Table WS.4 shows that for the majority of households (77 percent), an adult male usually collects drinking water when the source is not on the premises. Adult women collect water in one fifth (19 percent) of cases, while female or male children under age 15 collect water in one percent of the cases. In urban areas the adult man is more likely (91 percent) to be the person usually collecting the water compared to the adult women being more likely (24 percent) in rural areas. The percentage of households without drinking water is higher among the poorest households (11 percent) compared to the richest households (four percent).

Table WS.4: Person collecting water

Percentage of households without drinking water on premises, and percent distribution of households without drinking water on premises according to the person usually collecting drinking water used in the household, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of households without drinking water on premises	Number of households	Person usually collecting drinking water							Number of households without drinking water on premises
			Adult woman	Adult man	Female child under age 15	Male child under age 15	Don't know	Missing	Total	
Total	6.6	4127	19.2	77.4	0.3	0.5	0.5	2.1	100.0	273
Area										
Urban	4.7	1711	7.7	90.7	0.0	0.0	1.6	0.0	100.0	81
Rural	8.0	2416	24.0	71.8	0.5	0.7	0.0	3.0	100.0	193
Education of household head[a]										
None	7.1	197	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
Primary	6.2	471	(37.7)	(62.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Lower secondary	6.7	964	31.2	65.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.7	100.0	65
Upper secondary	6.8	1594	14.8	82.2	0.0	1.2	0.0	1.7	100.0	108
Higher	6.3	898	4.3	91.9	0.0	0.0	2.3	1.5	100.0	57
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	11.3	848	36.9	58.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	3.2	100.0	96
Second	7.2	796	14.4	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	100.0	57
Middle	5.4	785	(4.8)	(93.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.0)	100.0	42
Fourth	4.9	817	(10.6)	(84.1)	(0.0)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(2.1)	100.0	40
Richest	4.3	881	(6.9)	(89.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	100.0	38
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	6.5	3587	15.7	80.9	0.4	0.0	0.6	2.5	100.0	233
Serbian	9.6	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	31
Other ethnic groups	4.0	216	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9

[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION

An improved sanitation facility is defined as one that hygienically separates human excreta from human contact. Improved sanitation facilities for excreta disposal include flush or pour flush to a piped sewer system, septic tank, or pit latrine; ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab, and use of a composting toilet. The data on the use of improved sanitation facilities in Kosovo* are provided in this report in Table WS.5.

Four fifths (80 percent) of the population is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 98 in urban areas and 68 percent in rural areas. The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities is strongly correlated with wealth and ranges from 78 percent for Albanian to 93 percent for Serbian headed households. In rural areas, while more than half of the household population (54 percent) have access to piped sewer systems, only a third (30 percent) have sanitation facilities which flush / pour flush to somewhere else. In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas (97 percent) are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system. Open defecation only occurs among the poorest households and in less than one percent of the cases.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household												
	Improved sanitation facility						Unimproved sanitation facility				Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
	Piped sewer system	Flush/Pour flush to:			Ventilated improved pit latrine	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/open pit	Bucket	Missing/DK			
		Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where									
Total	69.5	6.1	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	19.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	22416
Area													
Urban	95.3	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	1.8	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8390
Rural	54.0	8.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	2.4	29.9	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	14026
Education of household head[a]													
None	67.9	2.5	2.0	1.7	0.0	1.7	23.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.1	100.0	1255
Primary	58.4	6.1	1.9	1.0	0.0	2.1	28.6	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2876
Lower secondary	61.9	5.5	0.7	1.9	0.3	3.2	24.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5470
Upper secondary	71.3	7.8	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.9	16.3	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8307
Higher	82.5	4.6	0.6	0.4	0.0	0.3	11.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	4480
Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	46.2	5.5	3.1	2.3	0.4	6.5	31.2	4.6	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	4479
Second	62.0	8.3	1.1	0.9	0.1	0.6	26.3	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.0	100.0	4485
Middle	70.7	7.2	0.8	1.4	0.0	0.3	19.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4483
Fourth	75.9	6.7	0.6	1.2	0.0	0.3	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4485
Richest	92.5	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4484
Ethnicity of household head													
Albanian	68.1	6.1	1.1	1.2	0.1	1.5	21.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	20261
Serbian	81.8	7.0	0.9	0.8	0.2	1.9	2.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1126
Other ethnic groups	82.1	4.8	1.9	0.9	0.0	2.3	5.0	2.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	1029

a Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

The MDGs and the WHO / UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP) for Water Supply and Sanitation classify otherwise acceptable sanitation facilities which are public or shared between two or more households as unimproved. Therefore, "use of improved sanitation" is used both in the context of this report and as an MDG indicator to refer to improved sanitation facilities, which are not public or shared. Data on the use of improved sanitation are presented in Tables WS.6 and WS.7.

As shown in Table WS.6, only one percent of households use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. As the wealth index increases it becomes more likely to have improved sanitation facilities that are not shared with values ranging from 59 percent (poorest household population) to 95 percent (richest household population). Almost one-tenth (seven percent) of the poorest households share sanitation facilities with other households. Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

Table WS.6: Use and sharing of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population by use of private and public sanitation facilities and use of shared facilities, by users of improved and unimproved sanitation facilities, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Users of improved sanitation facilities | | | | Users of unimproved sanitation facilities | | | | |
| | | | Shared by | | | | | | |
	Not shared[1]	Public facility	5 households or less	More than 5 households	Not shared	Shared by 5 households or less	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	Number of household members
Total	78.3	0.0	1.0	0.1	20.0	0.4	0.1	100.0	22416
Area									
Urban	96.7	0.1	0.9	0.2	1.9	0.2	0.0	100.0	8390
Rural	67.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	30.9	0.6	0.1	100.0	14026
Education of household head[a]									
None	73.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	23.4	0.7	0.1	100.0	1255
Primary	68.3	0.0	1.1	0.0	30.4	0.2	0.0	100.0	2876
Lower secondary	71.4	0.1	1.7	0.3	25.6	0.6	0.1	100.0	5470
Upper secondary	81.7	0.0	0.8	0.0	16.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	8307
Higher	88.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.1	100.0	4480
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	59.0	0.2	4.1	0.4	33.8	2.0	0.3	100.0	4479
Second	72.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	26.8	0.1	0.0	100.0	4485
Middle	80.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	19.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	4483
Fourth	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	4485
Richest	95.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	4484
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	77.1	0.0	0.9	0.0	21.4	0.4	0.1	100.0	20261
Serbian	92.1	0.1	0.4	0.0	7.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	1126
Other ethnic groups	87.7	0.0	3.4	1.0	6.6	1.4	0.0	100.0	1029

[1] **MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation**
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
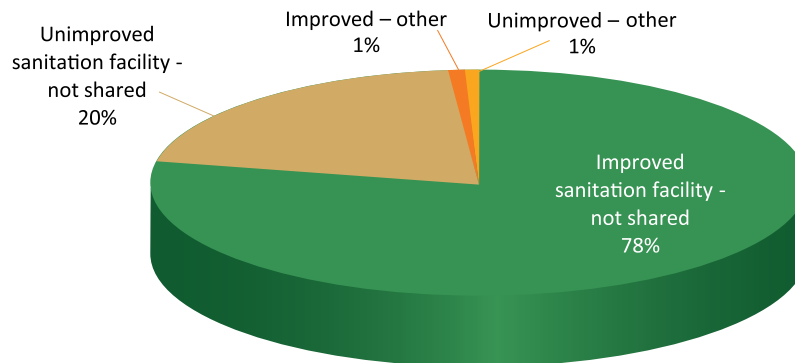
Having access to both an improved drinking water source and an improved sanitation facility brings the largest public health benefits to a household.[38] In its 2008 report[39], the JMP developed a new way of presenting the access figures, by disaggregating and refining the data on drinking-water and sanitation and reflecting them in "ladder" format. This ladder allows a disaggregated analysis of trends in a three rung ladder for drinking-water and a four-rung ladder for sanitation. For sanitation, this gives an understanding of the proportion of population with no sanitation facilities at all – who revert to open defecation, of those reliant on technologies defined by JMP as "unimproved," of those sharing sanitation facilities of otherwise acceptable technology, and those using "improved" sanitation facilities.

Table WS.7 presents the percentages of household population by these drinking water and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water[40] and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. Four fifths (77 percent) of the population in Kosovo* have both an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation. The values range from 96 percent in urban areas to 66 percent in rural areas. More than half (57 percent) of the poorest households have access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation compared to 95 percent of the richest households. These results are presented by wealth quintiles in Figure WS.3.

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[38] Wolf, J et al. 2014. *Systematic review: Assessing the impact of drinking water and sanitation on diarrhoeal disease in low- and middle-income settings: systematic review and meta-regression.* Tropical Medicine and International Health 2014. DfID. 2013. *Water, Sanitation and Hygiene: Evidence Paper.* DfID: https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193656/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf

[39] WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008, *MDG assessment report.* http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf

[40] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing.

Table WS.7: Drinking water and sanitation ladders

Percentage of household population by drinking water and sanitation ladders, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of household population using: | | | | | | | | | | |
	Improved drinking water[1, a]		Unimproved drinking water	Total	Improved sanitation[2]	Unimproved sanitation			Total	Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Number of household members
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved				Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
Total	78.4	20.1	1.5	100.0	78.3	1.1	20.5	0.1	100.0	77.3	22416
Area											
Urban	91.4	7.9	0.7	100.0	96.7	1.3	2.0	0.0	100.0	96.0	8390
Rural	70.6	27.5	1.9	100.0	67.3	1.1	31.5	0.1	100.0	66.1	14026
Education of household head[b]											
None	78.3	20.3	1.4	100.0	73.6	2.2	24.1	0.1	100.0	72.2	1255
Primary	76.7	21.8	1.5	100.0	68.3	1.1	30.6	0.0	100.0	67.4	2876
Lower secondary	75.6	21.6	2.8	100.0	71.4	2.2	26.3	0.1	100.0	69.7	5470
Upper secondary	78.5	20.3	1.2	100.0	81.7	0.8	17.5	0.0	100.0	80.9	8307
Higher	82.5	17.1	0.5	100.0	88.2	0.2	11.5	0.1	100.0	87.7	4480
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	62.4	33.5	4.1	100.0	59.0	4.8	35.9	0.3	100.0	56.8	4479
Second	72.4	26.2	1.4	100.0	72.1	1.0	26.9	0.0	100.0	71.1	4485
Middle	80.3	18.7	1.0	100.0	80.3	0.0	19.7	0.0	100.0	79.4	4483
Fourth	85.8	13.8	0.4	100.0	84.7	0.0	15.3	0.0	100.0	84.4	4485
Richest	90.9	8.6	0.5	100.0	95.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	100.0	95.0	4484
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	78.2	20.3	1.4	100.0	77.1	1.0	21.8	0.1	100.0	76.1	20261
Serbian	74.4	22.0	3.6	100.0	92.1	0.5	7.3	0.1	100.0	89.3	1126
Other ethnic groups	85.5	14.5	0.0	100.0	87.7	4.3	8.0	0.0	100.0	87.7	1029

[1] MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources
[2] MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation
[a] Those indicating bottled water as the main source of drinking water are distributed according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing
[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
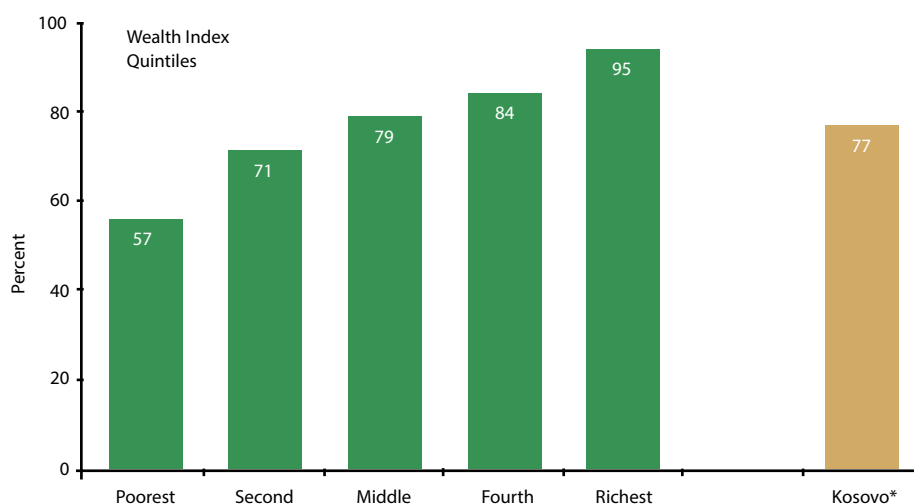
Safe disposal of a child's faeces is disposing of the stool, by the child using a toilet or by rinsing the stool into a toilet or latrine. Putting disposable diapers with solid waste, a very common practice throughout the world has thus far been classified as an inadequate means of disposal of child faeces for concerns about poor disposal of solid waste itself. This classification is currently under review. Disposal of faeces of children 0-2 years of age is presented in Table WS.8. For 13 percent of children this age, faeces was disposed of safely with the vast majority (85 percent) of cases where the faeces was disposed of in the garbage. One in ten (11 percent) children 0-2 years of age used the toilet/latrine, while for two percent of children of this age the faeces was put/rinsed into toilet or latrine and for one percent they were left in the open or buried.

Table WS.8: Disposal of child's faeces

Percent distribution of children age 0-2 years according to place of disposal of child's faeces, and the percentage of children age 0-2 years whose stools were disposed of safely the last time the child passed stools, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Place of disposal of child's faeces | | | | | | | | | Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely[1] | Number of children age 0-2 years |
	Child used toilet/latrine	Put/rinsed into toilet or latrine	Put/rinsed into drain or ditch	Thrown into garbage	Buried	Left in the open	Other	Missing/DK	Total		
Total	10.5	2.2	0.5	85.3	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	12.7	987
Type of sanitation facility used by household members											
Improved	10.4	2.4	0.3	86.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	100.0	12.8	754
Unimproved	10.9	1.4	1.1	82.7	0.4	2.6	0.8	0.0	100.0	12.3	233
Area											
Urban	10.7	1.5	0.0	86.6	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	12.3	356
Rural	10.4	2.5	0.8	84.6	0.1	1.1	0.3	0.2	100.0	12.9	631
Mother's education[a]											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
Primary	9.0	2.3	0.0	87.4	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.3	55
Lower secondary	10.5	1.8	0.8	85.2	0.2	1.2	0.2	0.0	100.0	12.4	443
Upper secondary	10.6	2.7	0.4	84.4	0.0	0.3	0.3	1.3	100.0	13.3	312
Higher	11.7	2.2	0.0	86.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	13.9	162
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	11.2	1.7	1.7	81.1	0.4	3.0	0.4	0.4	100.0	12.9	231
Second	7.8	1.8	0.5	89.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.0	100.0	9.6	190
Middle	11.0	3.7	0.0	84.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	14.7	205
Fourth	10.6	0.6	0.0	88.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.2	183
Richest	11.9	3.1	0.0	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	100.0	15.0	178
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	10.3	1.9	0.4	86.2	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.2	100.0	12.1	905
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	28
Other ethnic groups	8.9	0.0	0.0	89.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.9	54

[1] **MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces**
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

HANDWASHING

Handwashing with water and soap is the most cost effective health intervention to reduce both the incidence of diarrhoea and pneumonia in children under five[41]. It is most effective when done using water and soap after visiting a toilet or cleaning a child, before eating or handling food and, before feeding a child. Monitoring correct handwashing behaviour at these critical times is challenging. A reliable alternative to observations or self-reported behaviour is assessing the likelihood that correct handwashing behaviour takes place by asking if a household has a specific place where people wash their hands and, if yes, observing whether water and soap (or other local cleansing materials) are available at this place[42].

[41] Cairncross, S and Valdmanis, V. 2006. *Water supply, sanitation and hygiene promotion Chapter 41 in Disease Control Priorities in Developing Countries.* 2nd Edition, Edt. Jameson et al. The World Bank.
[42] Ram, P et al. editors. 2008. *Use of a novel method to detect reactivity to structured observation for measurement of handwashing behavior.* American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene.

Table WS.9: Water and soap at place for handwashing

Percentage of households where place for handwashing was observed, percentage with no specific place for handwashing, and percent distribution of households by availability of water and soap at specific place for handwashing, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

| | Percentage of households: | | | Place for handwashing observed | | | | | | Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present[1] | Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot |
| | | | | Water is available and: | | Water is not available and: | | | | | |
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Number of households	Soap present	No soap or other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No soap or other cleansing agent present	No specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Total		
Total	95.0	1.5	4127	90.0	6.2	1.4	0.8	1.6	100.0	90.0	3983
Area											
Urban	94.8	1.2	1711	94.5	3.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	100.0	94.5	1642
Rural	95.1	1.8	2416	86.8	8.6	1.7	1.1	1.8	100.0	86.8	2340
Education of household head[a]											
None	94.2	2.2	197	83.6	9.0	2.8	2.3	2.3	100.0	83.6	190
Primary	94.3	1.4	471	86.8	9.3	1.5	1.0	1.4	100.0	86.8	450
Lower secondary	96.0	1.6	964	86.6	8.8	1.8	1.2	1.6	100.0	86.6	940
Upper secondary	95.3	1.6	1594	91.0	5.4	1.4	0.5	1.7	100.0	91.0	1544
Higher	94.1	1.3	898	95.0	2.8	0.6	0.3	1.3	100.0	95.0	857
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	91.2	3.9	848	73.4	15.6	3.5	3.4	4.1	100.0	73.4	806
Second	97.3	0.8	796	91.1	7.1	0.6	0.4	0.8	100.0	91.1	781
Middle	97.8	0.3	785	94.7	3.8	1.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	94.7	770
Fourth	96.8	0.6	817	94.5	3.6	1.3	0.0	0.6	100.0	94.5	795
Richest	92.3	2.0	881	96.3	1.2	0.4	0.0	2.1	100.0	96.3	831
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	96.3	1.1	3587	90.2	6.7	1.4	0.7	1.1	100.0	90.2	3493
Serbian	81.1	6.6	324	89.1	0.7	1.8	0.8	7.5	100.0	89.1	284
Other ethnic groups	94.3	0.9	216	88.4	6.5	1.4	2.7	0.9	100.0	88.4	206

[1] **MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing**

[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

In 95 percent of the households in Kosovo* a specific place for handwashing was observed while less than two percent of households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands (Table WS.9). Among households where a place for handwashing was observed or in which there was no specific place for handwashing, nine-tenths (90 percent) had both water and soap (or other cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In six percent of the households only water was available at the specific place, while in one percent of the households the place only had soap but no water. The remaining one percent of households had neither water nor soap available at the specific place for handwashing.

Four percent of the households were not able or refused to show any soap present in the household, whereas another two percent did not have any soap in the households, leaving the remaining 94 percent of households, in which either the soap was observed or shown to the interviewer (Table WS.10). As the education levels of the head of the household increases, so does the likelihood of soap or other cleansing agent being observed at the place for handwashing, however four percent of the households where the head of household has no education have no soap or other cleansing agent.

Table WS.10: Availability of soap or other cleansing agent

Percent distribution of households by availability of soap or other cleansing agent in the dwelling, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Place for handwashing observed | | | | | Place for handwashing not observed | | | | | | |
| | | Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing | | | | | | | | | | |
	Soap or other cleansing agent observed	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Soap or other cleansing agent shown	No soap or other cleansing agent in household	Not able/ Does not want to show soap or other cleansing agent	Missing	Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling[1]	Number of households
Total	88.2	4.7	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.3	3.3	0.2	100.0	94.2	4127
Area												
Urban	91.7	2.0	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.9	0.2	4.0	0.1	100.0	94.6	1711
Rural	85.7	6.6	2.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.4	2.8	0.2	100.0	93.9	2416
Education of household head[a]												
None	83.3	7.0	3.5	0.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	92.4	197
Primary	84.4	6.7	2.8	0.3	0.0	2.1	0.5	2.6	0.5	100.0	93.2	471
Lower secondary	86.2	6.3	2.7	0.7	0.1	1.9	0.5	1.4	0.2	100.0	94.4	964
Upper secondary	89.5	4.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.3	3.8	0.1	100.0	94.4	1594
Higher	91.2	2.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.1	4.3	0.2	100.0	94.8	898
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	73.1	10.8	5.9	1.0	0.4	3.7	1.3	3.2	0.7	100.0	87.6	848
Second	90.0	5.9	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.0	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.9	796
Middle	94.0	2.7	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	96.9	785
Fourth	93.3	3.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	100.0	97.0	817
Richest	91.2	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.2	6.5	0.2	100.0	93.2	881
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	89.1	5.1	1.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	0.2	2.5	0.0	100.0	95.2	3587
Serbian	79.7	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.5	0.8	12.7	1.9	100.0	84.3	324
Other ethnic groups	85.5	4.5	4.0	0.4	0.0	2.6	0.6	2.5	0.0	100.0	92.6	216

[1] **MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent**
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

FERTILITY

Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise the statistical precision of the estimates. Age-specific fertility rates (ASFRs), expressed as the number of births per 1,000 women in a specified age group, show the age pattern of fertility. Numerators for ASFRs are calculated by identifying live births that occurred in the three-year period preceding the survey classified according to the age of the mother (in five-year age groups) at the time of the child's birth. The denominators of the rates represent the number of woman-years lived by the survey respondents in each of the five-year age groups during the specified period. The total fertility rate (TFR) is a synthetic measure that denotes the number of live births a woman would have if she were subject to the current age-specific fertility rates throughout her reproductive years (15-49 years). The general fertility rate (GFR) is the number of live births occurring during the specified period per 1,000 women age 15-49. The crude birth rate (CBR) is the number of live births per 1,000 population during the specified period.

Table RH.1: Fertility rates

Adolescent birth rate, age-specific and total fertility rates, the general fertility rate, and the crude birth rate for the three-year period preceding the survey, by area, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Urban	Rural	Total
Age			
15-19[1]	9	18	15
20-24	84	107	98
25-29	138	185	165
30-34	119	118	119
35-39	50	48	49
40-44	8	11	10
45-49	0	1	1
TFR[a]	2.0	2.4	2.3
GFR[b]	61.9	70.6	67.2
CBR[c]	16.3	18.2	17.5

[1] **MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate**
[a] TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years
[b] GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years
[c] CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population

Table RH.1 shows current fertility at the Kosovo* level and by urban-rural area. The TFR for the three years preceding the Kosovo* MICS is 2.3 births per woman. Fertility is higher in rural areas (2.4 births per woman) than in urban areas (2.0 births per woman). As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in younger age groups (15-19, 20-24, and 25-29) while it is approximately the same in the other age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 as well which show the close alignment at the younger and older age groups but a higher peak in rural areas.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
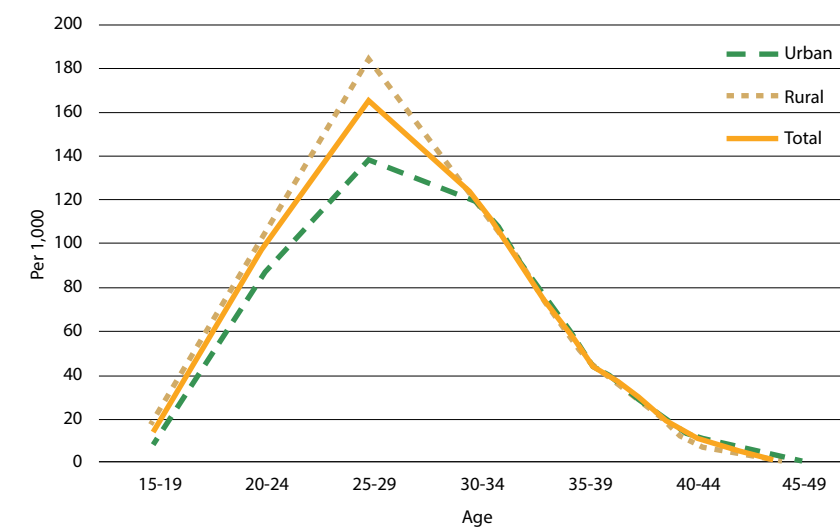
Rates refer to the three year period preceding the survey

The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 25-29 age group: 138 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 185 births per 1,000 women in rural areas. The overall age pattern of fertility, as reflected in the ASFRs, indicates that childbearing begins early. Fertility is low among adolescents, increases to a peak of 165 births per 1,000 among women age 25-29, and declines thereafter.

Table RH.2 shows adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates. The adolescent birth rate (age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is defined as the number of births to women age 15-19 years during the three year period preceding the survey, divided by the average number of women age 15-19 (number of women-years lived between ages 15 through 19, inclusive) during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women.

Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate[a]		
Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Kosovo*, 2013-2014		
	Adolescent birth rate[1] (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate
Total	15	2.3
Education		
None	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(*)
Lower secondary	61	3.2
Upper secondary	7	2.3
Higher	3	(1.7)
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	21	3.1
Second	24	2.3
Middle	7	2.3
Fourth	15	2.0
Richest	7	1.8

[1] MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figure that is based on fewer than 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

The adolescent birth rate (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19) is 15 per 1,000 women with a total fertility rate of 2.3 per woman age 15-49 years.

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing[43] indicators for women age 15-19 and 20-24 while Table RH.4 presents the trends for early childbearing.

Table RH.3: Early childbearing

Percentage of women age 15-19 years who have had a live birth, are pregnant with the first child, have begun childbearing, and who have had a live birth before age 15, and percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-19 years who:				Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who have had a live birth before age 18[1]	Number of women age 20-24 years
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15			
Total	1.6	0.3	1.9	0.0	945	1.4	884
Area							
Urban	1.0	0.6	1.6	0.0	345	2.1	316
Rural	2.0	0.1	2.1	0.0	600	1.0	568
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(*)	14
Lower secondary	6.3	0.6	6.8	0.0	168	3.9	182
Upper secondary	0.6	0.3	0.9	0.0	653	0.0	230
Higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	119	0.2	457
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.2	0.3	2.5	0.0	206	3.9	134
Second	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.0	192	1.5	208
Middle	1.3	0.0	1.3	0.0	167	1.3	184
Fourth	1.8	0.0	1.8	0.0	192	0.8	202
Richest	1.5	0.6	2.0	0.0	189	0.0	156
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	1.7	0.3	2.0	0.0	866	1.1	806
Serbian	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	43	(0.0)	49
Other ethnic groups	(1.4)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	37	(10.9)	29

[1] **MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[43] Childbearing is the process of giving birth to children. While early childbearing is defined as having had live births before specific young ages, for the purposes of Table RH.3, women age 15-19 years who have <u>begun</u> childbearing includes those who have had a live birth as well as those who have not had a live birth but are pregnant with their first child.

Table RH.4: Trends in early childbearing												
Percentage of women who have had a live birth, by age 15 and 18, by area and age group, Kosovo*, 2013-2014												
	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women with a live birth before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.2	2029	3.6	1683	0.1	3222	3.1	2623	0.2	5251	3.3	4306
Age												
15-19	0.0	345	na	na	0.0	600	na	na	0.0	945	na	na
20-24	0.0	316	2.1	316	0.0	568	1.0	568	0.0	884	1.4	884
25-29	0.4	291	2.7	291	0.0	411	0.9	411	0.2	701	1.7	701
30-34	0.6	275	3.9	275	0.4	405	3.9	405	0.5	679	3.9	679
35-39	0.0	296	5.1	296	0.0	430	4.2	430	0.0	726	4.6	726
40-44	0.0	285	2.6	285	0.4	440	4.7	440	0.3	724	3.9	724
45-49	0.4	222	6.0	222	0.2	369	4.9	369	0.3	591	5.3	591
na: not applicable												

As shown in Table RH.3, two percent of women age 15-19 have already had a birth, less than one percent are pregnant with their first child, and none have had a live birth before age 15. The table also presents that one percent of women age 20-24 have had a live birth before age 18.

Furthermore early childbearing is more common (four percent) among the poorest households than in the richest households (zero percent).

Table RH.4 presents trends in early childbearing and shows that there is no clear pattern in early childbearing trends over time.

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 total number of children. Access by all couples to information and services to prevent pregnancies that are too early, too closely spaced, too late or too many is critical.

Table RH.5: Use of contraception

Percentage of women age 15–49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, Kosovo* 2013-2014

		Percent of women currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using):																Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union
	No method	Female sterilization	Male sterilization	IUD	Injectables	Implants	Pill	Male condom	Female condom	Diaphragm / Foam / Jelly	LAM	Periodic abstinence	Withdrawal	Other	Any modern method	Any traditional method	Any method[1]	
Total	34.2	0.6	0.1	4.6	0.2	0.0	2.7	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	51.3	0.6	13.7	52.1	65.8	3221
Area																		
Urban	32.0	0.8	0.1	5.0	0.1	0.0	2.9	7.3	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.1	50.6	0.9	16.5	51.5	68.0	1216
Rural	35.5	0.5	0.0	4.3	0.3	0.0	2.5	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	51.8	0.5	12.0	52.4	64.5	2005
Age																		
15-19	(30.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(62.2)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(62.2)	(69.7)	25
20-24	52.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	40.8	0.3	6.1	41.1	47.3	280
25-29	45.0	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.0	1.6	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	45.4	0.0	9.6	45.4	55.0	476
30-34	33.2	0.1	0.0	5.5	0.7	0.0	3.0	6.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	50.3	0.2	16.2	50.6	66.8	602
35-39	25.1	0.8	0.0	6.6	0.3	0.0	3.4	4.9	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	58.0	0.4	16.4	58.6	74.9	644
40-44	24.8	0.2	0.0	5.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	58.0	1.5	15.8	59.5	75.2	662
45-49	38.7	2.4	0.3	4.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	46.5	1.3	13.2	48.1	61.3	534
Number of living children																		
0	85.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	2.0	12.8	14.8	273
1	51.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	43.0	0.2	5.7	43.2	48.9	449
2	28.6	0.2	0.0	3.2	0.2	0.0	3.0	6.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	57.6	0.1	13.4	58.0	71.4	912
3	23.1	0.7	0.1	7.3	0.1	0.0	3.9	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.0	57.2	1.0	18.7	58.2	76.9	848
4+	24.6	1.7	0.1	7.4	0.6	0.0	2.5	5.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	56.1	1.4	17.6	57.7	75.4	739
Education																		
None	26.5	2.0	0.0	5.4	1.6	0.0	1.4	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	59.9	0.0	13.7	59.9	73.5	78
Primary	34.0	2.0	0.0	4.9	0.0	0.0	2.2	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	54.3	0.0	11.7	54.3	66.0	175
Lower secondary	30.8	0.6	0.1	5.4	0.3	0.0	2.8	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.1	55.0	0.8	13.5	55.8	69.2	1614
Upper secondary	36.9	0.6	0.1	3.3	0.1	0.0	2.2	6.5	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.3	48.8	0.7	13.3	49.8	63.1	896
Higher	42.2	0.0	0.0	4.2	0.0	0.0	3.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	41.0	0.6	16.3	41.5	57.8	458
Wealth index quintile																		
Poorest	34.3	0.7	0.0	5.2	0.5	0.0	2.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	53.1	0.4	12.3	53.4	65.7	640
Second	37.1	0.3	0.2	3.8	0.1	0.0	2.3	4.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	50.8	0.7	11.4	51.5	62.9	640
Middle	32.7	0.8	0.0	4.6	0.3	0.0	2.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	52.9	0.2	14.1	53.2	67.3	628
Fourth	32.5	0.8	0.1	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.4	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	52.2	1.1	13.8	53.7	67.5	663
Richest	34.4	0.5	0.0	5.7	0.2	0.0	3.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	47.8	0.9	17.0	48.6	65.6	649
Ethnicity of household head																		
Albanian	32.3	0.6	0.1	4.8	0.2	0.0	2.7	5.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	52.8	0.7	14.1	53.6	67.7	2926
Serbian	75.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	14.5	0.0	9.2	15.7	24.9	159
Other ethnic groups	26.7	1.7	0.0	3.0	0.8	0.0	1.4	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	61.6	0.4	11.3	62.0	73.3	137

[1] MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table RH.5A: Source of modern contraceptive methods[a]

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are currently using (or whose partner is currently using) a modern contraceptive method by source of method, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Source of modern contraceptive method:[b]				Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union currently using a modern contraceptive method
	Public sector	Private sector	Other source	Total	
Total	21.9	75.3	2.8	100.0	413
Age					
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	16
25-29	(17.3)	(80.2)	(2.5)	100.0	42
30-34	20.0	77.8	2.2	100.0	95
35-39	25.8	72.6	1.6	100.0	99
40-44	27.8	69.2	3.0	100.0	103
45-49	17.1	75.9	7.0	100.0	56
Area					
Urban	21.2	76.8	1.9	100.0	187
Rural	22.4	74.0	3.6	100.0	225
Education[c]					
Lower secondary/Primary/None	28.0	70.1	1.9	100.0	230
Upper secondary/Higher	14.1	81.8	4.1	100.0	182
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	43.1	54.8	2.1	100.0	74
Second	20.0	75.9	4.0	100.0	67
Middle	21.9	75.6	2.5	100.0	82
Fourth	15.7	81.3	3.0	100.0	84
Richest	13.1	84.1	2.8	100.0	106
Modern contraceptive method[d]					
IUD	34.8	63.2	2.0	100.0	148
Injectables	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Pill	10.6	89.4	0.0	100.0	86
Male condom	14.1	80.7	5.2	100.0	170
Female condom	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Includes IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm and foam/jelly. Excludes female sterilization, male sterilization and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Education" the data are merged into two groups
[d] If more than one method is use ost effective method is considered in this tabulation
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.5B: Specific sources of modern contraceptive methods

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are currently using (or whose partner is currently using) a modern contraceptive method by most recent source of method, according to method, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Public sector				Public sector			Other source				Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union currently using a modern contraceptive method
	Public hospital	Family Health Centre/ Maternity	Gynaecology/ Obstetric Clinic	Public pharmacy	Private hospital/ clinic	Private physician	Private pharmacy	Relative/ Friend	Shop	Other	Total	
Total[a]	8.8	10.6	0.5	1.9	17.5	3.6	54.1	0.2	1.9	0.8	100.0	413
Modern contraceptive method[b]												
IUD	22.6	10.8	1.4	0.0	47.5	8.1	7.6	0.6	0.0	1.4	100.0	148
Injectables	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Pill	1.2	4.4	0.0	5.0	0.0	3.4	86.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86
Male condom	0.5	11.4	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	80.7	0.0	4.6	0.6	100.0	170
Female condom	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1

[a] Includes IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm and foam/jelly. Excludes female sterilization, male sterilization and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM).
[b] If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation.
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.5C: Decision on use of contraception

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are currently using (or whose partner is currently using) a contraceptive method by main decision-maker, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Main decision-maker on use of contraception						Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are currently using a contraceptive method
	Mainly the woman	Mainly the husband / partner	Joint decision	Other	Missing	Total	
Total	2.7	2.4	94.1	0.7	0.1	100.0	2120
Age							
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
20-24	1.5	0.9	97.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	132
25-29	0.7	1.2	97.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	261
30-34	1.3	3.4	95.2	0.1	0.0	100.0	402
35-39	3.7	2.8	92.4	1.0	0.2	100.0	482
40-44	3.5	1.7	93.9	0.7	0.2	100.0	498
45-49	3.6	3.5	91.2	1.4	0.3	100.0	327
Area							
Urban	3.6	2.8	92.9	0.6	0.0	100.0	827
Rural	2.1	2.2	94.8	0.7	0.2	100.0	1293
Education							
None	0.0	2.5	96.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	57
Primary	1.6	3.7	94.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	115
Lower secondary	2.2	3.3	93.7	0.5	0.3	100.0	1117
Upper secondary	3.5	1.3	94.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	565
Higher	4.0	0.3	94.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	265
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	2.2	3.1	93.7	0.3	0.7	100.0	421
Second	1.6	2.6	95.3	0.5	0.0	100.0	403
Middle	2.7	1.4	95.2	0.7	0.0	100.0	423
Fourth	2.6	3.6	92.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	448
Richest	4.1	1.3	93.5	1.0	0.0	100.0	426
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	2.7	2.3	94.2	0.7	0.1	100.0	1981
Serbian	(7.3)	(0.0)	(92.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Other ethnic groups	1.1	5.5	92.1	1.3	0.0	100.0	100

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Current use of contraception was reported by 66 percent of women currently married or in union[44] (Table RH.5). The most popular method is withdrawal which is used by more than half of married women in Kosovo* (51 percent). The next most popular method is the male condom and IUD, which accounts for five percent of married women. Five percent of married women reported the use of male condoms and the IUD and three percent with the pill while all the other methods are below one percent.

68 percent of married women in urban and 65 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception. The findings by educational attainment and area are depicted in Figure RH.2 implying that increased education attainment correlates to decreased use of contraception with 74 percent for women with no education and 58 percent for women with higher education, respectively. Adolescents/young people are less likely to use contraception than older women. Three quarters (75 percent) of women age 35-39 and 40-44 years married or in union currently use a method of contraception. Three quarters (75 percent) of married women living in Serbian headed households reported not using a contraceptive method.

[44] All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in marital union as well.

While the use of any method is about 66 percent only 13 percent use a modern method. This value is extremely low among the 20-24 year age group (about six percent) with 41 percent of them relying on withdrawal. Similarly while the use of any method increases with increasing numbers of living children; 15 percent with no living children to 75 percent for those with 4 or more living children, the use of modern methods is not as high (two percent and 18 percent respectively).

As shown in Table RH.5A, the majority of modern contraceptives are purchased from the private sector (75 percent). Women living in the poorest wealth quintile are more likely to source their contraceptives from the public sector (43 percent) than those living in the richest wealth quintile (13 percent). Private pharmacies account for half of the sources of modern contraception (54 percent) while the reliance on the public sector is mainly through the Family Health Centre/Maternity (11 percent) and the public hospital (nine percent) (Table RH.5B). The decision on use of contraception appears to be a joint decision of the wife and husband in 94 percent of the cases with three percent of cases being mainly the woman, two percent the husband/partner, or less than one percent being someone else (Table RH.5C).

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
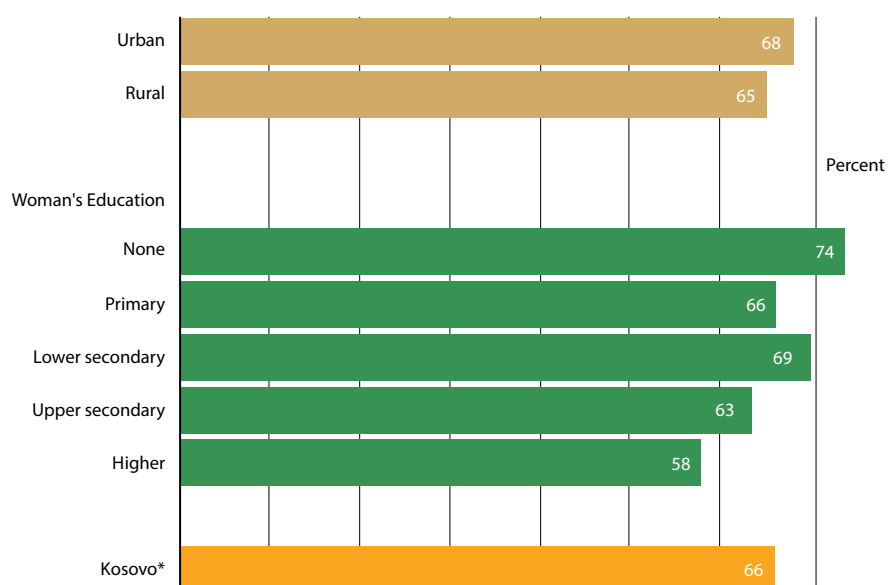
UNMET NEED

Unmet need for contraception refers to fecund women who are married or in union and are not using any method of contraception, but who wish to postpone the next birth (spacing) or who wish to stop childbearing altogether (limiting). Unmet need is identified in MICS by using a set of questions eliciting current behaviours and preferences pertaining to contraceptive use, fecundity, and fertility preferences.

Table RH.6 shows the levels of met need for contraception, unmet need, and the demand for contraception satisfied.

Unmet need for spacing is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic[45], and are fecund[46], and say they want to wait two or more years for their next birth OR
- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and unsure whether they want another child OR

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[45] A woman is postpartum amenorrheic if she had a birth in last two years and is not currently pregnant, and her menstrual period has not returned since the birth of the last child.
[46] A woman is considered infecund if she is neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and
(1a) has not had menstruation for at least six months, or (1b) never menstruated, or (1c) her last menstruation occurred before her last birth, or (1d) in menopause/has had hysterectomy OR
(2) She declares that she has had hysterectomy, or that she has never menstruated, or that she is menopausal, or that she has been trying to get pregnant for 2 or more years without result in response to questions on why she thinks she is not physically able to get pregnant at the time of survey OR
(3) She declares she cannot get pregnant when asked about desire for future birth OR
(4) She has not had a birth in the preceding 5 years, is currently not using contraception and is currently married and was continuously married during the last 5 years preceding the survey.

- are pregnant, and say that pregnancy was mistimed: would have wanted to wait OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that the birth was mistimed: would have wanted to wait.

Unmet need for limiting is defined as the percentage of women who are married or in union and are not using a method of contraception AND

- are not pregnant, and not postpartum amenorrheic, and are fecund, and say they do not want any more children OR
- are pregnant, and say they did not want to have a child OR
- are postpartum amenorrheic, and say that they did not want the birth.

Total unmet need for contraception is the sum of unmet need for spacing and unmet need for limiting. Nine percent of women in Kosovo* have unmet need for contraception. The value is highest among the 20-24 and 25-29 year age groups. There is no notable difference by urban-rural residence or other background characteristic, except that 17 percent of women in Serbian headed households have unmet needs compared to nine percent in Albanian headed households.

This indicator is also known as unmet need for family planning and is one of the indicators used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

Table RH.6: Unmet need for contraception

Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union with an unmet need for family planning and percentage of demand for contraception satisfied, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Met need for contraception			Unmet need for contraception			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
	For spacing	For limiting	Total	For spacing	For limiting	Total[1]			
Total	20.1	45.7	65.8	4.5	4.4	8.9	3221	88.1	2408
Area									
Urban	20.2	47.8	68.0	5.5	3.8	9.3	1216	87.9	941
Rural	20.1	44.4	64.5	3.9	4.8	8.7	2005	88.1	1467
Age									
15-19	(63.4)	(6.3)	(69.7)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(3.5)	25	(*)	18
20-24	43.7	3.5	47.3	11.6	2.0	13.6	280	77.7	170
25-29	39.9	15.1	55.0	13.6	2.7	16.3	476	77.2	339
30-34	31.5	35.3	66.8	5.0	4.1	9.1	602	88.0	456
35-39	15.2	59.7	74.9	2.1	6.3	8.4	644	90.0	536
40-44	4.4	70.8	75.2	0.5	4.3	4.8	662	94.0	530
45-49	0.6	60.6	61.3	0.0	5.8	5.8	534	91.3	358
Education									
None	7.5	66.0	73.5	0.0	7.1	7.1	78	91.2	63
Primary	12.3	53.7	66.0	4.2	7.1	11.3	175	85.4	135
Lower secondary	16.1	53.1	69.2	3.5	4.2	7.6	1614	90.1	1241
Upper secondary	24.7	38.3	63.1	4.6	4.2	8.8	896	87.8	644
Higher	30.3	27.6	57.8	8.7	4.5	13.2	458	81.5	325
Wealth index quintiles									
Poorest	20.7	45.1	65.7	4.2	6.6	10.8	640	85.9	490
Second	20.1	42.8	62.9	3.5	4.5	8.0	640	88.7	454
Middle	17.8	49.5	67.3	4.0	4.6	8.6	628	88.7	477
Fourth	21.7	45.8	67.5	4.5	2.8	7.3	663	90.3	496
Richest	20.2	45.4	65.6	6.2	3.8	10.0	649	86.8	491
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	20.8	46.9	67.7	4.5	4.0	8.5	2926	88.8	2230
Serbian	7.0	17.9	24.9	4.4	12.5	16.9	159	(59.5)	66
Other ethnic groups	20.1	53.2	73.3	3.5	5.1	8.6	137	89.5	112

[1] **MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method[47], and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infecund. Met need for spacing includes women who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, and who want to have another child, or are undecided whether to have another child. The total of met need for spacing and limiting adds up to the total met need for contraception. A much larger proportion of women have met need for limiting (46 percent) compared to met need for spacing (20 percent) with limited variability by urban-rural residence. Furthermore the met need for limiting ranges from four percent (age 20-24 years) to 71 percent (age 40-44 years).

Using information on contraception and unmet need, the percentage of demand for contraception satisfied is also estimated from the MICS data. The percentage of demand satisfied is defined as the proportion of women currently married or in union who are currently using contraception, over the total demand for contraception. The total demand for contraception includes women who currently have an unmet need (for spacing or limiting), plus those who are currently using contraception. Overall, 88 percent of women have the demand for contraception satisfied with the value increasing with age.

Table RH.6 shows that the total met need is higher than the total unmet need for family planning and the table also highlights that the total demand for family planning satisfied is high.

ANTENATAL CARE

The antenatal period presents important opportunities for reaching pregnant women with a number of interventions that may be vital to their health and well-being and that of their infants. 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, antenatal care can be used to inform women and families about risks and symptoms in pregnancy and about the risks of labour and delivery, and therefore it may provide the route for ensuring that pregnant women do, in practice, deliver with the assistance of a skilled health care provider. Antenatal visits also provide an opportunity to supply information on birth spacing, which is recognized as an important factor in improving infant survival. Tetanus immunization during pregnancy can be life-saving for both the mother and the infant. The prevention and treatment of malaria among pregnant women, management of anaemia during pregnancy and treatment of sexually transmitted infections (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 care 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.

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 bacteriuria and proteinuria
- Blood testing to detect syphilis and severe anaemia
- Weight/height measurement (optional).

It is of crucial importance for pregnant women to start attending antenatal care visits as early in pregnancy as possible in order to prevent and detect pregnancy conditions that could affect both the woman and her baby. Antenatal care should continue throughout the entire pregnancy.

Antenatal care coverage indicators (at least one visit with a skilled provider and four or more visits with any providers) are used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

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[47] In this chapter, whenever reference is made to the use of a contraceptive by a woman, this may refer to her partner using a contraceptive method (such as male condom).

Table RH.7: Antenatal care coverage

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by antenatal care provider during the pregnancy for the last birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Provider of antenatal care[a]			Any skilled provider[1, b]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	No antenatal care	Total		
Total	97.8	2.2	100.0	97.8	636
Area					
Urban	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	242
Rural	97.1	2.9	100.0	97.1	394
Mother's age at birth					
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	24
20-34	98.6	1.4	100.0	98.6	532
35-49	94.5	5.5	100.0	94.5	80
Education					
None	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Primary	(91.4)	(8.6)	100.0	(91.4)	34
Lower secondary	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	279
Upper secondary	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	197
Higher	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	116
Wealth index quintiles					
Poorest	94.8	5.2	100.0	94.8	140
Second	98.3	1.7	100.0	98.3	128
Middle	98.5	1.5	100.0	98.5	129
Fourth	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	124
Richest	98.9	1.1	100.0	98.9	116
Ethnicity of household head					
Albanian	98.4	1.6	100.0	98.4	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(96.6)	(3.4)	100.0	(96.6)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage**
[a] Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported
[b] Skilled providers include Medical doctor as well as Nurse/Midwife
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The type of personnel providing antenatal care to women age 15-49 years who gave birth in the two years preceding the survey is presented in Table RH.7. The results show that a relatively small percentage of women (two percent) do not receive antenatal care. In Kosovo*, antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (98 percent). Five percent of the poorest do not receive any antenatal care at all.

Table RH.8: Number of antenatal care visits and timing of first visit

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by number of antenatal care visits by any provider and by the timing of first antenatal care visits, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percent distribution of women who had:							Percent distribution of women by number of months pregnant at the time of first antenatal care visit						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	Median months pregnant at first ANC visit	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who had at least one ANC visit
	No antenatal care visits	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	4 or more visits¹	Missing /DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4-5 months	6-7 months	8+ months	Total			
Total	2.2	0.4	1.2	4.1	91.8	0.3	100.0	2.2	94.7	1.9	0.9	0.3	100.0	636	1.4	622
Area																
Urban	1.1	0.6	1.1	2.3	94.8	0.0	100.0	1.1	96.4	1.5	0.8	0.2	100.0	242	1.2	239
Rural	2.9	0.2	1.2	5.2	90.0	0.5	100.0	2.9	93.6	2.1	1.0	0.4	100.0	394	1.4	383
Mother's age at birth																
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24	(*)	22
20-34	1.4	0.5	0.9	4.8	92.1	0.4	100.0	1.4	95.5	1.7	0.9	0.4	100.0	532	1.4	525
35-49	5.5	0.0	3.5	1.0	90.0	0.0	100.0	5.5	89.7	3.8	1.0	0.0	100.0	80	1.4	76
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	8
Primary	(8.6)	(0.0)	(6.1)	(7.9)	(74.5)	(3.0)	100.0	(8.6)	(77.8)	(8.6)	(0.0)	(5.1)	100.0	34	(1.4)	31
Lower secondary	1.7	0.9	1.3	6.0	89.8	0.3	100.0	1.7	94.5	2.3	1.3	0.2	100.0	279	1.4	275
Upper secondary	1.7	0.0	0.6	3.5	94.2	0.0	100.0	1.7	96.5	1.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	197	1.2	194
Higher	1.1	0.0	0.8	0.0	98.1	0.0	100.0	1.1	97.8	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	116	1.2	115
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	5.2	0.6	2.1	9.2	82.2	0.7	100.0	5.2	85.9	4.0	3.6	1.2	100.0	140	1.4	132
Second	1.7	0.8	2.4	5.4	89.8	0.0	100.0	1.7	94.2	4.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	128	1.4	126
Middle	1.5	0.4	1.3	2.4	94.3	0.0	100.0	1.5	97.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	129	1.4	127
Fourth	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.7	95.5	0.7	100.0	1.1	98.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	124	1.2	122
Richest	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	98.9	0.0	100.0	1.1	98.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	116	1.2	114
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	1.6	0.3	1.2	3.9	92.9	0.2	100.0	1.6	95.2	1.9	1.0	0.3	100.0	579	1.4	570
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	(3.4)	(1.4)	(2.5)	(6.5)	(83.5)	(2.7)	100.0	(3.4)	(92.7)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(1.4)	100.0	38	(1.4)	36

¹ MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.8 shows the number of antenatal care visits during the latest pregnancy that took place within the two years preceding the survey, regardless of provider, by selected characteristics. Almost all mothers (97 percent) received antenatal care more than once and 92 percent of mothers received antenatal care at least four times. Mothers from the poorest households are less likely than more advantaged mothers to receive antenatal care four or more times. 82 percent of the women living in poorest households reported four or more antenatal care visits compared with 99 percent among those living in richest households.

Nine percent of women in the poorest households do not get their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester. Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 95 percent of women with a live birth in the last two years had their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester of their last pregnancy, with a median of 1.4 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care.

Table RH.9: Content of antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who, at least once, had their blood pressure measured, urine sample taken, and blood sample taken as part of antenatal care, during the pregnancy for the last birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who, during the pregnancy of their last birth, had:								Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Blood pressure measured	Urine sample taken	Blood sample taken	Blood pressure measured, urine and blood sample taken[1]	An ultrasound	Weight measured	Uterine height measured	Health book updated	
Total	91.1	86.7	90.4	81.1	97.5	78.3	64.1	57.2	636
Area									
Urban	94.0	90.4	93.8	86.8	98.9	85.8	71.4	63.5	242
Rural	89.3	84.5	88.2	77.7	96.7	73.7	59.6	53.4	394
Mother's age at birth									
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
20-34	92.0	88.1	92.8	83.1	98.2	79.0	64.8	56.7	532
35-49	87.3	83.6	78.2	75.8	94.5	73.4	63.2	62.3	80
Education									
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(75.8)	(74.7)	(75.8)	(62.2)	(91.4)	(50.8)	(48.1)	(40.6)	34
Lower secondary	90.0	84.2	89.2	77.3	97.7	74.0	58.6	58.6	279
Upper secondary	92.6	88.0	91.4	83.1	98.3	81.9	64.9	55.8	197
Higher	98.1	95.6	97.4	94.7	98.9	93.4	79.9	61.2	116
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	86.2	78.8	82.5	70.3	94.2	63.1	52.5	58.2	140
Second	87.7	83.5	86.9	75.4	97.7	73.7	55.6	50.3	128
Middle	90.0	87.8	92.5	81.5	98.5	79.4	69.7	56.4	129
Fourth	96.1	90.8	94.7	89.1	98.9	86.1	69.7	64.5	124
Richest	96.5	94.2	96.7	91.7	98.9	92.2	75.0	57.0	116
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	91.5	87.0	90.6	81.3	98.1	78.4	63.0	57.4	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(88.1)	(86.8)	(90.6)	(80.4)	(96.6)	(77.1)	(76.5)	(60.7)	38

[1] MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The coverage of key services that pregnant women are expected to receive during antenatal care are shown in Table RH.9. Among those women who had a live birth during the two years preceding the survey, 90 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 91 percent that their blood pressure was checked, and 87 percent that a urine specimen was taken. The most common content of antenatal care was an ultrasound for 98 percent of women with more than half (57 percent) having their health book updated. With increasing educational attainment the commonality that blood pressure is measured as well as a urine and blood sample taken increases, being 95 percent for women with higher education. The same trend is observed with increasing wealth, with values ranging from 70 percent for women living in the poorest wealth quintile to 92 percent for those living in the richest wealth quintile.

ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.[48] The single most critical intervention for safe motherhood is to ensure that a competent health worker with midwifery skills is present at every birth, and in case of emergency that transport is available to a referral facility for obstetric care. The skilled attendant at delivery indicator is used to track progress toward the Millennium Development Goal 5 of improving maternal health.

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.

Table RH.10: Assistance during delivery and caesarean section

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by person providing assistance at delivery, and percentage of births delivered by C-section, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Person assisting at delivery | | | | | | Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant[1, a] | Percent delivered by C-section | | | Number of women who had a live birth in the last two years |
	Medical doctor	Nurse/ Midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Relative / Friend	Other / Missing	Total		Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total[2]	
Total	89.9	9.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	100.0	99.0	17.6	9.4	27.0	636
Area											
Urban	90.9	8.0	0.0	0.5	0.6	100.0	98.9	17.8	14.9	32.7	242
Rural	89.2	9.8	0.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.0	17.5	6.0	23.5	394
Mother's age at birth											
Less than 20	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	24
20-34	89.4	9.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.3	17.2	9.6	26.9	532
35-49	91.1	6.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	23.0	7.9	30.9	80
Place of delivery											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
Health facility	90.8	9.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	17.8	9.5	27.3	630
Public	90.5	9.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.9	16.6	9.4	26.0	608
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(97.4)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(18.9)	(5.0)	(23.9)	34
Lower secondary	88.8	9.9	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	16.2	8.0	24.2	279
Upper secondary	88.9	10.0	0.4	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.9	13.4	9.6	23.0	197
Higher	91.6	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	28.2	14.5	42.7	116
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	91.2	6.4	0.0	1.0	1.5	100.0	97.6	12.4	4.4	16.9	140
Second	87.3	11.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	15.5	7.9	23.4	128
Middle	94.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	19.8	9.9	29.7	129
Fourth	87.4	11.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	22.5	9.7	32.2	124
Richest	88.5	10.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.3	18.5	16.1	34.7	116
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	89.3	9.7	0.1	0.1	0.8	100.0	99.0	18.2	9.4	27.6	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(93.9)	(4.7)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.6)	(14.5)	(10.8)	(25.3)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery**
[2] **MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section**
[a] Skilled providers include Medical doctor as well as Nurse/Midwife
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[48] Say, L et al. 2014. *Global causes of maternal death: a WHO systematic analysis. The Lancet Global Health* 2(6): e323-33. DOI: 10.1016/S2214-109X(14)70227-X

Table RH.10A: Influence to have a caesarean section[a]

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by main influence on the decision to have a C-section, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Main influence on decision for the birth to be delivered by C-section						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years, whose birth was delivered by C-section
	The woman	The woman and partner	Doctor	Other health personnel	Family members	Total	
Total	15.5	8.1	75.0	0.7	0.7	100.0	172
Age							
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20-24	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
25-29	13.3	0.0	84.8	0.0	1.9	100.0	61
30-34	15.4	12.2	70.2	2.2	0.0	100.0	54
35-39	(19.1)	(11.1)	(69.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	26
40-44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
45-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Area							
Urban	17.5	7.8	74.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	79
Rural	13.8	8.3	75.3	1.3	1.2	100.0	93
Timing of decision for C-section							
Decided before onset of labour pains	19.4	10.7	68.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	112
Decided after onset of labour pains	8.3	3.1	86.6	0.0	1.9	100.0	60
Education[b]							
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	13.0	11.0	73.0	1.6	1.5	100.0	77
Upper secondary/Higher	17.6	5.7	76.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	95
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24
Second	(12.1)	(6.0)	(81.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	30
Middle	(18.4)	(14.0)	(64.6)	(0.0)	(3.0)	100.0	38
Fourth	(15.9)	(0.0)	(84.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Richest	(15.5)	(8.8)	(75.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	40
Wealth index[c]							
Poorest 60 percent	15.4	11.2	70.8	1.3	1.2	100.0	92
Richest 40 percent	15.7	4.4	79.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	80

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Education" the data are merged into two groups
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

About 99 percent of births occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (Table RH.10). There is limited variability by background characteristic influencing the likelihood of a women to have delivered with the assistance of a skilled attendant.

More than one in ten births (nine percent) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance of a nurse/midwife while doctors assisted with the delivery of 90 percent of births.

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
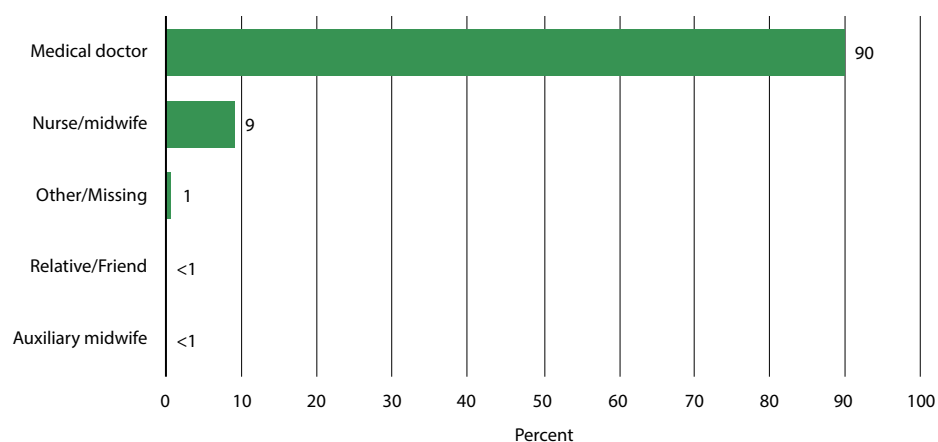
Table RH.10 also shows information on women who delivered by caesarean section (C-section) and provides additional information on the timing of the decision to conduct a C-section (before labour pains began or after) in order to better assess if such decisions are mostly driven by medical or non–medical reasons.

Overall, 27 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for 18 percent of women who had a live birth in the last two years, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for nine percent after. The value is higher (33 percent) in urban areas compared to rural areas (24 percent) as well as among women from the richest households (35 percent). The doctor was the main influence on the decision for the birth to be delivered by C-section in 75 percent of the cases while in 16 percent of cases the decision was made by the woman.

PLACE OF DELIVERY

Increasing the proportion of births that are delivered in health facilities is an important factor in reducing the health risks to both the mother and the baby. Proper medical attention and hygienic conditions during delivery can reduce the risks of complications and infection that can cause morbidity and mortality to either the mother or the baby. Table RH.11 presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who had a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by place of delivery, and the percentage of births delivered in a health facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.11: Place of delivery

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by place of delivery of their last birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Place of delivery						Delivered in health facility[1]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Health facility							
	Public sector	Private sector	Home	Other	Missing / DK	Total		
Total	95.6	3.4	0.1	0.3	0.7	100.0	99.0	636
Area								
Urban	90.7	8.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	100.0	98.9	242
Rural	98.5	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.8	100.0	99.0	394
Mother's age at birth[a]								
20-34 or younger	95.5	3.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	99.2	556
35-49	95.9	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.7	100.0	97.3	80
Number of antenatal care visits								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	14
1-3 visits	(97.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.7)	36
4+ visits	96.3	3.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	99.8	584
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10
Primary	(97.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.4)	34
Lower secondary	98.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	1.1	100.0	98.6	279
Upper secondary	98.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	197
Higher	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	116
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	96.9	0.0	0.4	1.2	1.5	100.0	96.9	140
Second	98.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	128
Middle	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	129
Fourth	96.3	2.6	0.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	98.9	124
Richest	84.9	15.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	116
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	95.4	3.6	0.0	0.3	0.8	100.0	98.9	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(96.6)	(2.1)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(98.6)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries**
[a] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

About 99 percent of births in Kosovo* are delivered in a health facility; 96 percent of deliveries occur in the public sector facilities and three percent in the private sector facilities. 15 percent of deliveries from women living in the richest quintile were in the private sector. Less than one percent of births take place at home. There is very limited variability by other background characteristic.

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

The time of birth and immediately after is a critical window of opportunity to deliver lifesaving interventions for both the mother and newborn. Across the world, approximately 3 million newborns annually die in the first month of life[49] and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth[50], which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur[51].

Despite the importance of the first few days following birth, large-scale, nationally representative household survey programmes have not systematically included questions on the post-natal period and care for the mother and newborn. In 2008, the Countdown to 2015 initiative, which monitors progress on maternal, newborn and child health interventions, highlighted this data gap, and called not only for post-natal care (PNC) programmes to be strengthened, but also for better data availability and quality[52].

Following the establishment and discussions of an Inter-Agency Group on PNC and drawing on lessons learned from earlier attempts of collecting PNC data, a new questionnaire module for MICS was developed and validated. Named the Post-natal Health Checks module, the objective is to collect information on newborns' and mothers' contact with a provider, not content of care. The rationale for this is that as PNC programmes scale up, it is important to measure the coverage of that scale up and ensure that the platform for providing essential services is in place. Content is considered more difficult to measure, particularly because the respondent is asked to recall services delivered up to two years preceding the interview.

Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborns in Kosovo* are provided by the health professionals in health facilities where birth occurred. There are usually no health checks for the mothers nor for the newborns after they are discharged from the health facilities. This practice is not regulated by policy or a programme which would require provision of postnatal health checks post discharge. The Ministry of Health, supported by UNICEF, in selected municipalities is supporting strengthening of the family medicine concept through home visiting services which aim to improve mother and young child health.

Table RH.12A presents the percent distribution of women age 15-49 who gave birth in a health facility in the two years preceding the survey by duration of stay in the facility, according to background characteristics.

Table RH.12A: Post-partum stay in health facility

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who had their last birth delivered in a health facility by duration of stay in health facility, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Duration of stay in health facility									12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	Total		
Total	2.6	48.0	12.8	12.2	10.3	4.7	0.8	8.5	100.0	97.4	630
Area											
Urban	0.8	47.2	12.5	14.6	10.4	4.7	1.2	8.6	100.0	99.2	239
Rural	3.7	48.5	13.0	10.7	10.3	4.7	0.6	8.4	100.0	96.3	390
Mother's age at birth[a]											
20-34 or younger	3.0	47.2	13.3	12.3	10.2	4.9	0.9	8.2	100.0	97.0	552
35-49	0.0	54.1	9.7	11.1	11.0	3.5	0.0	10.6	100.0	100.0	78
Type of health facility											
Public	2.7	49.3	12.6	11.6	10.0	4.6	0.8	8.4	100.0	97.3	608
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22

[49] UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. *Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013.*
[50] Lawn, JE et al. 2005. *4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why?* Lancet 2005; 365:891–900.
[51] WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, The World Bank. 2012. *Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010.* World Health Organization.
[52] HMN, UNICEF, WHO. 2008. *Countdown to 2015: Tracking Progress in Maternal, Newborn & Child Survival, The 2008 Report.* UNICEF.

Table RH.12A: Post-partum stay in health facility *(cont.)*											
	Duration of stay in health facility									12 hours or more[1]	Number of women who had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years
	Less than 12 hours	12 hours or more, but less than 2 days	2 days	3 days	4 days	5 days	6 days	7 days or more	Total		
Type of delivery											
Vaginal birth	3.6	65.1	13.7	5.4	3.4	2.6	0.3	5.8	100.0	96.4	458
C-section	0.0	2.5	10.4	30.2	28.7	10.4	2.2	15.5	100.0	100.0	172
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	9
Primary	(0.0)	(45.6)	(9.6)	(20.2)	(6.3)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(12.1)	100.0	(100.0)	33
Lower secondary	3.3	50.6	14.7	9.9	10.7	2.4	0.5	7.9	100.0	96.7	276
Upper secondary	2.8	48.8	10.5	14.2	6.7	7.5	1.4	8.2	100.0	97.2	196
Higher	1.7	40.3	14.2	13.0	16.9	5.5	0.8	7.5	100.0	98.3	116
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	2.9	51.5	16.3	10.5	6.0	5.6	0.0	7.3	100.0	97.1	135
Second	6.0	52.1	13.3	11.6	10.7	1.0	0.0	5.3	100.0	94.0	127
Middle	0.5	40.9	12.4	15.2	9.2	7.6	2.1	12.0	100.0	99.5	129
Fourth	2.7	46.4	10.0	11.9	12.1	4.2	0.8	11.8	100.0	97.3	122
Richest	0.9	49.1	11.9	11.6	14.3	5.2	1.3	5.8	100.0	99.1	116
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	2.8	49.8	13.5	12.5	9.4	3.9	0.7	7.4	100.0	97.2	573
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(1.4)	(45.8)	(8.6)	(9.7)	(14.2)	(3.2)	(0.0)	(17.0)	100.0	(98.6)	37

[1] **MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility**
a Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 97 percent of women who gave birth in a health facility stay 12 hours or more in the facility after delivery. There are no clear patterns with regards to background characteristics of woman's age at delivery, her education, and the ethnicity of the head of the household. Table RH.12A provides a long term view of the post-partum stay in a health facility and shows that half (49 percent) of women had their last birth delivered in a health facility in the last 2 years and stay two days or more in the health facility with nine percent staying seven days or more. 16 percent of women who had a C-section stayed seven days or more while six percent of women who had a vaginal birth stayed that duration.

Safe motherhood programmes have recently increased emphasis on the importance of post-natal care, recommending that all women and newborns receive a health check within two days of delivery. To assess the extent of post-natal care utilization, women were asked whether they and their newborn received a health check after the delivery, the timing of the first check, and the type of health provider for the woman's last birth in the two years preceding the survey.

Table RH.13 shows the percentage of newborns born in the last two years who received health checks and post-natal care visits from any health provider after birth. Please note that *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home refer to checks provided by any health provider regardless of timing (column 1), whereas *post-natal care visits* refer to a separate visit to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services and therefore do not include *health checks following birth* while in facility or at home. The indicator *Post-natal health checks* includes any health check after birth received while in the health facility and at home (column 1), regardless of timing, as well as PNC visits within two days of delivery (columns 2, 3, and 4).

Table RH.13A: Post-natal health checks for newborn

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution whose last live birth received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth, and after discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	Same day birth	PNC visit for newborns[b] 2 days following birth	3-6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total	Number for newborn[1,c]	Post-natal health check of last live births in the last two years	PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility[d] Same day discharge	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge[e]	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total	Number of last live births in the last two years delivered in health facility
Total	95.4	0.7	2.0	19.8	68.8	8.6	0.1	100.0	636	95.9	1.5	3.0	7.4	39.3	40.4	8.4	0.1	100.0	634
Area																			
Urban	95.8	1.4	1.7	19.8	71.3	5.9	0.0	100.0	242	96.7	2.0	2.6	6.9	39.2	43.5	5.7	0.0	100.0	241
Rural	95.2	0.4	2.2	19.8	67.3	10.2	0.2	100.0	394	95.4	1.2	3.2	7.7	39.3	38.5	10.0	0.2	100.0	393
Mother's age at birth[f]																			
20-34 or younger	95.5	0.7	1.6	20.6	69.1	7.7	0.2	100.0	556	95.9	1.6	2.7	7.7	41.5	38.8	7.5	0.2	100.0	554
35-49	95.1	0.7	4.5	13.8	66.4	14.6	0.0	100.0	80	96.2	0.7	4.5	5.7	23.5	51.0	14.6	0.0	100.0	80
Place of delivery																			
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1	(*)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Health facility	96.3	0.6	2.0	20.0	69.5	7.7	0.1	100.0	630	96.6	1.5	3.0	7.5	39.5	40.7	7.7	0.1	100.0	630
Public	96.2	0.6	2.1	20.1	69.0	8.0	0.1	100.0	608	96.5	1.5	2.8	7.5	39.4	40.5	8.0	0.1	100.0	608
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Education																			
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Primary	(89.7)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(13.0)	(57.8)	(26.6)	(0.0)	100.0	34	(92.3)	(0.0)	(4.2)	(2.4)	(31.5)	(37.2)	(24.6)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Lower secondary	95.5	0.5	1.4	15.1	71.3	11.4	0.3	100.0	279	95.8	0.2	2.1	7.4	35.9	42.6	11.5	0.3	100.0	279
Upper secondary	95.3	1.3	4.0	23.2	67.8	3.8	0.0	100.0	197	96.0	4.0	4.6	7.5	39.8	40.2	3.8	0.0	100.0	197
Higher	98.2	0.7	0.0	28.9	67.0	3.4	0.0	100.0	116	98.2	0.7	2.0	9.4	50.3	34.2	3.4	0.0	100.0	116
Wealth index quintiles																			
Poorest	90.9	0.6	2.7	15.1	65.0	16.6	0.0	100.0	140	92.1	0.0	3.4	7.2	34.8	38.7	15.9	0.0	100.0	137
Second	94.7	3.0	2.3	21.9	63.8	8.2	0.7	100.0	128	95.6	3.0	3.4	8.8	43.0	32.9	8.2	0.7	100.0	128
Middle	98.4	0.0	0.8	17.6	72.5	9.1	0.0	100.0	129	98.4	3.3	1.7	2.8	38.9	44.2	9.1	0.0	100.0	129
Fourth	95.4	0.0	2.4	18.6	71.7	7.3	0.0	100.0	124	95.4	1.0	3.3	8.6	33.6	46.3	7.3	0.0	100.0	124
Richest	98.6	0.0	1.8	26.7	71.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	116	98.6	0.0	3.0	10.0	46.9	40.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	116
Ethnicity of household head																			
Albanian	95.4	0.8	2.2	20.7	67.8	8.4	0.2	100.0	579	95.9	1.1	3.2	7.8	40.4	39.2	8.2	0.2	100.0	577
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Other ethnic groups	(94.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.1)	(76.8)	(16.0)	(0.0)	100.0	38	(94.5)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(2.1)	(24.4)	(57.3)	(14.9)	(0.0)	100.0	37

[1] MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

na: not applicable
[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home)
[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the newborn and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note a above)
[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note a above), as well as PNC visits (see note b above) within two days of delivery
[d] The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected)
[e] Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks
[f] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Overall, 95 percent of newborns receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, these predominantly occur after the first week following birth (69 percent) or three to six days following birth (20 percent). A total of 96 percent of all newborns receive a post-natal health check. There is a very limited variability by background characteristic. Table RH.13A showcases the PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility and following birth. This table indicates that about two fifths of newborns delivered in a health facility (39 percent) are visited between three and six days following discharge and another two fifths (40 percent) after the first week following discharge. Almost one in ten (eight percent) do not receive any post-natal care visit following discharge with this value ranging from 16 percent for newborns from the poorest households to none of the newborns from the richest households.

	Location of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility				Provider of first PNC visit for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility	Number of last live births in the last two years with a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor / nurse / midwife	
Total	1.2	59.8	39.0	100.0	100.0	324
Area						
Urban	2.3	55.7	42.0	100.0	100.0	122
Rural	0.5	62.2	37.2	100.0	100.0	202
Mother's age at birth[c]						
20-34 or younger	1.3	58.2	40.5	100.0	100.0	296
35-49	(0.0)	(77.2)	(22.8)	100.0	(100.0)	28
Place of delivery						
Health facility	1.2	59.8	39.0	100.0	100.0	324
Public	0.4	62.1	37.6	100.0	100.0	312
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	12
Lower secondary	0.0	67.4	32.6	100.0	100.0	127
Upper secondary	1.0	67.2	31.8	100.0	100.0	110
Higher	3.8	32.2	64.0	100.0	100.0	72
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	1.8	79.3	18.9	100.0	100.0	62
Second	0.0	59.7	40.3	100.0	100.0	75
Middle	0.0	63.9	36.1	100.0	100.0	60
Fourth	0.0	54.2	45.8	100.0	100.0	58
Richest	4.0	43.4	52.7	100.0	100.0	69

Table RH.14A: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility[a, b]

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years whose last live birth received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected)
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In Table RH.14A, the percentage of newborns who received the first PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility is shown by location and type of provider of service. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth.

Table RH.14A shows post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility and shows that a doctor / nurse / midwife is the provider of this first PNC visit for newborns in all of the cases and 60 percent occur in the public sector.

Tables RH.15A and RH.16A present information collected on post-natal health checks and visits of the mother and are identical to Tables RH.13A and RH.14A that presented the data collected for newborns.

Table RH.15A: Post-natal health checks for mothers

Percentage of women age 15–49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received health checks while in facility or at home following birth, percent distribution of women who received post-natal care (PNC) visits from any health provider after birth at the time of last birth, and following discharge from the health facility, by timing of visit, and percentage who received post-natal health checks, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Health check following birth while in facility or at home[a]	PNC visit for mothers[b]								Post-natal health check for the mother[1,c]	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility[d]								Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility
		Same day following birth	1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	After the first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing /DK	Total			Same day discharge	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3–6 days following discharge	After the first week post-natal care visit following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing /DK	Total	
Total	85.0	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.8	39.5	56.5	0.2	100.0	85.2	636	0.9	0.8	1.2	13.4	27.1	56.4	0.2	100.0	634
Area																				
Urban	87.2	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.8	47.5	47.3	0.4	100.0	87.2	242	1.0	0.6	0.9	16.9	32.8	47.4	0.5	100.0	241
Rural	83.7	0.8	0.0	0.3	2.2	34.6	62.1	0.0	100.0	83.9	394	0.8	0.9	1.4	11.2	23.6	62.0	0.0	100.0	393
Mother's age at birth[f]																				
20-34 or younger	85.6	0.6	0.2	0.4	3.0	38.9	56.7	0.2	100.0	85.8	556	1.0	0.9	1.4	13.8	26.0	56.7	0.2	100.0	554
35-49	81.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.6	43.5	54.9	0.0	100.0	81.1	80	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.1	34.5	54.9	0.0	100.0	80
Place of delivery																				
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	0.5	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Health facility	85.9	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.7	39.9	56.1	0.2	100.0	86.1	630	0.9	0.8	1.3	13.5	27.3	56.1	0.2	100.0	630
Public	85.4	0.5	0.2	0.4	2.8	38.5	57.4	0.2	100.0	85.6	608	0.9	0.8	1.3	13.0	26.4	57.4	0.2	100.0	608
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Type of delivery																				
Vaginal birth	81.6	0.7	0.0	0.2	2.2	33.7	63.2	0.0	100.0	81.8	464	0.7	0.5	0.7	9.2	25.7	63.2	0.0	100.0	462
C-section	94.3	0.0	0.6	0.8	4.6	55.1	38.2	0.6	100.0	94.3	172	1.4	1.5	2.8	24.5	30.9	38.2	0.6	100.0	172
Education																				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Primary	(72.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(25.6)	(72.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(72.7)	34	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(22.2)	(72.1)	(0.0)	100.0	33
Lower secondary	82.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	3.8	33.8	62.0	0.0	100.0	82.5	279	0.4	0.0	2.1	10.3	25.0	62.2	0.0	100.0	279
Upper secondary	85.7	1.6	0.0	1.2	1.3	38.3	57.1	0.6	100.0	86.2	197	2.3	1.8	0.6	13.1	24.5	57.1	0.6	100.0	197
Higher	95.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.7	62.2	34.0	0.0	100.0	95.3	116	0.0	1.2	0.8	24.3	39.7	34.0	0.0	100.0	116
Wealth index quintiles																				
Poorest	76.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	1.2	30.2	67.8	0.0	100.0	76.8	140	0.0	0.8	0.7	7.6	23.1	67.9	0.0	100.0	137
Second	79.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	31.1	64.9	0.0	100.0	79.1	128	0.0	1.0	2.0	13.9	18.2	64.9	0.0	100.0	128
Middle	89.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.3	39.3	56.0	0.0	100.0	89.3	129	2.5	1.0	1.6	8.6	30.4	56.0	0.0	100.0	129
Fourth	89.4	0.0	0.9	1.1	4.8	43.0	50.2	0.0	100.0	89.4	124	2.0	1.1	0.9	15.7	30.1	50.2	0.0	100.0	124
Richest	93.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	56.4	40.6	0.9	100.0	93.1	116	0.0	0.0	1.1	22.5	34.8	40.6	0.9	100.0	116
Ethnicity of household head																				
Albanian	84.6	0.0	0.2	0.4	2.9	39.3	57.1	0.0	100.0	84.8	579	0.4	0.6	1.1	13.0	27.7	57.2	0.0	100.0	577
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Other ethnic groups	(84.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.4)	(28.7)	(66.1)	(2.9)	100.0	(84.1)	38	(0.0)	(0.0)	(1.0)	(6.7)	(23.8)	(65.6)	(2.9)	100.0	37

[1] MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

na: not applicable
[a] Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home)
[b] Post-natal care visits (PNC) refer to a separate visit by any health provider to check on the health of the mother and provide preventive care services. PNC visits do not include health checks following birth while in facility or at home (see note [a] above)
[c] Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note [a] above), as well as PNC visits (see note [b] above) within two days of delivery
[d] The same length of stay in the health facility is used for both the mother and the newborn child (since only information on the duration of stay of the mother is collected)
[e] Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks
[f] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.15A presents a pattern somewhat similar to Table RH.13A, but with some important differences. Overall, 85 percent of mothers receive a health check following birth while in a facility or at home. With regards to PNC visits, the majority take place after the first week following birth (40 percent). As a result, a total of 85 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. There is again a clear correlation to both education and household wealth, with the percentage of post-natal health checks of mothers increasing with education and wealth. It is important to note that 57 percent of mothers did not receive a post-natal care visit after birth.

Table RH.15A shows that 13 percent of mothers received a PNC visit three to six days following discharge and 27 percent after the first week following discharge. More than one third (38 percent) of women with a C-section were not visited following discharge from the health facility. Increasing educational attainment and increasing wealth are correlated to an increased likelihood of a PNC visit after discharge from a health facility.

Table RH.16A: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility[a]

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years who received a post-natal care (PNC) visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility, by location and provider of the first PNC visit, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Location of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility				Provider of first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility			Number of women with a live birth in the last two years who received a PNC visit within the first week following discharge from the health facility
	Home	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor / nurse / midwife	Auxiliary midwife	Total	
Total	2.0	61.3	36.7	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	103
Area								
Urban	(0.0)	(52.4)	(47.6)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Rural	3.7	68.6	27.7	100.0	98.5	1.5	100.0	57
Mother's age at birth[b]								
20-34 or younger	2.2	60.7	37.1	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	95
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Place of delivery								
Health facility	2.0	61.3	36.7	100.0	99.2	0.8	100.0	103
Public	2.2	65.0	32.9	100.0	99.1	0.9	100.0	97
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Type of delivery								
Vaginal birth	(4.1)	(60.3)	(35.6)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	51
C-section	0.0	62.2	37.8	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	52
Education								
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Lower secondary	(2.8)	(60.8)	(36.4)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	36
Upper secondary	(3.1)	(75.8)	(21.1)	100.0	(97.6)	(2.4)	100.0	35
Higher	(0.0)	(44.4)	(55.6)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Wealth index[c]								
Poorest 60 percent	2.1	73.3	24.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	52
Richest 40 percent	1.9	49.3	48.8	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	52

[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
[c] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Wealth index quintiles" the data are merged into two: the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.16A matches Table RH.14A, but now deals with PNC visits for mothers by location and type of provider. As defined above, a visit does not include a check in the facility or at home following birth. Overall, 61 percent of the first PNC visits occur in a public facility and 37 percent in a private facility. A doctor / nurse / midwife was the most likely to be the provider of the first PNC visit for mothers within the first week following discharge from the health facility (99 percent).

Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborn

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last two years by post-natal health checks for the mother and newborn, within two days of the most recent birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:					Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Both mothers and newborns	Mothers only	Newborns only	Neither mother nor newborn	Total	
Total	84.1	1.1	11.8	3.0	100.0	636
Area						
Urban	87.2	0.0	9.5	3.3	100.0	242
Rural	82.1	1.8	13.3	2.8	100.0	394
Mother's age at birth[a]						
20-34 or younger	84.5	1.3	11.4	2.8	100.0	556
35-49	81.1	0.0	15.1	3.8	100.0	80
Place of delivery						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Health facility	85.0	1.1	11.7	2.2	100.0	630
Public	84.4	1.2	12.1	2.3	100.0	608
Private	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Type of delivery						
Vaginal birth	80.9	0.9	14.5	3.7	100.0	464
C-section	92.5	1.8	4.6	1.1	100.0	172
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Primary	(72.7)	(0.0)	(19.5)	(7.7)	100.0	34
Lower secondary	80.9	1.5	14.9	2.7	100.0	279
Upper secondary	84.7	1.5	11.2	2.6	100.0	197
Higher	95.3	0.0	2.9	1.8	100.0	116
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	75.3	1.5	16.9	6.4	100.0	140
Second	77.6	1.5	18.1	2.9	100.0	128
Middle	88.5	0.8	9.9	0.8	100.0	129
Fourth	87.6	1.8	7.8	2.8	100.0	124
Richest	93.1	0.0	5.5	1.4	100.0	116
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	83.5	1.2	12.3	2.9	100.0	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
Other ethnic groups	(84.1)	(0.0)	(10.4)	(5.5)	100.0	38

[a] Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.17 presents the distribution of women with a live birth in the two years preceding the survey by receipt of health checks or PNC visits within two days of birth for the mother and the newborn, thus combining the indicators presented in Tables RH.13A and RH.15A.

The Kosovo* MICS shows that for 84 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for three percent of births neither receive health checks or timely visits. There are discrepancies across the background characteristics according to type of delivery, educational attainment and wealth index.

ABORTIONS

In the Kosovo* MICS, a set of survey-specific questions was added to the questionnaire for individual women on miscarriages, stillbirths and abortions. The information was collected from all women aged 15-49 years. Women were asked whether they have ever had a pregnancy that was miscarried, ended in a stillbirth or was aborted, and, if yes, they were asked how many pregnancies were miscarried, ended in a stillbirth or were aborted.

Table RH.18: Lifetime experience with wasted pregnancies

Mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of abortions, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Mean number of: | | | | Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion[1] | Number of women age 15-49 | Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions | | | | Number of women age 15-49 with abortions |
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths			1	2-3	4+	Total	
Total	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.5	5251	70.7	25.2	4.2	100.0	396
Area											
Urban	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.9	2029	63.1	31.7	5.2	100.0	140
Rural	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.9	3222	74.8	21.6	3.6	100.0	256
Age											
15-19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	945	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
20-24	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	884	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
25-29	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	3.7	701	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
30-34	2.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	9.4	679	70.8	26.4	2.8	100.0	64
35-39	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.9	726	74.7	24.0	1.3	100.0	86
40-44	3.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	15.5	724	67.4	27.4	5.2	100.0	112
45-49	3.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	16.8	591	61.6	30.6	7.8	100.0	99
Education											
None	3.8	0.4	0.1	0.1	6.2	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
Primary	3.0	0.3	0.2	0.1	13.5	204	(80.0)	(13.4)	(6.7)	100.0	28
Lower secondary	2.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.8	1997	68.4	27.1	4.5	100.0	235
Upper secondary	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	5.4	1801	74.1	21.8	4.2	100.0	97
Higher	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	1163	(66.6)	(33.4)	(0.0)	100.0	31
Wealth index quintile											
Poorest	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	9.3	989	67.1	28.6	4.3	100.0	92
Second	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.0	1056	70.7	23.7	5.5	100.0	74
Middle	1.8	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.5	1031	72.0	24.3	3.8	100.0	77
Fourth	1.6	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.6	1090	71.8	22.7	5.5	100.0	83
Richest	1.4	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.5	1086	72.6	26.0	1.4	100.0	70
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.2	4772	71.3	26.1	2.5	100.0	343
Serbian	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.8	270	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Other ethnic group	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.0	15.4	209	(72.4)	(7.4)	(20.2)	100.0	32

[1] Survey-specific indicator - Lifetime experience with abortion

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table RH.18 presents the mean number of live births, miscarriages, induced abortions and stillbirths, percentage of women who have ever had an induced abortion and percent distribution by number of abortions. Overall, eight percent of women age 15-49 years have had at least one induced abortion and almost one fifth (17 percent) of those age 45-49 years. Among women who had an abortion, 71 percent had one abortion while 25 percent had two or three abortions, and four percent had four or more. The mean number of live births among women is 3.8 for those with no education and 0.7 for those with higher education.

IX. EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Readiness of children for primary school can be improved through attendance to quality preschool and early childhood education programmes. Early childhood education programmes include programmes for children that have organised learning components as opposed to baby-sitting and day-care which do not typically have organised education and learning.

In Kosovo* there is a vast array of policy and legal documents clarifying that children are an important constituency, especially in the education sector which has comprehensive guidance for ECD. Cumulatively, these documents cover important aspects linked to young children's learning and education. In the age range between birth and entry in primary school, Kosovo* has four types of programs:

- Public preschool education, usually referred to as the kindergarten (children age 0-6 years until they start the first grade of primary school);
- Pre-primary education (children age 5-6 years);
- Private preschool education;
- Community-based early childhood education (ECE) centres operated by international and local organizations.

Delivered in 43 mainly urban kindergartens, public preschool education is divided in childcare for children 1-3 years old and education groups for those 3-6 years old, while community based ECE centres target children of 3, 4 and 5 years old. The four types of early learning do not have programmes oriented towards parental education. As such the existing ECD services in Kosovo* continue to remain primarily sectorial and are not interactive to provide services efficiently or in the best interest of the child.

14 percent of children age 36-59 months are attending an organised early childhood education programme (Table CD.1). There is a notable urban-rural differential – the figure is as high as 23 percent in urban areas, compared to nine percent in rural areas. No gender differential exists and the proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months and 48-59 months are almost similar (13 and 15 percent respectively).

Table CD.1: Early childhood education

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	13.9	674
Sex		
Male	14.2	354
Female	13.7	320
Area		
Urban	23.2	247
Rural	8.6	428
Age of child		
36-47 months	12.6	324
48-59 months	15.2	350
Mother's education		
None	(*)	14
Primary	(12.1)	44
Lower secondary	5.7	305
Upper secondary	15.0	209
Higher	37.9	103
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	7.0	163
Second	5.9	137
Middle	6.2	118
Fourth	16.7	137
Richest	37.1	120
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	13.9	621
Serbian	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	(12.8)	38

[1] MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

QUALITY OF CARE

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 a major determinant of the child's development during this period.[53] In this context, engagement of adults in 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. As set out in *A World Fit for Children*, "children should be physically healthy, mentally alert, emotionally secure, socially competent and ready to learn."[54]

Information on a number of activities that support early learning was collected in the survey. These 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.

For two thirds (66 percent) of children age 36-59 months, an adult household member engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness during the three days preceding the survey (Table CD.2). The mean number of activities that adults engaged with children was 4.1. The table also indicates that the father's involvement in such activities was extremely limited. Father's involvement in four or more activities was only six percent. Two fifths (43 percent) of mothers engaged with their children in four or more activities. Less than one percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological mother and seven percent live without their biological father.

[53] Grantham-McGregor, S et al. 2007. *Developmental Potential in the First 5 Years for Children in Developing Countries*. The Lancet 369: 60–70.
Belsky, J et al. 2006. *Socioeconomic Risk, Parenting During the Preschool Years and Child Health Age 6 Years*. European Journal of Public Health 17(5): 511–2.
[54] UNICEF. 2002. *A World Fit For Children* adopted by the UN General Assembly at the 27th Special Session, 10 May 2002: 2.

Table CD.2: Support for learning

Percentage of children age 36–59 months with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, and engagement in such activities by biological fathers and mothers, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities[1]	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their: Biological father	Percentage of children living with their: Biological mother	Number of children age 36–59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities[2]	Mean number of activities with biological fathers	Number of children age 36–59 months living with their biological fathers	Percentage of children with whom biological mothers have engaged in four or more activities[3]	Mean number of activities with biological mothers	Number of children age 36–59 months living with their biological mothers
Total	66.3	4.1	92.6	99.4	674	6.0	1.0	625	42.8	3.0	670
Sex											
Male	66.5	4.1	91.3	99.7	354	7.4	1.1	323	42.0	3.0	353
Female	66.1	4.1	94.1	99.1	320	4.5	0.9	301	43.7	3.0	317
Area											
Urban	72.2	4.3	95.5	99.7	247	3.7	1.0	236	51.6	3.3	246
Rural	63.0	3.9	91.0	99.3	428	7.4	1.0	389	37.8	2.8	425
Age											
36–47 months	66.8	4.1	91.7	99.1	324	6.8	1.0	297	43.5	2.9	321
48–59 months	65.9	4.1	93.5	99.7	350	5.3	1.0	328	42.3	3.0	349
Mother's education[a]											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	(*)	12	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	(41.3)	(2.9)	(92.5)	(97.7)	44	(7.6)	(0.8)	40	(19.8)	(1.7)	43
Lower secondary	60.1	3.7	90.7	99.3	305	5.1	0.9	276	35.1	2.6	303
Upper secondary	73.3	4.4	92.6	99.6	209	4.1	1.1	193	47.8	3.4	208
Higher	83.8	4.9	99.3	100.0	103	10.5	1.4	103	71.0	4.2	103
Father's education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	17
Lower secondary	58.5	3.7	100.0	100.0	140	4.0	0.8	140	33.7	2.5	140
Upper secondary	64.3	4.0	100.0	99.7	326	5.7	1.1	326	39.7	2.9	325
Higher	86.7	4.9	100.0	100.0	139	10.9	1.4	139	66.5	4.0	139
Father not in the household	52.6	3.8	na	94.4	50	na	na	na	(33.7)	(2.8)	47
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	55.3	3.6	92.8	100.0	163	8.2	1.0	151	32.6	2.5	163
Second	62.7	3.9	95.5	99.2	137	6.8	1.0	131	35.1	2.7	136
Middle	67.1	3.9	86.7	99.2	118	4.1	0.9	102	40.2	2.8	117
Fourth	70.0	4.2	89.6	98.7	137	4.4	0.9	122	43.7	3.1	135
Richest	80.5	4.8	98.5	100.0	120	5.9	1.3	118	67.2	4.1	120
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	66.7	4.1	92.5	99.5	621	5.0	1.0	574	42.1	3.0	618
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16	(*)	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	(45.9)	(3.0)	(92.0)	(97.6)	38	(8.3)	(0.9)	35	(32.8)	(2.3)	37

[1] MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning
[2] MICS Indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning
[3] MICS Indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

na: not applicable
[a] The background characteristic "Mother's education" refers to the education level of the respondent to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five, and covers both mothers and primary caretakers, who are interviewed when the mother is not listed in the same household. Since indicator 6.4 reports on the biological mother's support for learning, this background characteristic refers to only the educational levels of biological mothers when calculated for the indicator in question
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

There are no gender differentials in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. Fathers engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness for seven percent of male children and five percent of female children. Larger proportions of adults engaged in learning and school readiness activities for children in urban areas (72 percent) than for those in rural areas (63 percent). Strong differentials by socioeconomic status are also observed: Adult engagement in activities with children was 81 percent for children living in the richest households, as opposed to those living in the poorest households (55 percent). Mother's involvement showed a similar pattern in terms of engagement in such activities. With increasing education levels of the mother the likelihood of engaging in these types of activities increases from 20 percent for those mothers with primary education to 71 percent for mothers with higher education.

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. The mothers (or caretakers) of all children under 5 were asked about the number of children's books or picture books they have for the child, and the types of playthings that are available at home.

In Kosovo*, only one third (31 percent) of children age 0-59 months live in households where at least three children's books are present for the child (Table CD.3). The proportion of children with 10 or more books declines to 10 percent. While no gender differentials are observed, children living in urban households appear more likely to have access to children's books than those living in rural households. The proportion of under-5 children who have three or more children's books is 44 percent in urban areas, compared to 24 percent in rural areas. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 39 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is 18 percent for children age 0-23 months. There is a higher percentage of children that have three or more children's books living in households from the richest quintile (67 percent) when compared to those from the poorest quintile (10 percent). With increasing education levels of the mother the percentage of under-5 children having three or more children's books increases from four percent for mothers with no education to 65 percent for mothers with higher education.

When children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account the trends are similar with no gender differentials observed while a higher percentage of urban children (19 percent) appear to have access to 10 or more children's books than those living in rural households (five percent).

Table CD.3: Learning materials							
Percentage of children under age 5 by numbers of children's books present in the household, and by playthings that child plays with, Kosovo*, 2013-2014							
	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		**Percentage of children who play with:**				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop / manufactured toys	Household objects / objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children under age 5
Total	31.1	10.2	46.2	90.6	47.3	66.6	1648
Sex							
Male	30.7	10.8	43.3	90.0	47.9	64.9	876
Female	31.5	9.4	49.4	91.2	46.7	68.5	772
Area							
Urban	44.2	19.4	47.8	90.6	47.8	67.2	599
Rural	23.6	4.9	45.3	90.5	47.1	66.3	1049
Age							
0-23 months	18.2	6.2	30.7	79.0	35.7	49.0	635
24-59 months	39.1	12.6	55.8	97.8	54.6	77.6	1013

Table CD.3: Learning materials *(cont.)*	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				
	3 or more children's books[1]	10 or more children's books	Homemade toys	Toys from a shop / manufactured toys	Household objects / objects found outside	Two or more types of playthings[2]	Number of children under age 5
Mother's education[a]							
None	(3.8)	(0.0)	(66.8)	(75.0)	(53.1)	(70.4)	27
Primary	10.4	2.1	52.1	89.6	45.3	66.6	99
Lower secondary	16.4	2.7	46.8	91.0	45.0	65.3	741
Upper secondary	40.1	11.9	46.1	92.4	49.6	69.6	514
Higher	65.3	31.6	40.3	87.8	50.1	64.2	265
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	9.7	0.5	50.6	87.7	46.8	65.2	392
Second	23.3	4.0	46.7	92.5	43.0	64.7	322
Middle	25.9	7.7	49.0	90.9	50.5	71.1	320
Fourth	37.3	10.5	43.7	92.2	46.1	66.9	318
Richest	66.7	31.8	39.3	90.2	50.6	65.3	296
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	30.1	9.3	47.4	90.7	47.4	67.5	1515
Serbian	(65.3)	(43.0)	(11.2)	(86.5)	(46.1)	(48.6)	44
Other ethnic groups	30.1	7.7	42.0	89.9	46.5	60.4	89

[1] MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books
[2] MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table CD.3 also shows that 67 percent of children age 0-59 months had 2 or more types of playthings to play with in their homes. The types of playthings included in the questionnaires were homemade toys (such as dolls and cars, or other toys made at home), toys that came from a store, and household objects (such as pots and bowls) or objects and materials found outside the home (such as sticks, rocks, animal shells, or leaves). It is interesting to note that 91 percent of children play with toys that come from a store, 47 percent play with household objects or objects found outside, while 46 percent play with homemade toys. No notable gender, or urban-rural differentials are observed nor are there differences in terms of mother's education. Differentials are small by socioeconomic status of the households yet the presence of children's playthings is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of 78 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 2 or more types of children's playthings, while the figure is 49 percent for children age 0-23 months.

Leaving children alone or in the presence of other young children is known to increase the risk of injuries.[55] In MICS, two questions were asked to find out whether children age 0-59 months were left alone during the week preceding the interview, and whether children were left in the care of other children under 10 years of age.

Table CD.4 shows that three percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, and three percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of six percent of children were left with inadequate care during the past week, either by being left alone or in the care of another child. No notable differences were observed by the sex of the child or between urban and rural areas. Seven percent of children age 24-59 months were left with inadequate care and five percent age 0-23 months. No differences are observed in regard to socioeconomic status of the household.

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[55] Grossman, DC. 2000. *The History of Injury Control and the Epidemiology of Child and Adolescent Injuries.* The Future of Children, 10(1): 23-52.

Table CD.4: Inadequate care

Percentage of children under age 5 left alone or left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once during the past week, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children under age 5:			
	Left alone in the past week	Left in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age in the past week	Left with inadequate care in the past week[1]	Number of children under age 5
Total	3.4	3.3	5.9	1648
Sex				
Male	2.8	3.2	5.3	876
Female	4.1	3.5	6.7	772
Area				
Urban	2.4	2.6	4.6	599
Rural	4.0	3.7	6.7	1049
Age				
0-23 months	2.4	2.8	4.7	635
24-59 months	4.1	3.7	6.7	1013
Mother's education[a]				
None	(2.8)	(2.8)	(2.8)	27
Primary	5.0	4.9	7.6	99
Lower secondary	3.4	4.1	6.7	741
Upper secondary	3.5	3.2	5.9	514
Higher	2.8	0.8	3.6	265
Wealth index quintiles				
Poorest	4.5	4.8	7.8	392
Second	3.0	3.2	5.5	322
Middle	3.3	2.9	5.7	320
Fourth	3.5	2.3	5.7	318
Richest	2.4	3.1	4.6	296
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	3.6	2.9	5.8	1515
Serbian	(2.1)	(12.8)	(12.8)	44
Other ethnic groups	0.9	4.9	4.9	89

[1] MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

DEVELOPMENTAL STATUS OF CHILDREN

Early childhood development is defined as an orderly, predictable process along a continuous path, in which a child learns to handle more complicated levels of moving, thinking, speaking, feeling and relating to others. Physical growth, literacy and numeracy skills, socio-emotional development and readiness to learn are vital domains of a child's overall development, which is a basis for overall human development.[56]

A 10-item module was used to calculate the Early Child Development Index (ECDI). The primary purpose of the ECDI is to inform public policy regarding the developmental status of children in Kosovo*. The index is based on selected milestones that children are expected to achieve by ages 3 and 4. The 10 items are used to determine if children are developmentally on track in four domains:

- Literacy-numeracy: Children are identified as being developmentally on track based on whether they can identify/ name at least ten letters of the alphabet, whether they can read at least four simple, popular words, and whether they know the name and recognize the symbols of all numbers from 1 to 10. If at least two of these are true, then the child is considered developmentally on track.
- Physical: If the child can pick up a small object with two fingers, like a stick or a rock from the ground and/or the mother (or caretaker) does not indicate that the child is sometimes too sick to play, then the child is regarded as being developmentally on track in the physical domain.

[56] Shonkoff, J and Phillips, D (eds). 2000. *From neurons to neighborhoods: the science of early childhood development.* Committee on Integrating the Science of Early Childhood Development, National Research Council, 2000.

- Social-emotional: Children are considered to be developmentally on track if two of the following are true: If the child gets along well with other children, if the child does not kick, bite, or hit other children and if the child does not get distracted easily.
- Learning: If the child follows simple directions on how to do something correctly and/or when given something to do, is able to do it independently, then the child is considered to be developmentally on track in this domain.

ECDI is then calculated as the percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of these four domains.

Table CD.5: Early child development index

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, and the early child development index score, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score[1]	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
Total	18.3	97.1	83.4	95.8	83.4	674
Sex						
Male	17.0	96.6	79.5	94.7	79.4	354
Female	19.8	97.6	87.8	97.0	87.8	320
Area						
Urban	22.2	97.3	84.0	95.0	82.2	247
Rural	16.1	97.0	83.1	96.3	84.0	428
Age						
36-47 months	12.2	95.3	77.5	93.6	78.1	324
48-59 months	24.0	98.8	89.0	97.8	88.3	350
Attendance to early childhood education						
Attending	40.2	100.0	88.6	99.1	89.7	94
Not attending	14.8	96.6	82.6	95.3	82.3	580
Mother's education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14
Primary	(6.7)	(100.0)	(67.6)	(93.3)	(66.7)	44
Lower secondary	14.1	96.1	79.7	94.8	78.2	305
Upper secondary	21.3	96.3	87.8	95.8	88.3	209
Higher	31.4	100.0	91.0	99.2	94.1	103
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	14.4	98.1	83.5	95.5	83.0	163
Second	10.8	94.8	77.7	93.2	76.6	137
Middle	10.8	96.7	79.4	95.4	78.1	118
Fourth	23.9	97.6	89.1	98.3	90.1	137
Richest	33.4	98.3	87.5	96.7	89.0	120
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	18.7	97.3	83.4	96.0	83.3	621
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Other ethnic groups	(10.5)	(93.2)	(76.5)	(90.0)	(76.6)	38

[1] **MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The results are presented in Table CD.5. In Kosovo*, 83 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is lower among boys (79 percent) than girls (88 percent). As expected, ECDI is higher in the older age group (88 percent among children age 48-59 months compared to 78 percent among those age 36-47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Slightly higher ECDI is seen in children attending to an early childhood education programme at 90 percent compared to 82 percent among those who are not attending. The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 97 percent of children are on track in the physical domain and 96 percent in the learning domain, but somewhat less on track (83 percent) in the social-emotional domain. It is important to note that less than one in five (18 percent) of children are on track in the literacy-numeracy domain. In each individual domain the higher score is associated with children attending an early childhood education programme, and among older children.

X. LITERACY AND EDUCATION

LITERACY AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

The Youth Literacy Rate reflects the outcomes of primary education over the previous 10 years or so. As a measure of the effectiveness of the primary education system, it is often seen as a proxy measure of social progress and economic achievement. Literacy is assessed on the ability of the respondent to read a short simple statement or based on highest completed level of schooling.

The percent literate is presented in Table ED.1 and ED.1M. Table ED.1 indicates that most (98 percent) of young women in Kosovo* are literate and that literacy status does not vary between urban and rural areas. Of women who stated that lower secondary school was their highest level of education, 93 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Wealth is strongly correlated to literacy levels ranging from 94 percent literacy among women from the poorest households to almost universal literacy in the richest households. The literacy rate among men was similar at 98 percent with only 82 percent of men who stated that lower secondary school was their highest level of education actually being able to read the statement shown to them. Young women and men in the Albanian and Serbian headed households have almost universal literacy.

Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)			
Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	98.0	0.1	1829
Area			
Urban	98.4	0.2	661
Rural	97.8	0.0	1168
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	18
Lower secondary	93.1	0.4	350
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	882
Higher	100.0	0.0	576
Age			
15-19	98.6	0.2	945
20-24	97.4	0.0	884
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	94.4	0.4	340
Second	97.2	0.0	400
Middle	99.0	0.0	350
Fourth	99.6	0.0	393
Richest	99.7	0.0	346
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	98.4	0.0	1672
Serbian	100.0	0.0	91
Other ethnic groups	86.7	2.2	66

[1] **MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women**
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)			
Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Kosovo*, 2013-2014			
	Percentage literate[1]	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	97.6	0.2	843
Area			
Urban	98.5	0.0	281
Rural	97.2	0.4	561
Education			
None	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	82.0	1.2	87
Upper secondary	100.0	0.0	536
Higher	100.0	0.0	214
Age			
15-19	98.3	0.2	468
20-24	96.8	0.2	375
Wealth index quintile			
Poorest	93.2	0.0	153
Second	97.4	1.0	198
Middle	98.6	0.0	174
Fourth	98.8	0.0	164
Richest	100.0	0.0	153
Ethnicity of household head			
Albanian	97.9	0.3	787
Serbian	(100.0)	(0.0)	33
Other ethnic groups	(84.2)	(0.0)	22

[1] **MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men[M]**
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

SCHOOL READINESS

Attendance to pre-school education is important for the readiness of children to school. Table ED.2 shows the proportion of children in the first grade of primary school (regardless of age) who attended pre-school the previous year[57]. Overall, 76 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. The proportion among males (75 percent) is similar to that of females (76 percent), while more than four fifths of the children in first grade in urban areas (83 percent) had attended pre-school the previous year compared to 71 percent among children living in rural areas. Socioeconomic status appears to have a positive correlation with school readiness – while the indicator is only 64 percent among children living in the poorest households, it increases to 87 percent among those in the richest households.

[57] The computation of the indicator does not exclude repeaters, and therefore is inclusive of both children who are attending primary school for the first time, as well as those who were in the first grade of primary school the previous school year and are repeating. Children repeating may have attended pre-school prior to the school year during which they attended the first grade of primary school for the first time; these children are not captured in the numerator of the indicator.

Table ED.2: School readiness[a]

Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school in previous year[1]	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
Total	75.5	346
Sex		
Male	75.3	189
Female	75.8	156
Area		
Urban	82.8	138
Rural	70.7	208
Mother's education		
None	(*)	9
Primary	(*)	19
Lower secondary	70.4	170
Upper secondary	86.6	96
Higher	84.4	51
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	64.0	74
Second	66.2	60
Middle	77.4	70
Fourth	81.1	64
Richest	87.4	78

[1] MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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 Millennium Development Goals. 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.

In Kosovo*, children enter primary school at age 6, lower secondary school at age 11 and upper secondary school at age 15. There are 5 grades in primary school, 4 grades in lower secondary school and 4 grades in upper secondary school. In primary school, grades are referred to as Grade 1 to Grade 5. For lower secondary school, grades are eferred to Grade 6 to Grade 9 and for upper secondary school, grades are referred to Grade 10 to Grade 13[57a]. The school year typically runs from September of one year to June of the following year.

Of children who are of primary school entry age (age 6) in Kosovo*, 92 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). No notable differentials in primary school entry rates were observed by background characteristics.

[57a] During the reference academic year (2013-2014), upper secondary school included Grade 13, which was being phased out gradually in favour of a three year cycle (Grades 10-12). For this reason, the duration of upper secondary presented in this report is four years (Grades 10-13)

Table ED.3: Primary school entry[a]

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Number of children of primary school entry age
Total	91.6	343
Sex		
Male	90.1	182
Female	93.2	160
Area		
Urban	90.6	131
Rural	92.2	211
Mother's education		
None	(*)	7
Primary	(*)	19
Lower secondary	93.9	173
Upper secondary	93.2	97
Higher	(86.9)	47
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	91.5	77
Second	92.8	59
Middle	89.9	67
Fourth	94.3	60
Richest	90.2	80

[1] **MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education**
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
( ) Figure that is based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 10 years) who are attending primary or lower secondary school[58] and those who are out of school. The majority of children of primary school age attend school (98 percent). However, two percent of the children are out of school, primarily due to a slightly lower attendance rate (92 percent) for children age 6, who appear to be starting late in school with three percent attending pre-school and five percent not attending preschool or primary school. One-tenth (10 percent) of male children age 6 are out of school. A positive correlation with mother's education is observed; in households where the mother has no education, the proportion of children attending primary is 91 percent, while it is 99 percent among children where the mother has lower secondary education.

Table ED.4: Primary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary, lower secondary or upper secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending pre-school, and percentage out of school, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:			Number of children
		Not attending school or pre-school	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]			Not attending school or pre-school	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]			Not attending school or pre-school	Attending pre-school	Out of school[a]	
Total	97.8	1.6	0.6	2.2	946	98.2	0.8	0.7	1.5	903	98.0	1.2	0.7	1.9	1849
Area															
Urban	97.4	2.0	0.6	2.6	378	97.7	1.4	0.9	2.3	328	97.5	1.7	0.7	2.5	705
Rural	98.0	1.3	0.7	2.0	568	98.4	0.5	0.6	1.1	575	98.2	0.9	0.6	1.5	1144
Age at beginning of school year															
6	90.1	6.6	3.3	9.9	182	93.7	3.3	3.0	6.3	160	91.8	5.1	3.1	8.2	343
7	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.6	163	98.8	0.0	0.5	0.5	180	99.1	0.3	0.3	0.5	344
8	99.3	0.7	0.0	0.7	190	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.3	373
9	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	207	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.4	188	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.2	395
10	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	204	98.1	0.7	0.5	1.1	191	98.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	396
Mother's education[b]															
None	(87.9)	(12.1)	(0.0)	(12.1)	24	(93.5)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(6.5)	24	90.7	9.3	0.0	9.3	49
Primary	96.9	3.1	0.0	3.1	73	96.6	1.8	1.6	3.4	58	96.8	2.5	0.7	3.2	130
Lower secondary	98.6	0.7	0.8	1.4	507	98.9	0.3	0.5	0.8	513	98.7	0.5	0.7	1.1	1020
Upper secondary	98.4	1.6	0.0	1.6	240	97.7	1.5	0.7	2.3	217	98.1	1.6	0.4	1.9	458
Higher	95.2	2.8	2.1	4.8	101	97.2	0.0	1.4	1.4	89	96.1	1.5	1.7	3.2	190
Wealth index quintile															
Poorest	96.5	1.8	1.7	3.5	229	98.6	0.7	0.0	0.7	220	97.6	1.2	0.9	2.1	449
Second	98.5	1.5	0.0	1.5	172	99.1	0.5	0.4	0.9	192	98.8	1.0	0.2	1.2	364
Middle	98.3	1.7	0.0	1.7	187	97.0	1.9	1.0	3.0	171	97.7	1.8	0.5	2.3	358
Fourth	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.5	176	97.5	1.1	1.4	2.5	138	98.6	0.8	0.6	1.4	314
Richest	96.4	2.5	1.1	3.6	182	98.1	0.0	1.2	1.2	182	97.3	1.2	1.2	2.4	364
Ethnicity of household head															
Albanian	98.6	0.9	0.5	1.4	852	98.8	0.5	0.8	1.2	832	98.7	0.7	0.6	1.3	1684
Serbian	(85.0)	(10.2)	(4.8)	(15.0)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	38	86.3	7.9	2.5	10.4	82
Other ethnic groups	94.0	6.0	0.0	6.0	51	(95.1)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(4.9)	33	94.4	5.6	0.0	5.6	83

[a] The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those not attending pre-school
[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[1] **MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)**

The lower secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5A[59] and the upper secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5B[60]. Similar to primary school, 96 percent of the children are attending lower secondary school or higher. Of the remaining four percent, it is mainly the 11 year olds who are still attending primary school. Among mothers with no education, the proportion of children attending lower secondary school is 86 percent, and it is 98 percent among children whose mother has lower secondary education herself.

The net attendance ratio (adjusted) is lower in upper secondary than in primary or lower secondary school with only about four fifths (82 percent) of the children of the corresponding age are attending school. Of the remaining one fifth, most (14 percent) are completely out of school. One-fifth (21 percent) of girl children are out of school in rural areas compared to one in eight boys (13 percent). A positive correlation with socioeconomic status is observed; in richest households, the proportion attending upper secondary school is around 95 percent, while it is 67 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Table ED.5A: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	96.4	2.3	1.3	967	95.4	3.6	1.0	850	95.9	2.9	1.2	1816
Area												
Urban	94.2	3.3	2.5	315	94.7	4.0	1.3	299	94.5	3.6	1.9	613
Rural	97.4	1.8	0.7	652	95.7	3.4	0.9	551	96.6	2.6	0.8	1203
Age at beginning of school year												
11	90.4	8.8	0.8	248	86.0	14.0	0.0	195	88.4	11.1	0.5	443
12	97.9	0.3	1.9	262	97.8	1.4	0.8	234	97.8	0.8	1.4	496
13	98.8	0.0	1.2	258	100.0	0.0	0.0	236	99.4	0.0	0.6	495
14	98.7	0.0	1.3	198	96.3	0.0	3.7	184	97.6	0.0	2.4	383
Mother's education												
None	(90.7)	(3.2)	(6.1)	49	(79.0)	(14.0)	(6.9)	31	86.1	7.4	6.4	81
Primary	91.1	3.8	5.1	60	86.1	7.2	6.8	50	88.8	5.3	5.9	111
Lower secondary	97.4	1.9	0.6	568	96.1	3.3	0.6	531	96.8	2.6	0.6	1099
Upper secondary	96.5	2.6	0.9	212	99.2	0.8	0.0	179	97.7	1.8	0.5	391
Higher	95.6	3.2	1.2	71	93.6	6.4	0.0	58	94.7	4.6	0.7	130
Cannot be determined[b]	(*)	(*)	(*)	5	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	5
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	94.4	1.4	4.2	252	90.4	7.0	2.7	205	92.6	3.9	3.5	456
Second	96.1	3.4	0.5	205	96.4	2.3	1.3	171	96.3	2.9	0.9	376
Middle	97.6	2.4	0.0	178	97.2	2.3	0.5	184	97.4	2.3	0.3	362
Fourth	96.9	2.7	0.5	183	96.9	3.1	0.0	132	96.9	2.9	0.3	315
Richest	98.0	2.0	0.0	149	97.4	2.6	0.0	158	97.7	2.3	0.0	307
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	97.0	2.3	0.7	887	96.4	3.0	0.6	781	96.7	2.6	0.7	1668
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	29	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	62
Other ethnic groups	82.8	4.3	12.9	47	(76.7)	(13.6)	(9.6)	39	80.1	8.6	11.4	87

[1] Survey-specific indicator - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[a] The percentage of children of lower secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, or higher education
[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

[59] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.
[60] Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only upper secondary school attendance, but also attendance to higher levels in the numerator.

Table ED.5B: Upper secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary or lower secondary school, and percentage out of school, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Male				Female				Total			
		Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:				Percentage of children:		
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary or lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary or lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Attending primary or lower secondary school	Out of school[a]	Number of children
Total	83.4	4.7	11.9	950	80.4	2.9	16.7	848	82.0	3.9	14.1	1798
Area												
Urban	86.5	3.9	9.4	304	89.2	2.1	8.7	301	87.8	3.0	9.1	604
Rural	81.9	5.0	13.0	646	75.6	3.4	21.0	547	79.0	4.3	16.7	1194
Age at beginning of school year												
15	77.5	15.8	6.7	237	81.5	10.1	8.4	220	79.4	13.0	7.5	457
16	89.0	1.3	9.7	230	86.5	0.9	12.6	202	87.8	1.1	11.0	432
17	88.0	0.4	11.6	259	83.8	0.5	15.7	214	86.1	0.4	13.5	472
18	78.6	1.3	19.9	224	69.9	0.0	30.1	213	74.4	0.6	24.9	436
Mother's education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	24	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	(*)	25
Primary	(72.3)	(10.1)	(17.6)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	(66.4)	(9.3)	(24.3)	45
Lower secondary	83.7	6.6	9.7	402	0.0	32.5	67.5	74	70.7	10.6	18.7	476
Upper secondary	92.2	5.3	2.5	115	97.8	0.0	2.2	480	96.7	1.0	2.2	595
Higher	96.2	3.8	0.0	46	-	-	-	0	96.2	3.8	0.0	46
Cannot be determined[b]	79.5	1.2	19.1	321	73.3	0.3	26.3	289	76.6	0.8	22.6	611
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	70.3	5.4	24.0	208	63.0	3.7	33.3	193	66.8	4.6	28.5	400
Second	82.3	6.6	11.1	205	78.4	5.8	15.8	172	80.5	6.2	13.3	378
Middle	82.9	7.0	10.1	194	82.1	2.0	16.0	149	82.5	4.8	12.7	343
Fourth	90.0	2.3	7.7	186	86.8	1.8	11.5	162	88.5	2.0	9.5	348
Richest	94.9	1.2	3.9	157	94.4	1.2	4.3	172	94.7	1.2	4.1	329
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	84.1	4.6	11.3	881	80.6	3.1	16.3	783	82.4	3.9	13.7	1664
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	33	(92.6)	(0.0)	(7.4)	66
Other ethnic groups	(65.4)	(10.9)	(22.2)	36	(54.1)	(3.1)	(42.8)	31	60.1	7.3	31.8	68

[1] Survey-specific indicator - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[a] The percentage of children of upper secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, lower secondary, upper secondary, or higher education
[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

The percentage of children entering first grade who eventually reach the last grade of primary school is presented in Table ED.6. Of all children starting grade one, all (100 percent) will eventually reach grade 5. The MICS included only questions on school attendance in the current and previous year. Thus, the indicator is calculated synthetically by computing the cumulative probability of survival from the first to the last grade of primary school, as opposed to calculating the indicator for a real cohort which would need to be followed from the time a cohort of children entered primary school, up to the time they reached the last grade of primary school. Repeaters are excluded from the calculation of the indicator, because it is not known whether they will eventually graduate. As an example, the probability that a child will move from the first grade to the second grade is computed by dividing the number of children who moved from the first grade to the second grade (during the two consecutive school years covered by the survey) by the number of children who have moved from the first to the second grade plus the number of children who were in the first grade the previous school year, but dropped out. Both the numerator and denominator excludes children who repeated during the two school years under consideration.

There is no variability by background characteristic.

Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school[a]

Percentage of children entering first grade of primary school who eventually reach the last grade of primary school (Survival rate to last grade of primary school), Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percent attending grade 1 last school year who are in grade 2 this school year	Percent attending grade 2 last school year who are attending grade 3 this school year	Percent attending grade 3 last school year who are attending grade 4 this school year	Percent attending grade 4 last school year who are attending grade 5 this school year	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1[1]
Total	100.0	100.0	99.9	99.7	99.6
Sex					
Male	100.0	100.0	99.7	99.5	99.2
Female	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Area					
Urban	100.0	100.0	99.6	99.3	98.9
Rural	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Mother's education[b]					
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	(*)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(*)
Lower secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.5	99.5
Upper secondary	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Higher	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)	(100.0)
Wealth index quintile					
Poorest	100.0	100.0	99.5	98.9	98.4
Second	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Middle	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Fourth	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Richest	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] **MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary**
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The primary school completion rate and transition rate to secondary education are presented in Table ED.7. The primary completion rate is the ratio of the total number of students, regardless of age, entering the last grade of primary school for the first time, to the number of children of the primary graduation age at the beginning of the current (or most recent) school year.

Table ED.7 shows that the primary school completion rate is 97 percent. Almost all children who were attending the last grade of primary school in the previous school year were found to be attending the first grade of lower secondary school in the school year of the survey. The table also provides the "effective" transition rate which takes account of the presence of repeaters in the final grade of primary school. This indicator better reflects situations in which pupils repeat the last grade of primary education but eventually make the transition to the secondary level. The simple transition rate tends to underestimate pupils' progression to secondary school as it assumes that the repeaters never reach lower and upper secondary school. The table shows that all children (100 percent) in the last grade of primary school are expected to move on to lower secondary school. The transition rate from lower secondary school to upper secondary school is much lower at 92 percent with no notable differences by sex and urban-rural areas. Furthermore it is important to note that the transition rate from lower secondary school to upper secondary school is strongly correlated to wealth index with only 81 percent of those from the poorest households transitioning compared to 97 percent from the richest households.

Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to lower secondary school[a]

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates from primary to lower secondary school and from lower secondary to upper secondary school, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Primary school completion rate[1]	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to lower secondary school[2]	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to lower secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of primary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year	Transition rate from lower secondary school to upper secondary school[3]	Number of children who were in the last grade of lower secondary school the previous year	Effective transition rate to upper secondary school	Number of children who were in the last grade of lower secondary school the previous year and are not repeating that grade in the current school year
Total	97.3	396	99.8	442	100.0	441	91.5	483	91.7	482
Sex										
Male	95.4	204	99.6	249	100.0	248	94.1	254	94.5	253
Female	99.4	191	100.0	192	100.0	192	88.7	229	88.7	229
Area										
Urban	100.5	156	99.4	157	100.0	156	95.3	161	95.8	160
Rural	95.3	239	100.0	284	100.0	284	89.7	321	89.7	321
Mother's education										
None	(*)	13	(*)	16	(*)	16	(*)	11	(*)	11
Primary	(*)	25	(*)	19	(*)	19	(*)	13	(*)	13
Lower secondary	97.2	223	99.7	280	100.0	279	80.7	187	81.1	186
Upper secondary	89.4	101	100.0	88	100.0	88	99.3	242	99.3	242
Higher	(92.1)	34	(100.0)	39	(100.0)	39	(*)	12	(*)	12
Cannot be determined[b]	-	0	-	0	-	0	(*)	17	(*)	17
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	106.0	89	100.0	113	100.0	113	80.5	112	80.5	112
Second	105.0	84	100.0	80	100.0	80	92.8	113	92.8	113
Middle	98.1	72	100.0	83	100.0	83	93.7	85	93.7	85
Fourth	90.3	70	100.0	94	100.0	94	96.7	90	96.7	90
Richest	85.2	80	98.7	71	100.0	71	97.0	84	98.1	83

[1] **MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate**
[2] **MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to lower[c] secondary school**
[3] **Survey-specific indicator - Transition rate to upper secondary school**
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category
[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
[c] Transition rate to lower secondary school corresponds to transition rate to secondary school as defined in MICS global indicator 7.8
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

The ratio of girls to boys attending primary, lower secondary and upper secondary education is provided in Table ED.8A. These ratios are better known as the Gender Parity Index (GPI). Notice that the ratios included here are obtained from net attendance ratios rather than gross attendance ratios. The latter provide an erroneous description of the GPI mainly because, in most cases, the majority of over-age children attending primary education tend to be boys.

The table shows that gender parity for primary school is 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator drops marginally to 0.99 for lower secondary education and lower to 0.96 for upper secondary education. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in rural areas at the upper secondary level (0.92) as well as among children living in the poorest households (0.90).

Table ED.8A: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary school, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR[1]	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR[2]	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR[3]
Total	98.2	97.8	1.00	95.4	96.4	0.99	80.4	83.4	0.96
Area									
Urban	97.7	97.4	1.00	94.7	94.2	1.01	89.2	86.5	1.03
Rural	98.4	98.0	1.00	95.7	97.4	0.98	75.6	81.9	0.92
Mother's education[b]									
None	(93.5)	(87.9)	(1.1)	(79.0)	(90.7)	(0.87)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Primary	96.6	96.9	1.00	86.1	91.1	0.94	(*)	(72.3)	(*)
Lower secondary	98.9	98.6	1.00	96.1	97.4	0.99	0.0	83.7	0.00
Upper secondary	97.7	98.4	0.99	99.2	96.5	1.03	97.8	92.2	1.06
Higher	97.2	95.2	1.02	93.6	95.6	0.98	-	96.2	-
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	-	(*)	-	73.3	79.5	0.92
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	98.6	96.5	1.02	90.4	94.4	0.96	63.0	70.3	0.90
Second	99.1	98.5	1.01	96.4	96.1	1.00	78.4	82.3	0.95
Middle	97.0	98.3	0.99	97.2	97.6	1.00	82.1	82.9	0.99
Fourth	97.5	99.5	0.98	96.9	96.9	1.00	86.8	90.0	0.96
Richest	98.1	96.4	1.02	97.4	98.0	0.99	94.4	94.9	0.99
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	98.8	98.6	1.00	96.4	97.0	0.99	80.6	84.1	0.96
Serbian	(*)	(85.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other ethnic groups	(95.1)	94.0	(1.01)	(76.7)	82.8	(0.93)	(54.1)	(65.4)	(0.83)

[1] **MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)**
[2] **Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (lower secondary school)**
[3] **Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (upper secondary school)**

na: not applicable
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

The percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, are provided in Table ED.9. The table shows that at the primary level girls account for almost half (40 percent)[61] of the out-of-school population. Girls' share increases substantially to 56 percent at the upper secondary school level. In rural areas, girls compose a higher proportion of the out-of-school population at the upper secondary level.

[61] The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Table ED.9A: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of lower secondary school age	Number of children of lower secondary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of upper secondary school age	Number of children of upper secondary school age out of school
Total	1.9	1849	(39.7)	35	1.2	1816	(*)	21	14.1	1798	55.6	254
Area												
Urban	2.5	705	(*)	17	1.9	613	(*)	12	9.1	604	48.0	55
Rural	1.5	1144	(*)	18	0.8	1203	(*)	10	16.7	1194	57.7	199
Mother's education[b]												
None	9.3	49	(*)	5	6.4	81	(*)	5	(*)	25	(*)	3
Primary	3.2	130	(*)	4	5.9	111	(*)	6	(24.3)	45	(*)	11
Lower secondary	1.1	1020	(*)	12	0.6	1099	(*)	7	18.7	476	56.1	89
Upper secondary	1.9	458	(*)	9	0.5	391	(*)	2	2.2	595	(*)	13
Higher	3.2	190	(*)	6	0.7	130	(*)	1	0.0	46	-	0
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	(*)	5	-	0	22.6	611	55.4	138
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	2.1	449	(*)	10	3.5	456	(*)	16	28.5	400	56.2	114
Second	1.2	364	(*)	4	0.9	376	(*)	3	13.3	378	54.5	50
Middle	2.3	358	(*)	8	0.3	362	(*)	1	12.7	343	(54.8)	44
Fourth	1.4	314	(*)	4	0.3	315	(*)	1	9.5	348	(56.6)	33
Richest	2.4	364	(*)	9	0.0	307	-	0	4.1	329	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	1.3	1684	(*)	22	0.7	1668	(*)	11	13.7	1664	56.1	228
Serbian	10.4	82	(*)	9	(0.0)	62	-	0	(7.4)	66	(*)	5
Other ethnic groups	5.6	83	(*)	5	11.4	87	(*)	10	31.8	68	(*)	21

na: not applicable

[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

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

Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex. Information on attendance to early childhood education is also included, which was covered in Chapter 9, in Table CD.1.

Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

School readiness		
75	76	

Net intake rate in primary	**Primary school completion rate**	**Transition rate to lower secondary school**	**Transition rate to upper secondary school**
90 93	95 99	100 100	94 89

Attendance to early childhood education	**Primary school attendance**	**Lower secondary school attendance**	**Upper secondary school attendance**
14 14	98 98	96 95	83 80

Children reaching last grade of primary	
99	100

Boys   Girls

Note: All indicator values are in percent

Table ED.10: Summary of education indicators (ISCED[a])

Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Primary school (ISCED 1)				Transition (ISCED 1 to 2)	Secondary school (ISCED 2+3)
	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1[1]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[2]	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1[3]	Primary school completion rate[4]	Transition rate to secondary school[5]	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[6]
Total	91.6	98.0	99.6	97.3	99.8	90.9
Sex						
Male	90.1	97.8	99.2	95.4	99.6	92.3
Female	93.2	98.2	100.0	99.4	100.0	89.4
Gender parity index (GPI)[7,8]	na	1.00	na	na	na	0.97

[1] MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education
[2] MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[3] MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary
[4] MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate
[5] MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school
[6] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[7] MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)
[8] MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

na: not applicable
[a] ISCED 1 are grades 1-5, ISCED 2 are grades 6-9, and ISCED 3 are grades 10-13.

The classification of primary school, lower secondary school and upper secondary school education in Kosovo* according to ISCED 2011 comprises of the following while for global reporting purposes lower secondary school and upper secondary school are combined as secondary school education:

(i) ISCED 1 — primary school, corresponding to grades 1-5 of primary school (typically for ages 6-10 years)

(ii) ISCED 2 — lower secondary school, corresponding to grades 6-9 (typically for ages 11-14 years)

(iii) ISCED 3 — upper secondary school, corresponding to grades 10-13 (typically for ages 15-18 years)

For global comparison purposes additional tables in addition to Table ED.10 are located in Appendix G and present data for full secondary education, i.e. ISCED levels 2 and 3 together.

XI. CHILD PROTECTION

BIRTH REGISTRATION

A name and nationality is every child's right, enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) and other international treaties. Yet the births of around one in four children under the age of five worldwide have never been recorded.[62] This lack of formal recognition by the State usually means that a child is unable to obtain a birth certificate. As a result, he or she may be denied health care or education. Later in life, the lack of official identification documents can mean that a child may enter into marriage or the labour market, or be conscripted into the armed forces, before the legal age. In adulthood, birth certificates may be required to obtain social assistance or a job in the formal sector, to buy or prove the right to inherit property, to vote and to obtain a passport. Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed.[63]

In Kosovo*, a Birth Registration Certificate is a mandatory document to ensure access to health care, education, and employment services as well as social welfare and pension plans, the registration of property, and access to a range of other services. All births in the main hospital in Prishtinë/Priština, and hospitals in Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Prizren/Prizren and Ferizaj/Uroševac, can be registered at the hospital within 30 days of the birth of the child. For these regions the registration of the child can be done immediately before the discharge of the newborn or within 30 days free of charge. All the children that were not registered within the given time period, can be registered at the Municipal Civil Registration Office, in which case the parents (or caretakers) are asked to pay an additional fee ranging from 1 EUR to 25 EUR per registration depending on the region. On the other hand, all other births where the registration at the hospital is still not possible, must be submitted to the Municipal Civil Registration Office which issues civil status certificates within the first month of birth. The same procedure applies for all births delivered at home where parents are obliged to register their child within the first month of birth and provide a statement as well as bring two witnesses who assisted during the delivery of the child or have direct knowledge of that childbirth which happened outside a health facility.

Furthermore, the marriage certificate of the parents is one of the most important documents required for the registration of a child. In cases where parents do not have a marriage certificate, they can register their child in the presence of two witnesses who will declare that they are the parents of the child.

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[62] UNICEF. 2014. *The State of the World's Children 2015*. UNICEF.
[63] UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

Table CP.1: Birth registration

Percentage of children under age 5 by whether birth is registered and percentage of children not registered whose mothers (or caretakers) know how to register birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Children under age 5 whose birth is registered with civil authorities				Number of children under age 5	Children under age 5 whose birth is not registered	
	Has birth certificate		No birth certificate	Total registered[1]		Percent of children whose mother (or caretaker) knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
Total	52.9	20.8	14.4	88.1	1648	76.5	197
Sex							
Male	52.4	20.4	14.8	87.6	876	76.8	108
Female	53.4	21.3	13.9	88.6	772	76.1	88
Area							
Urban	62.4	22.7	6.2	91.4	599	81.2	52
Rural	47.4	19.7	19.1	86.2	1049	74.8	145
Age							
0-11 months	57.0	15.7	11.4	84.1	324	79.2	51
0-5 months	55.3	12.6	11.6	79.5	142	(80.3)	29
6-11 months	58.3	18.1	11.3	87.8	181	(*)	22
12-23 months	51.3	20.9	16.2	88.4	311	(81.6)	36
24-35 months	49.4	21.8	14.9	86.1	339	(72.7)	47
36-47 months	52.5	24.6	11.9	89.0	324	(77.9)	36
48-59 months	54.2	20.9	17.4	92.5	350	(68.9)	26
Mother's education[a]							
None	(43.3)	(13.6)	(9.1)	(65.9)	27	(*)	9
Primary	38.3	20.4	24.6	83.3	99	(*)	17
Lower secondary	45.9	17.9	20.0	83.8	741	79.5	120
Upper secondary	60.4	21.3	10.6	92.3	514	(77.5)	39
Higher	64.4	28.7	3.1	96.3	265	(*)	10
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	45.0	19.4	19.7	84.1	392	75.3	62
Second	49.4	16.5	17.5	83.5	322	75.1	53
Middle	52.6	18.5	15.4	86.5	320	(75.2)	43
Fourth	56.1	23.5	12.1	91.7	318	(82.1)	26
Richest	63.9	26.9	5.4	96.2	296	(*)	11
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	53.1	19.5	14.8	87.4	1515	76.1	191
Serbian	(58.3)	(36.2)	(5.5)	(100.0)	44	-	0
Other ethnic groups	46.5	35.8	11.6	93.9	89	(*)	5

[1] MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

The births of 88 percent of children under five years in Kosovo* have been reported as registered (Table CP.1). Registration of birth becomes more likely as a child grows older. There are no significant variations in birth registration depending on the sex of the child. The data show significant differences between the proportion of children whose births are reported as registered and those who actually have a birth certificate. Overall, only 74 percent of children possess a birth certificate. These findings are also presented in Figure CP.1.

Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
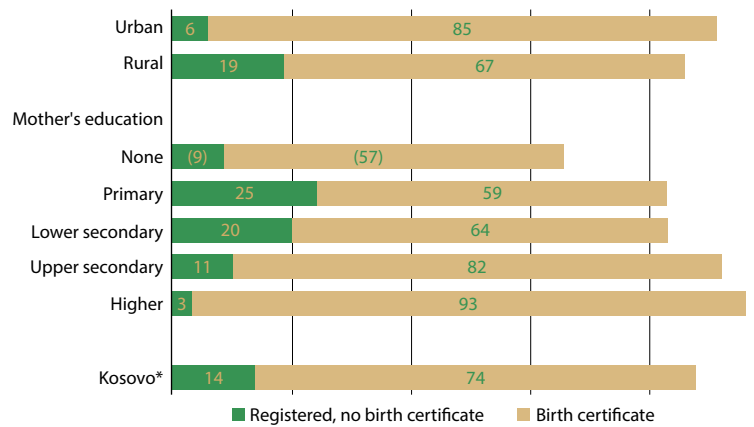
( ) Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases

The lack of adequate knowledge of how to register a child can present another major obstacle to the fulfilment of a child's right to identity. Data show that 23 percent of mothers of unregistered children report not knowing how to register a child's birth, which points to other barriers to birth registration.

CHILD LABOUR

Children around the world are routinely engaged in paid and unpaid forms of work that may not be harmful to them. However, they are classified as child labourers when they are either too young to work or are involved in hazardous activities that may compromise their physical, mental, social or educational development. Article 32 (1) of the 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".

In October 2011 the Institutions of Kosovo* approved the Strategy for Prevention and Elimination of Child Labour 2011-2016 and the Action Plan 2011-2013. Although child workers in Kosovo* are engaged in a wide variety of activities[64] the main focus is on selling products in streets and markets, housework, and agriculture.

The child labour module was administered for children age 5-17 and includes questions on the type of work a child does and the number of hours he or she is engaged in it. Data were collected on both economic activities (paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business) and domestic work (household chores such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children, as well as collecting firewood or fetching water). The module also collected information on hazardous working conditions.[65, 66]

Table CP.2 presents children's involvement in economic activities. The methodology of the MICS Indicator on Child Labour is based on three age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform economic activity without it being classified as in child labour. A child that performed economic activities during the last week for more than the age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

  i. age 5-11: 1 hour or more

  ii. age 12-14: 14 hours or more

  iii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

While 26 percent of children age 15-17 are engaged in some form of economic activities, less than one percent are performing such tasks for long hours. Male children age 5-11 years are more likely to be involved in economic activities (11 percent) than female children this age (five percent). The same is true for those age 12-14 years (10 and one percent respectively). Child labour among those age 12-14 years based on economic activities is more commonplace in rural areas (eight percent) than urban areas (one percent).

[64] UNICEF. 2004. *Child Labour in Kosovo*, A Study on Working Children*.

[65] UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

[66] The Child Labour module and the Child Discipline module were administered using random selection of a single child in all households with one or more children age 1-17 (See Appendix F: Questionnaires). The Child Labour module was administered if the selected child was age 5-17 and the Child Discipline module if the child was age 1-14 years old. To account for the random selection, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children age 1-17 in each household.

Table CP.2: Children's involvement in economic activities

Percentage of children by involvement in economic activities during the last week, according to age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in economic activity for at least one hour	Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
			Economic activity less than 14 hours	Economic activity for 14 hours or more		Economic activity less than 43 hours	Economic activity for 43 hours or more	
Total	7.9	2581	14.1	5.9	1449	26.4	0.8	1368
Sex								
Male	10.5	1282	20.6	9.9	775	36.2	1.3	752
Female	5.3	1299	6.6	1.2	674	14.4	0.2	616
Area								
Urban	4.5	943	6.2	0.9	489	10.2	1.5	418
Rural	9.8	1638	18.1	8.4	960	33.4	0.5	951
School attendance								
Yes	7.9	2419	14.4	5.4	1422	25.6	0.6	1238
No	6.9	162	(0.0)	(33.1)	27	33.4	2.3	130
Mother's education								
None	17.6	66	12.6	0.0	65	(34.9)	(0.0)	30
Primary	13.8	175	12.1	22.2	129	(41.5)	(0.0)	47
Lower secondary	7.9	1395	16.7	6.2	795	31.6	1.1	604
Upper secondary	5.9	673	11.6	2.1	341	18.0	0.4	612
Higher	6.4	272	6.8	0.0	118	(25.6)	(0.0)	42
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	(56.3)	(5.7)	34
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	10.3	601	21.6	9.6	377	34.2	0.0	364
Second	11.4	568	7.3	6.9	267	23.5	1.1	270
Middle	7.1	474	11.3	7.5	280	35.1	2.5	272
Fourth	2.9	436	16.1	3.9	252	16.0	0.4	268
Richest	6.1	502	11.5	0.0	273	17.6	0.0	195
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	7.5	2379	13.8	5.7	1316	25.8	0.9	1269
Serbian	18.3	102	(45.0)	(9.0)	44	(45.7)	(0.0)	46
Other ethnic groups	6.1	100	3.2	7.0	89	23.5	0.0	53

na: not applicable
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table CP.3 presents children's involvement in household chores. As for economic activity above, the methodology also uses age-specific thresholds for the number of hours a child can perform household chores without it being classified as child labour. A child that performed household chores during the last week for more than the below given age-specific number of hours is classified as in child labour:

i. age 5-11 and age 12-14: 28 hours or more

ii. age 15-17: 43 hours or more

Girls are more likely to perform household chores than boys across all three age groups in their age-specific threshold. The percentage of children involved seems consistently higher in urban areas than in rural areas. However, the percentages of children in all three age groups performing household chores for the durations classified as child labour are below two percent.

Table CP.3: Children's involvement in household chores

Percentage of children by involvement in household chores during the last week, according to age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 5-11 years involved in:		Number of children age 5-11 years	Percentage of children age 12-14 years involved in:		Number of children age 12-14 years	Percentage of children age 15-17 years involved in:		Number of children age 15-17 years
	Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 28 hours	Household chores for 28 hours or more		Household chores less than 43 hours	Household chores for 43 hours or more	
Total	60.1	0.5	2581	82.3	1.5	1449	83.8	0.8	1368
Sex									
Male	57.0	0.0	1282	77.0	1.7	775	75.3	0.4	752
Female	63.2	1.0	1299	88.5	1.2	674	94.2	1.2	616
Area									
Urban	65.4	0.0	943	89.4	1.4	489	89.4	0.0	418
Rural	57.1	0.8	1638	78.8	1.5	960	81.4	1.1	951
School attendance									
Yes	61.7	0.5	2419	82.2	1.5	1422	84.4	0.6	1238
No	36.8	0.0	162	(89.6)	(0.0)	27	78.9	2.6	130
Mother's education									
None	74.3	1.6	66	77.7	5.9	65	(100.0)	(0.0)	30
Primary	63.0	0.0	175	75.7	7.9	129	(89.2)	(0.0)	47
Lower secondary	56.9	0.6	1395	80.0	0.9	795	74.9	1.0	604
Upper secondary	64.3	0.0	673	90.4	0.0	341	91.9	0.7	612
Higher	61.0	0.9	272	84.4	0.0	118	(88.1)	(0.0)	42
Cannot be determined[a]	na	na	na	na	na	na	(71.5)	(0.0)	34
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	65.0	1.5	601	78.9	3.5	377	83.2	0.9	364
Second	57.9	0.6	568	79.6	0.0	267	84.8	2.6	270
Middle	50.7	0.0	474	82.4	1.4	280	83.2	0.0	272
Fourth	59.3	0.0	436	85.4	0.0	252	83.5	0.0	268
Richest	66.4	0.0	502	86.9	1.4	273	85.0	0.0	195
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	59.5	0.5	2379	81.7	1.6	1316	82.7	0.8	1269
Serbian	77.1	0.0	102	(97.5)	(0.0)	44	(97.1)	(0.0)	46
Other ethnic groups	57.1	0.0	100	83.6	0.0	89	100.0	0.0	53

na: not applicable
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table CP.4 combines the children working and performing household chores at or above and below the age-specific thresholds as detailed in the previous tables, as well as those children reported working under hazardous conditions, into the total child labour indicator. 11 percent of children are involved in child labour while seven percent are working under hazardous conditions. Male children (16 percent) are more likely to be involved in child labour than female children (five percent) with rural areas having higher child labour percentages (five percent for urban and 14 percent for rural). Child labour percentages are observed to be lower as the educational attainment of the mother and wealth of the household increase.

Table CP.4: Child labour

Percentage of children age 5-17 years by involvement in economic activities or household chores during the last week, percentage working under hazardous conditions during the last week, and percentage engaged in child labour during the last week, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Children involved in economic activities for a total number of hours during last week:		Children involved in household chores for a total number of hours during last week:		Children working under hazardous conditions	Total child labour[1]	Number of children age 5-17 years
	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold	Below the age specific threshold	At or above the age specific threshold			
Total	10.7	5.5	72.1	0.8	6.8	10.7	5398
Sex							
Male	15.5	7.9	67.4	0.6	10.7	15.6	2809
Female	5.4	3.0	77.2	1.1	2.6	5.4	2589
Area							
Urban	3.9	2.9	77.2	0.4	3.1	5.0	1849
Rural	14.2	6.9	69.5	1.1	8.8	13.7	3549
Age							
5-11	0.4	7.9	60.1	0.5	2.6	8.2	2581
12-14	14.1	5.9	82.3	1.5	6.5	10.2	1449
15-17	26.4	0.8	83.8	0.8	15.2	16.0	1368
School attendance							
Yes	10.5	5.4	73.0	0.8	6.8	10.6	5079
No	13.6	7.2	58.4	1.1	7.8	12.4	319
Mother's education							
None	11.6	7.2	80.4	3.0	4.8	15.0	161
Primary	10.0	15.1	71.1	2.9	11.2	22.6	351
Lower secondary	11.6	6.0	67.4	0.8	8.1	11.9	2793
Upper secondary	9.8	3.0	80.2	0.3	4.7	6.2	1626
Higher	4.3	4.0	70.0	0.6	1.3	5.5	432
Cannot be determined[a]	(56.3)	(5.7)	(71.5)	(0.0)	(47.0)	(47.0)	34
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	15.3	7.3	73.8	1.9	10.4	15.8	1341
Second	7.9	7.8	69.7	1.0	8.2	13.3	1104
Middle	12.4	6.0	68.0	0.4	5.8	10.3	1027
Fourth	9.4	2.5	72.9	0.0	5.1	6.5	956
Richest	6.8	3.2	75.9	0.4	3.2	5.2	970
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	10.5	5.3	71.3	0.9	7.1	10.7	4965
Serbian	21.3	11.8	86.5	0.0	0.7	12.5	191
Other ethnic groups	6.4	5.1	76.3	0.0	7.3	8.5	242

[1] **MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour**
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Teaching children self-control and acceptable behaviour is an integral part of child discipline in all cultures. Positive parenting practices involve providing guidance on how to handle emotions or conflicts in manners that encourage judgment and responsibility and preserve children's self-esteem, physical and psychological integrity and dignity. Too often however, children are raised through the use of punitive methods that rely on the use of

physical force or verbal intimidation to obtain desired behaviours. Studies[67] have found that exposing children to violent discipline have harmful consequences, which range from immediate impacts to long-term harm that children carry forward into adult life. Violence hampers children's development, learning abilities and school performance; it inhibits positive relationships, provokes low self-esteem, emotional distress and depression; and, at times, it leads to risk taking and self-harm.

In the MICS, respondents to the household questionnaire were asked a series of questions on the methods adults in the household used to discipline a selected child during the past month.

Table CP.5: Child discipline						
Percentage of children age 1-14 years by child disciplining methods experienced during the last one month, Kosovo*, 2013-2014						
	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	**Physical punishment**		Any violent discipline method[1]	Number of children age 1-14 years
			Any	Severe		
Total	30.9	58.7	23.5	5.6	61.4	5416
Sex						
Male	32.1	58.9	24.3	6.6	61.4	2754
Female	29.8	58.6	22.7	4.6	61.4	2662
Area						
Urban	29.9	61.9	19.6	4.7	63.7	1981
Rural	31.6	56.9	25.7	6.1	60.1	3435
Age						
1-2	30.3	55.5	28.3	4.9	59.8	717
1	33.7	47.8	21.2	4.0	52.0	381
2	26.4	64.3	36.2	5.8	68.6	336
3-4	24.3	68.5	36.8	9.9	72.6	669
5-9	32.0	59.2	27.1	6.1	62.1	1812
10-14	32.3	56.5	15.0	4.1	58.0	2218
Education of household head[a]						
None	35.6	58.7	16.9	3.8	59.9	323
Primary	29.8	55.8	26.3	6.8	60.2	719
Lower secondary	31.8	55.4	27.6	7.4	58.5	1379
Upper secondary	29.0	62.5	22.7	5.4	64.6	2059
Higher	33.3	57.5	19.0	2.9	60.1	928
Wealth index quintile						
Poorest	29.9	57.8	28.8	8.7	60.3	1293
Second	28.0	58.4	28.9	5.7	63.5	1090
Middle	34.9	56.0	22.4	4.1	59.1	1041
Fourth	30.3	63.1	20.1	5.9	64.7	959
Richest	31.9	59.0	15.3	2.7	59.9	1033
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	31.3	58.3	23.0	5.4	61.0	4967
Serbian	30.9	60.7	32.0	7.8	62.5	186
Other ethnic groups	24.4	65.9	27.1	6.9	69.0	263
[1] MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline						
[a] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown						

[67] Straus, MA and Paschall MJ. 2009. *Corporal Punishment by Mothers and Development of Children's Cognitive Ability: A longitudinal study of two nationally representative age cohorts.* Journal of Aggression, Maltreatment & Trauma 18(5): 459-83.
Erickson, MF and Egeland, B. 1987. *A Developmental View of the Psychological Consequences of Maltreatment.* School Psychology Review 16: 156-68.
Schneider, MW et al. 2005. *Do Allegations of Emotional Maltreatment Predict Developmental Outcomes Beyond that of Other Forms of Maltreatment?.* Child Abuse & Neglect 29(5): 513–32.

In Kosovo*, 61 percent of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month.

For the most part, households employ a combination of violent disciplinary practices, reflecting the motivation of adults to control children's behaviour by any means possible. While 59 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 24 percent experienced physical punishment. The most severe forms of physical punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly) are overall less common: six percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

Differentials with respect to many of the background variables were relatively small. The levels of physical punishment and psychological aggression peaked among children age 3-4 years. Only one in three children (31 percent) was disciplined in an only non-violent manner (Figure CP.2).

Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
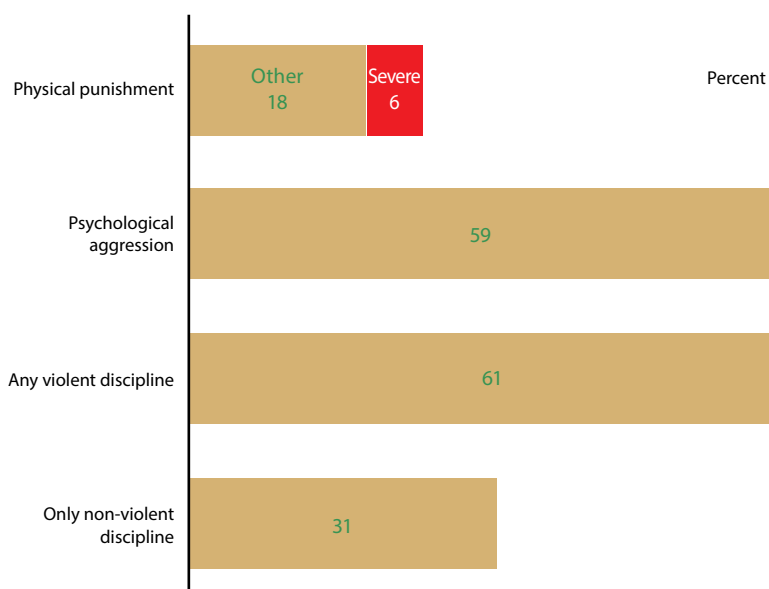
While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that only one-tenth (10 percent) of respondents believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing. There are large differentials across some background variables of respondents. Overall, respondents with low educational attainment and those residing in the poorest households are more likely to find physical punishment as necessary in disciplining children. The respondent's relationship to the child does not appear to have a strong influence: 11 percent of mothers believe in the necessity of physical punishment compared to eight percent of fathers and nine percent among other adult household members.

Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment

Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
Total	9.5	2183
Sex		
Male	7.9	1073
Female	11.1	1110
Area		
Urban	7.6	876
Rural	10.8	1307
Age		
<25	6.9	173
25-39	9.4	934
40-59	10.3	848
60+	9.1	228
Respondent's relationship to selected child		
Mother	11.4	804
Father	8.0	704
Other	8.8	675
Respondent's education		
None	(27.9)	24
Primary	21.2	129
Lower secondary	15.2	724
Upper secondary	5.1	831
Higher	4.6	476
Wealth index quintile		
Poorest	17.6	461
Second	11.3	419
Middle	6.1	414
Fourth	7.2	417
Richest	5.2	472
Ethnicity of household head		
Albanian	9.3	1980
Serbian	10.3	102
Other ethnic groups	12.5	102

( ) Figure that is based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

EARLY MARRIAGE AND POLYGYNY

Marriage[68] before the age of 18 is a reality for many young girls. 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.[69] 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. 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 which puts them at increased risk of HIV infection. The demand for this young wife to reproduce and the power imbalance resulting from the age differential lead to very low condom use among such couples.[70]

The percentage of women married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7. Among women age 15-49 years, about one percent were married before age 15 and, among women age 20-49 years, one in ten (10 percent) were married before age 18.

About three percent of young women age 15-19 years are currently married. This proportion does not vary between urban and rural areas. The percentage of women in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7. Among all women age 15-49 years who are in union, less than one percent are in polygynous union.

[68] All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

[69] Bajracharya, A and Amin, S. 2010. *Poverty, marriage timing, and transitions to adulthood in Nepal: A longitudinal analysis using the Nepal living standards survey.* Poverty, Gender, and Youth Working Paper No. 19. Population Council.
Godha, D et al. 2011. *The influence of child marriage on fertility, fertility-control, and maternal health care utilization.* MEASURE/Evaluation PRH Project Working paper 11-124.

[70] Clark, S et al. 2006. *Protecting young women from HIV/AIDS: the case against child and adolescent marriage.* International Family Planning Perspectives 32(2): 79-88.
Raj, A et al. 2009. *Prevalence of child marriage and its effect on fertility and fertility-control outcomes of young women in India: a cross-sectional, observational study.* The Lancet 373(9678): 1883–9.

Table CP.7: Early marriage and polygyny (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of women age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of women age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of women who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Women age 15-49 years		Women age 20-49 years			Women age 15-19 years		Women age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married / in union[3]	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union[4]	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
Total	0.8	5251	0.9	10.0	4306	3.0	945	0.5	3221
Area									
Urban	0.9	2029	1.0	9.1	1683	3.1	345	0.3	1216
Rural	0.7	3222	0.9	10.5	2623	2.9	600	0.7	2005
Age									
15-19	0.1	945	na	na	na	3.0	945	(0.0)	25
20-24	0.2	884	0.2	4.9	884	na	na	0.2	280
25-29	0.7	701	0.7	5.0	701	na	na	0.1	476
30-34	0.7	679	0.7	9.6	679	na	na	0.3	602
35-39	1.4	726	1.4	12.2	726	na	na	1.1	644
40-44	1.4	724	1.4	13.1	724	na	na	0.3	662
45-49	1.4	591	1.4	17.5	591	na	na	1.0	534
Education									
None	4.0	86	3.4	28.6	85	(*)	1	5.0	78
Primary	3.5	204	3.5	25.4	200	(*)	4	1.7	175
Lower secondary	1.3	1997	1.4	14.0	1829	8.5	168	0.5	1614
Upper secondary	0.2	1801	0.3	7.6	1148	2.0	653	0.1	896
Higher	0.1	1163	0.2	1.0	1044	0.0	119	0.3	458
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	1.7	989	2.1	16.5	783	3.3	206	1.2	640
Second	0.7	1056	0.8	9.3	864	2.3	192	0.6	640
Middle	0.4	1031	0.5	9.3	864	2.4	167	0.6	628
Fourth	0.7	1090	0.8	9.7	898	3.5	192	0.2	663
Richest	0.5	1086	0.6	5.8	897	3.2	189	0.2	649
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	0.6	4772	0.7	9.2	3907	3.2	866	0.6	2926
Serbian	1.0	270	1.2	9.9	227	(0.0)	43	0.0	159
Other ethnic groups	4.7	209	5.4	27.7	172	(1.4)	37	0.0	137

[1] **MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15**
[2] **MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18**
[3] **MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union**
[4] **MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny**

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

The percentage of men married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7M. Among men age 15-49 years, less than one percent were married before age 15 and, among men age 20-49 years, about one percent were married before age 18.

Less than one percent of young men age 15-19 years is currently married. This proportion does not vary by socioeconomic variables. The percentage of men in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7M. Among all men age 15-49 years who are in union, less than one percent are in polygynous union.

Table CP.7M: Early marriage and polygyny (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th birthday, percentages of men age 20-49 years who first married or entered a marital union before their 15th and 18th birthdays, percentage of men age 15-19 years currently married or in union, and the percentage of men who are in a polygynous marriage or union, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Men age 15-49 years		Men age 20-49 years			Men age 15-19 years		Men age 15-49 years	
	Percentage married before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18[2]	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married / in union[3]	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union[4]	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married / in union
Total	0.1	2165	0.2	1.0	1697	0.4	468	0.1	1067
Area									
Urban	0.1	783	0.0	0.8	631	0.3	152	0.0	416
Rural	0.2	1382	0.3	1.1	1066	0.4	316	0.2	651
Age									
15-19	0.1	468	na	na	na	0.4	468	(*)	2
20-24	0.0	375	0.0	0.0	375	na	na	(0.0)	33
25-29	0.3	308	0.3	0.8	308	na	na	0.0	127
30-34	0.6	261	0.6	1.2	261	na	na	0.6	192
35-39	0.0	243	0.0	2.9	243	na	na	0.0	230
40-44	0.0	258	0.0	0.2	258	na	na	0.0	241
45-49	0.0	253	0.0	1.3	253	na	na	0.0	243
Education									
None	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	3	-	0	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	1	(*)	11
Lower secondary	0.6	332	0.6	3.0	277	0.8	55	0.0	214
Upper secondary	0.1	1247	0.1	0.4	882	0.4	365	0.2	593
Higher	0.0	567	0.0	0.6	521	(0.0)	46	0.0	247
Wealth index quintile									
Poorest	0.7	436	0.8	2.7	345	0.5	90	0.0	233
Second	0.0	454	0.0	0.8	345	1.2	110	0.0	206
Middle	0.0	432	0.0	0.4	337	0.0	95	0.6	195
Fourth	0.0	405	0.0	0.7	311	0.0	94	0.0	193
Richest	0.0	438	0.0	0.3	359	0.0	79	0.0	240
Ethnicity of household head									
Albanian	0.1	1963	0.1	0.7	1523	0.3	440	0.1	955
Serbian	0.0	112	0.0	0.0	94	(*)	19	(0.0)	59
Other ethnic groups	1.2	90	0.7	7.4	80	(*)	9	0.0	53

[1] MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15[M]
[2] MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18[M]
[3] MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union[M]
[4] MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny[M]

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Tables CP.8 and CP8.M present respectively the proportion of women and men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18 by area and age groups. Examining the percentages married before age 15 and 18 by different age groups allow for trends to be observed in early marriage over time. Data show that the prevalence of the proportion of women married or in union by age 15 and 18 has gradually declined over time: 18 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared to five percent of women age 20-24 years. However among men the percentage who marry before age 18 has not been significantly different for all age groups.

Table CP.8: Trends in early marriage (women)

Percentage of women who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 15	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage of women married before age 18	Number of women age 20-49 years
Total	0.9	2029	9.1	1683	0.7	3222	10.5	2623	0.8	5251	10.0	4306
Age												
15-19	0.1	345	na	na	0.0	600	na	na	0.1	945	na	na
20-24	0.5	316	5.0	316	0.0	568	4.8	568	0.2	884	4.9	884
25-29	1.0	291	4.3	291	0.5	411	5.4	411	0.7	701	5.0	701
30-34	0.8	275	8.9	275	0.7	405	10.0	405	0.7	679	9.6	679
35-39	1.4	296	10.8	296	1.4	430	13.1	430	1.4	726	12.2	726
40-44	0.7	285	11.0	285	1.8	440	14.4	440	1.4	724	13.1	724
45-49	1.8	222	16.5	222	1.2	369	18.0	369	1.4	591	17.5	591

na: not applicable

Table CP.8M: Trends in early marriage (men)

Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Urban				Rural				All			
	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 15	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage of men married before age 18	Number of men age 20-49 years
Total	0.1	783	0.8	631	0.2	1382	1.1	1066	0.1	2165	1.0	1697
Age												
15-19	0.3	152	na	na	0.0	316	na	na	0.1	468	na	na
20-24	0.0	129	0.0	129	0.0	246	0.0	246	0.0	375	0.0	375
25-29	0.0	106	0.4	106	0.5	202	1.0	202	0.3	308	0.8	308
30-34	0.0	91	0.5	91	1.0	169	1.6	169	0.6	261	1.2	261
35-39	0.0	97	4.0	97	0.0	146	2.1	146	0.0	243	2.9	243
40-44	0.0	111	0.0	111	0.0	147	0.4	147	0.0	258	0.2	258
45-49	0.0	97	0.0	97	0.0	156	2.1	156	0.0	253	1.3	253

na: not applicable

Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

■ Percentage married before age 15
■ Percentage married before age 18
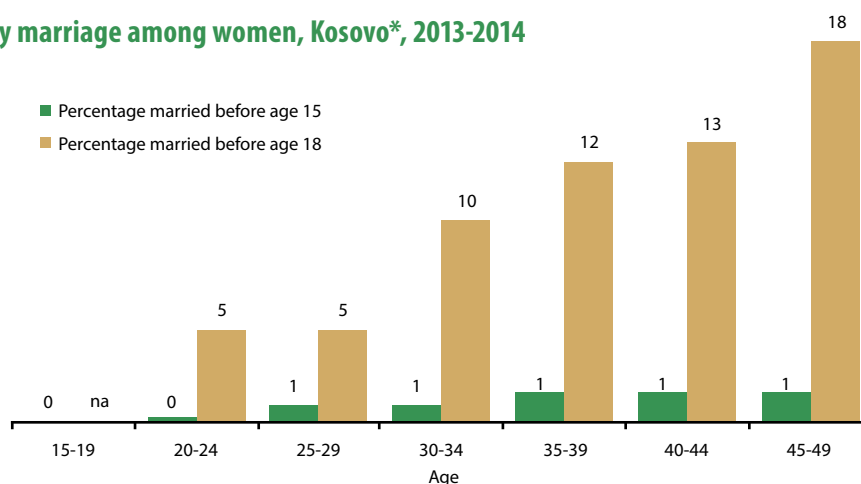
na: not applicable

Another component is the spousal age difference with the indicator being the percentage of married/in union women 10 or more years younger than their current spouse. Table CP.9 presents the results of the age difference between husbands and wives. The results show that there are some important spousal age differences in Kosovo*. About one in fifteen women age 20-24 is currently married to/in union with a man who is older by ten years or more (six percent), and about four percent[71] of women age 15-19 is currently married/in union to a man who is older by ten years or more (MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)) (Figure CP.3). Almost half of women age 15-19 are currently married/in union to a man who is 0-4 years older (49 percent)[72] or 5-9 years older (45 percent)[73].

Table CP.9: Spousal age difference[a]

Percent distribution of women currently married/in union age 15-19 and 20-24 years according to the age difference with their husband or partner, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:						Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older[1]	Husband/Partner's age unknown	Total	
Total	7.5	49.6	36.1	6.3	0.4	100.0	280
Area							
Urban	10.4	47.8	33.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	81
Rural	6.3	50.3	37.2	5.5	0.6	100.0	199
Age							
15-19	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	7.5	49.6	36.1	6.3	0.4	100.0	280
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Lower secondary	7.9	45.0	40.3	6.8	0.0	100.0	103
Upper secondary	3.3	52.4	37.5	5.6	1.2	100.0	104
Higher	12.5	54.7	28.5	4.3	0.0	100.0	63
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	7.3	44.2	40.6	7.9	0.0	100.0	59
Second	6.1	52.8	34.1	5.3	1.7	100.0	74
Middle	(10.4)	(52.5)	(35.0)	(2.1)	(0.0)	100.0	49
Fourth	6.2	53.7	31.4	8.7	0.0	100.0	59
Richest	(8.6)	(41.9)	(42.0)	(7.5)	(0.0)	100.0	39

[1] MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)

na: not applicable
[a] The background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category. Also data for women age 15-19 years are not shown in the table (including MICS indicator 8.8a Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)) because the majority of data across background characteristics are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

[71] Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.
[72] Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.
[73] Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

MICS assessed the attitudes of women and men age 15-49 years towards wife beating by asking the respondents whether they think that husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives in a variety of situations. The purpose of these questions are to capture the social justification of violence (in contexts where women have a lower status in society) as a disciplinary action when a woman does not comply with certain expected gender roles.

The responses to these questions can be found in Table CP.10 for women and in Table CP.10M for men. Overall, 33 percent of women in Kosovo* feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations.

The Kosovo* MICS included four survey-specific situations for justifying whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives. When expanded by these additional survey-specific situations the value of women that feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of these situations increases to almost half of women (42 percent). Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (28 percent), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband (17 percent) or arguing with him (14 percent). Around one-tenth (nine percent) of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and five percent if she burns the food. Justification in any of the five situations is more present among those living in the poorest households, less educated, and also currently married and formerly married women. 68 percent of women with no education agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife, while the same is true for nine percent of women with higher education.

As shown in Table CP.10M, men are less likely to justify violence than women. Overall, 15 percent of men justifies wife-beating for any of the five reasons, as compared to 33 percent of women.

As mentioned earlier, the Kosovo* MICS included four survey-specific situations for justifying whether husbands are justified to hit or beat their wives. When expanded by these additional survey-specific situations the value of men that feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of these situations increases to almost a quarter of men (22 percent). Nine percent of men justify wife-beating if a wife neglects the children, six percent agree if she argues with the husband, and five percent agree if she goes out without telling him or if she refuses sex with him. Unlike with the women's perception, the accepting attitude towards domestic violence decreases with age of the man (24 percent for those age 15-19 years compared to eight percent for those age 45-49 years). Similarly to women, there is a decrease in accepting attitudes with increasing wealth.

Table CP.10: Attitudes toward domestic violence (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife:											Number of women age 15-49 years
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she neglects the household and hygiene work	If she neglects his parents	If she makes him jealous by her behaviour to other men	If she makes decisions for the family without consulting him	For any of these nine reasons[2]	
Total	16.9	27.8	13.9	8.6	5.4	32.9	16.9	18.4	30.2	19.9	42.4	5251
Area												
Urban	9.4	19.1	7.0	4.8	2.4	22.6	8.2	10.0	22.0	12.1	31.7	2029
Rural	21.6	33.2	18.2	11.0	7.3	39.4	22.3	23.7	35.3	24.8	49.2	3222
Age												
15-19	9.4	20.9	8.7	4.7	3.8	26.6	13.5	15.5	29.3	18.8	38.7	945
20-24	12.4	20.1	9.0	4.3	3.2	24.6	10.9	14.6	25.8	15.4	34.6	884
25-29	14.0	22.9	10.8	8.1	4.2	27.1	14.1	14.2	24.8	14.3	37.7	701
30-34	19.9	31.3	13.9	9.3	6.4	36.5	16.1	19.6	27.7	21.0	44.7	679
35-39	20.5	32.6	19.2	11.7	7.2	38.2	20.1	22.3	32.3	22.8	45.2	726
40-44	21.8	34.7	18.9	11.4	6.0	39.6	23.4	23.2	36.1	23.7	49.7	724
45-49	24.7	37.8	20.4	13.8	8.4	43.0	23.4	21.6	37.6	25.4	51.0	591
Marital/Union status												
Currently married/in union	21.0	33.4	17.5	11.0	6.5	38.7	20.2	21.4	33.7	22.6	47.7	3221
Formerly married/in union	23.8	29.9	18.4	14.8	10.1	36.0	20.4	24.5	28.9	23.1	43.8	154
Never married/in union	9.1	18.0	7.3	4.0	3.0	22.7	10.9	12.6	24.4	14.9	33.3	1876
Education												
None	40.8	62.1	48.3	38.3	16.5	68.0	49.8	52.0	61.9	49.8	78.6	86
Primary	39.5	59.2	33.4	22.2	20.9	63.8	40.2	42.1	47.8	39.3	70.4	204
Lower secondary	27.7	41.1	22.8	13.9	8.8	48.2	25.8	28.6	40.4	29.9	57.2	1997
Upper secondary	10.1	20.9	8.2	4.5	2.6	26.1	11.7	12.1	26.7	14.8	36.9	1801
Higher	3.1	7.4	1.3	1.3	0.3	9.1	3.0	4.0	12.7	4.9	18.1	1163
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	29.4	43.3	27.9	17.1	12.7	50.2	30.7	32.4	42.2	32.6	58.9	989
Second	21.4	33.0	16.3	10.4	6.6	39.4	20.4	24.4	35.3	26.4	48.8	1056
Middle	17.3	28.1	12.7	7.8	4.7	33.3	17.1	17.4	30.7	18.3	44.5	1031
Fourth	11.8	23.1	9.4	5.9	2.7	27.2	12.0	12.6	25.6	15.3	36.5	1090
Richest	5.8	13.0	4.4	2.6	0.8	16.1	5.5	6.5	18.4	8.0	25.2	1086
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	17.4	28.1	14.1	8.8	5.4	33.4	16.7	18.9	30.7	20.5	43.3	4772
Serbian	6.4	17.2	6.1	0.5	2.7	18.8	14.1	5.2	15.5	4.9	22.6	270
Other ethnic groups	18.1	34.3	19.2	14.4	9.2	38.4	24.1	24.6	38.2	24.2	48.4	209

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence**
[2] **Survey-specific indicator - Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstances)**

Table CP.10M: Attitudes toward domestic violence (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife in various circumstances, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of men age 15-49 years who believe a husband is justified in beating his wife: | | | | | | | | | | | |
	If she goes out without telling him	If she neglects the children	If she argues with him	If she refuses sex with him	If she burns the food	For any of these five reasons[1]	If she neglects the household and hygiene work	If she neglects his parents	If she makes him jealous by her behaviour to other men	If she makes decisions for the family without consulting him	For any of these nine reasons[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	4.5	9.1	5.6	4.6	1.7	14.9	6.7	7.9	12.3	8.3	21.9	2165
Area												
Urban	3.1	6.9	3.8	3.2	1.1	11.3	4.1	6.2	11.0	8.0	18.7	783
Rural	5.4	10.3	6.6	5.4	2.0	16.9	8.2	8.8	13.0	8.5	23.7	1382
Age												
15-19	8.5	15.8	7.3	7.1	3.3	24.3	14.6	14.6	19.1	14.4	33.4	468
20-24	3.2	8.8	4.5	6.0	2.1	13.8	7.5	10.4	13.9	12.1	24.3	375
25-29	4.0	8.6	8.0	3.2	1.9	16.3	4.3	6.6	11.5	8.6	22.3	308
30-34	1.9	4.4	3.3	3.1	0.7	9.6	1.9	3.5	9.6	2.5	17.1	261
35-39	4.4	9.3	8.0	5.2	0.9	13.8	4.4	6.4	9.4	6.5	17.4	243
40-44	4.2	7.3	3.5	3.0	0.8	10.2	3.9	4.6	9.7	4.4	15.6	258
45-49	3.0	4.3	3.3	2.2	0.3	8.4	3.6	2.4	6.5	2.7	12.2	253
Marital/Union status												
Currently married/in union	3.3	7.0	5.1	2.8	0.8	11.3	3.6	4.4	8.5	5.0	16.0	1067
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21
Never married/in union	5.7	11.1	6.1	6.2	2.6	18.3	9.7	11.3	15.8	11.5	27.6	1077
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	8.1	14.0	7.8	6.2	2.6	20.1	8.7	13.3	12.8	10.5	25.7	332
Upper secondary	5.2	10.0	6.3	5.2	1.8	16.4	7.3	7.9	13.3	8.6	23.8	1247
Higher	1.1	4.5	2.7	1.9	0.9	8.3	4.1	4.2	9.7	6.0	15.3	567
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	8.1	13.7	8.7	8.5	2.4	22.4	11.8	11.4	14.8	12.3	29.3	436
Second	5.2	11.6	6.8	5.5	2.0	18.4	6.9	8.6	13.8	10.1	24.3	454
Middle	2.9	7.0	4.8	3.4	1.4	12.1	4.4	6.4	10.9	6.4	19.4	432
Fourth	3.4	7.9	3.6	2.7	1.3	11.0	6.5	7.8	9.9	7.5	19.0	405
Richest	3.1	5.1	3.9	2.7	1.3	9.9	3.8	5.1	11.7	5.2	17.2	438
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	4.6	8.9	5.0	4.0	1.8	14.1	6.9	8.3	11.5	8.8	21.2	1963
Serbian	1.2	7.9	18.1	13.0	0.0	27.1	2.8	0.0	28.0	1.2	33.5	112
Other ethnic groups	7.7	15.1	4.0	7.4	2.1	17.1	7.8	8.5	10.2	7.2	21.7	90

[1] **MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence[M]**
[2] **Survey-specific indicator - Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstances)[M]**
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

Table CP.11 presents information on the living arrangements and orphanhood status of children under age 18. 92 percent of children age 0-17 years in Kosovo* live with both their parents, six percent live with mothers only and one percent live with fathers only. Less than one percent of children live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Five percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

Very few children have lost one or both parents (three percent). One percent of children have only their mother alive and two percent of children have only their father alive.

As expected, older children are less likely than younger children to live with both parents and more likely than younger children to have lost one or both parents.

Table CP.11: Children's living arrangements and orphanhood

Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years according to living arrangements, percentage of children age 0-17 years not living with a biological parent and percentage of children who have one or both parents dead, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Living with both parents | Living with neither biological parent | | | | Living with mother only | | Living with father only | | Missing information on father/ mother | Total | Living with neither biological parent[1] | One or both parents dead[2] | Number of children age 0-17 years |
		Only father alive	Only mother alive	Both alive	Both dead	Father alive	Father dead	Mother alive	Mother dead					
Total	91.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.5	1.9	0.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	0.5	2.5	7137
Sex														
Male	91.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.7	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.6	100.0	0.6	2.4	3737
Female	91.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.1	4.2	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	0.5	2.6	3399
Area														
Urban	92.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.1	3.4	2.0	0.7	0.3	0.3	100.0	0.7	2.5	2533
Rural	90.8	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	5.1	1.8	0.6	0.4	0.7	100.0	0.5	2.5	4604
Age														
0-4	93.9	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.1	0.4	1780
0-2	95.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.1	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	0.0	0.4	1076
3-4	92.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	100.0	0.3	0.4	704
5-9	92.4	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.7	1.0	1.0	0.2	0.2	100.0	0.4	1.4	1799
10-14	91.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.4	2.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0	0.7	3.1	2217
15-17	87.5	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	3.2	4.5	0.5	1.0	2.2	100.0	1.1	5.8	1341
Wealth index quintile														
Poorest	90.3	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	3.8	3.2	0.9	0.5	0.7	100.0	0.6	4.0	1728
Second	91.7	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	4.5	1.7	1.0	0.2	0.6	100.0	0.4	2.0	1427
Middle	89.2	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	6.7	2.4	0.3	0.5	0.6	100.0	0.3	2.9	1382
Fourth	91.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	5.3	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	100.0	0.6	1.5	1294
Richest	94.8	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.1	2.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.5	100.0	0.8	1.6	1305
Ethnicity of household head														
Albanian	91.5	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.1	4.6	1.8	0.7	0.4	0.5	100.0	0.5	2.4	6556
Serbian	94.0	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	1.5	2.1	0.0	0.0	1.6	100.0	0.9	2.1	239
Other ethnic groups	89.5	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.0	3.7	4.1	0.9	0.0	1.2	100.0	0.6	4.4	342

[1] MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements
[2] MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

The Kosovo* MICS included a simple measure of one particular aspect of migration related to what is termed children left behind, i.e. for whom one or both parents have moved abroad. While the amount of literature on the subject is growing, the long-term effects of the benefits of remittances versus the potential adverse psycho-social effects are not yet conclusive, as there is somewhat conflicting evidence available as to the effects on children.

Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the Kosovo* MICS presented in Table CP.12 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. As expected, only four percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. There is very little variation by background characteristics.

Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad							
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Kosovo*, 2013-2014							
	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:					Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad[1]	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad						
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad	With neither parent living abroad	Total		
Total	0.1	3.9	0.2	95.9	100.0	4.1	7137
Sex							
Male	0.1	4.1	0.2	95.6	100.0	4.4	3737
Female	0.0	3.7	0.2	96.2	100.0	3.8	3399
Area							
Urban	0.0	2.5	0.1	97.3	100.0	2.7	2533
Rural	0.1	4.6	0.2	95.1	100.0	4.9	4604
Age							
0-4	0.0	4.4	0.0	95.6	100.0	4.4	1780
0-2	0.0	3.2	0.0	96.8	100.0	3.2	1076
3-4	0.0	6.2	0.0	93.8	100.0	6.2	704
5-9	0.0	4.0	0.2	95.7	100.0	4.3	1799
10-14	0.2	3.9	0.0	95.8	100.0	4.2	2217
15-17	0.0	2.9	0.5	96.5	100.0	3.5	1341
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	0.2	2.9	0.3	96.6	100.0	3.4	1728
Second	0.1	3.9	0.0	96.0	100.0	4.0	1427
Middle	0.0	6.4	0.2	93.4	100.0	6.6	1382
Fourth	0.0	4.8	0.0	95.2	100.0	4.8	1294
Richest	0.0	1.6	0.3	98.1	100.0	1.9	1305
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	0.0	4.1	0.1	95.7	100.0	4.3	6556
Serbian	0.0	0.0	0.9	99.1	100.0	0.9	239
Other ethnic groups	0.6	2.5	0.3	96.6	100.0	3.4	342
[1] MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad							

HIV-1/2
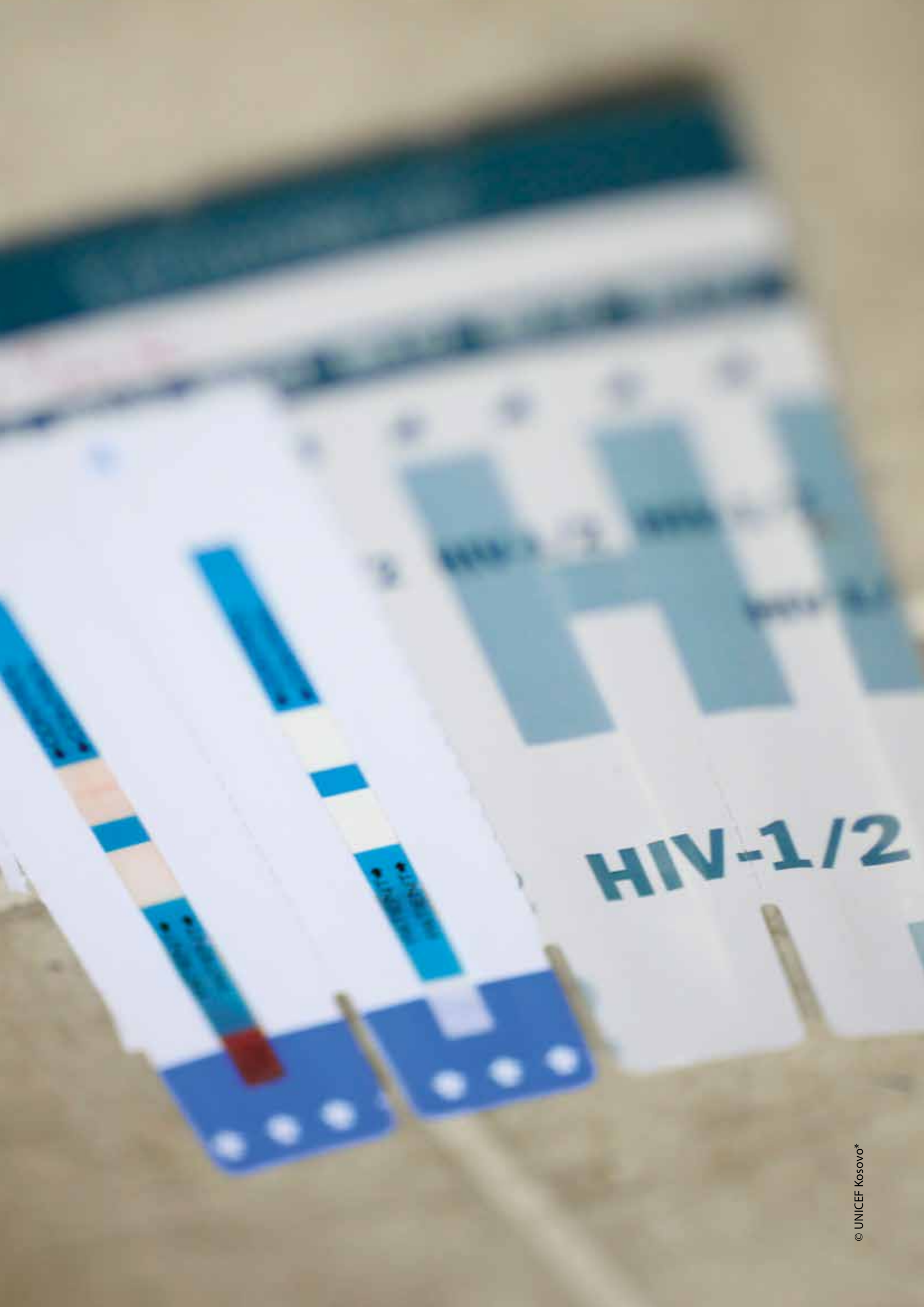
XII. HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

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 towards raising awareness and giving adolescents and young people the tools to protect themselves from infection. Misconceptions about HIV are common and can confuse adolescents and young people and hinder prevention efforts. 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. HIV modules were administered to women and men 15-49 years of age. Please note that the questions in this module often refer to "the AIDS virus". This terminology is used strictly as a method of data collection to aid respondents, preferred over the correct terminology of "HIV" that is used here in reporting the findings, where appropriate.

Table HA.1: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

		Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:						
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both	Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive	Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive	Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1, a]	Number of women age 15-49
Total	91.4	78.5	65.8	59.6	63.1	41.4	64.7	39.0	48.1	18.1	14.5	5251
Area												
Urban	95.3	84.2	71.0	65.3	67.0	45.0	73.0	45.8	57.5	21.8	17.9	2029
Rural	88.9	74.8	62.5	56.0	60.6	39.1	59.5	34.8	42.2	15.8	12.3	3222
Age												
15-24[1]	95.8	84.1	71.7	65.8	67.8	48.9	75.5	46.5	57.0	20.7	16.8	1829
15-19	95.3	82.4	67.2	61.5	64.4	50.3	75.9	43.2	54.5	18.7	14.9	945
20-24	96.2	86.0	76.5	70.4	71.4	47.4	75.0	50.0	59.7	22.7	18.9	884
25-29	92.4	80.1	70.9	64.5	67.2	48.5	69.0	43.6	57.9	23.7	18.0	701
30-39	89.0	75.6	64.2	57.4	61.6	38.7	58.8	36.0	42.2	17.8	13.9	1406
40-49	87.3	72.8	56.5	50.6	56.0	29.9	53.8	29.5	36.8	12.0	10.0	1315
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	88.8	74.9	61.7	55.2	60.5	36.5	57.6	33.1	41.4	15.6	12.1	3375
Never married/in union	96.0	84.8	73.1	67.5	67.8	50.1	77.4	49.7	60.3	22.7	18.8	1876
Education												
None	50.2	31.3	24.5	20.0	23.0	9.1	10.3	7.7	8.9	1.5	0.0	86
Primary	65.3	46.2	33.6	30.2	35.7	14.6	24.9	10.0	16.0	3.5	2.9	204
Lower secondary	85.7	69.3	53.0	46.2	55.1	32.7	47.3	23.7	29.9	10.6	7.6	1997
Upper secondary	97.3	85.1	72.7	65.8	68.0	48.0	73.9	45.1	54.2	20.6	16.5	1801
Higher	99.5	93.0	85.8	81.0	77.1	53.1	91.4	63.4	78.5	31.0	26.2	1163
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	81.2	62.5	48.2	41.5	52.4	31.3	46.1	21.6	28.8	10.1	7.9	989
Second	89.0	75.0	62.3	56.0	59.0	36.8	57.5	34.9	42.0	14.8	11.8	1056
Middle	92.5	79.6	66.3	60.1	63.0	41.6	65.6	41.1	48.2	17.9	13.3	1031
Fourth	95.2	84.2	70.8	64.2	67.9	46.7	70.2	42.7	54.3	21.3	17.7	1090
Richest	98.0	89.5	79.6	74.4	72.1	49.3	82.4	53.4	65.4	25.7	21.0	1086
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	91.3	79.5	65.6	60.2	62.7	41.0	64.4	38.0	47.0	17.3	14.1	4772
Serbian	94.6	67.0	78.9	59.4	72.8	55.2	82.3	67.6	75.2	40.6	28.0	270
Other ethnic groups	90.0	70.3	52.2	45.1	59.3	31.1	48.9	25.0	38.1	8.2	6.4	209

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women
[a] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15-49 years in Kosovo* according to this survey)

Table HA.1M: Knowledge about HIV transmission, misconceptions about HIV, and comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know the main ways of preventing HIV transmission, percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, percentage who reject common misconceptions, and percentage who have comprehensive knowledge about HIV transmission, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by: | | | Percentage who know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by: | | | | Percentage who reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive | Percentage with comprehensive knowledge[1, a] | Number of men age 15-49 |
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful uninfected sex partner	Using a condom every time	Both		Mosquito bites	Supernatural means	Sharing food with someone with HIV	Hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive			
Total	93.4	88.2	84.5	80.7	73.6	43.8	75.7	44.7	57.0	21.0	19.5	2165
Area												
Urban	95.0	90.7	87.2	84.1	75.3	44.6	80.6	48.7	64.8	22.4	21.0	783
Rural	92.5	86.7	83.0	78.8	72.6	43.4	73.0	42.4	52.5	20.1	18.6	1382
Age												
15-24[1]	95.6	88.2	85.3	79.8	72.7	47.1	80.3	42.0	56.6	19.7	17.4	843
15-19	94.9	86.8	82.1	76.0	69.8	49.0	79.0	41.8	57.9	21.0	18.4	468
20-24	96.4	89.9	89.5	84.5	76.3	44.9	81.9	42.1	55.0	18.0	16.3	375
25-29	96.9	93.8	90.3	88.5	78.6	48.9	77.0	51.8	67.6	23.2	22.4	308
30-39	90.4	87.7	84.3	82.1	72.3	41.6	70.1	48.0	55.5	22.6	21.9	504
40-49	90.6	85.3	80.0	76.1	73.4	37.4	72.9	41.5	52.7	20.1	18.7	511
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	91.0	87.1	82.6	79.6	74.1	40.2	72.3	44.8	53.8	21.3	20.4	1088
Never married/in union	95.8	89.3	86.5	81.8	73.1	47.5	79.1	44.5	60.2	20.6	18.6	1077
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	79.8	71.9	65.5	60.1	58.5	27.3	50.0	25.0	29.6	8.5	7.9	332
Upper secondary	94.7	89.6	85.5	81.7	73.7	45.2	75.7	42.8	56.4	21.4	19.3	1247
Higher	99.3	95.7	94.4	91.4	83.1	50.9	92.0	60.7	75.4	27.3	26.6	567
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	85.0	76.8	74.4	68.5	66.9	30.6	59.7	32.1	37.8	14.2	12.7	436
Second	92.7	87.5	82.2	78.4	73.8	40.8	72.6	38.3	50.4	16.8	14.9	454
Middle	94.4	90.0	85.7	81.8	72.1	44.7	76.2	45.5	60.2	19.4	18.1	432
Fourth	97.8	94.4	88.4	85.9	78.4	54.2	84.5	51.4	64.4	28.4	26.8	405
Richest	97.4	92.7	92.3	89.3	77.1	49.6	86.3	56.7	73.0	26.6	25.5	438
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	93.5	88.3	85.4	81.4	74.2	43.3	76.6	43.8	56.7	19.9	18.4	1963
Serbian	99.0	95.2	78.9	78.1	70.2	65.4	80.4	72.6	75.3	47.9	46.3	112
Other ethnic groups	84.0	76.1	72.7	67.7	64.5	27.0	49.7	28.9	39.9	10.4	10.4	90

[1] **MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men**[M]
[a] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites (the two most common misconceptions among men age 15-49 years in Kosovo* according to this survey).
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during sexual intercourse and having just one uninfected faithful partner can reduce the chance of getting HIV, 2) knowing that a healthy-looking person can have HIV, and 3) rejecting the two most common local misconceptions about transmission/prevention of HIV. In the Kosovo* MICS all women and men who have heard of AIDS were asked questions on all three components and the findings are detailed in Tables HA.1 and HA.1M.

In Kosovo*, a large majority of the women and men age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS, 91 percent and 93 percent, respectively. However, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 60 percent for women and 81 percent for men. About 79 percent of women and 88 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 66 percent of women and 85 percent of men know of using a condom every time as a way of preventing HIV transmission.

Tables HA.1 and HA.1M also present the percentage of women and men who can correctly identify misconceptions concerning HIV. The indicator is based on the two most common and relevant misconceptions in Kosovo*, that HIV can be transmitted by (1) mosquito bites and (2) sharing food with someone with HIV. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by (1) supernatural means and (2) hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive. Overall, 18 percent of women and 21 percent of men reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. About 41 percent of women and 44 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites, and 39 percent of women and 45 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV, while 63 percent of women and 74 percent of men know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive.

Educational attainment is strongly correlated to having heard of AIDS ranging from 50 percent among those women with no education to 100 percent for those with higher education. Similarly wealth has a strong correlation with 81 percent of women living in the poorest wealth quintile having heard of AIDS compared to 98 percent of women living in the richest wealth quintile. Interestingly, the range is much more widespread based on educational attainment and wealth for the percentage of women who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Less than two percent of women with no education reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive while for those with higher education the value is 31 percent. Similarly for men wealth has a strong correlation with 69 percent of men living in the poorest wealth quintile having knowledge of both ways of preventing transmission compared to 89 percent of men living in the richest wealth quintile.

Figure HA.1: Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
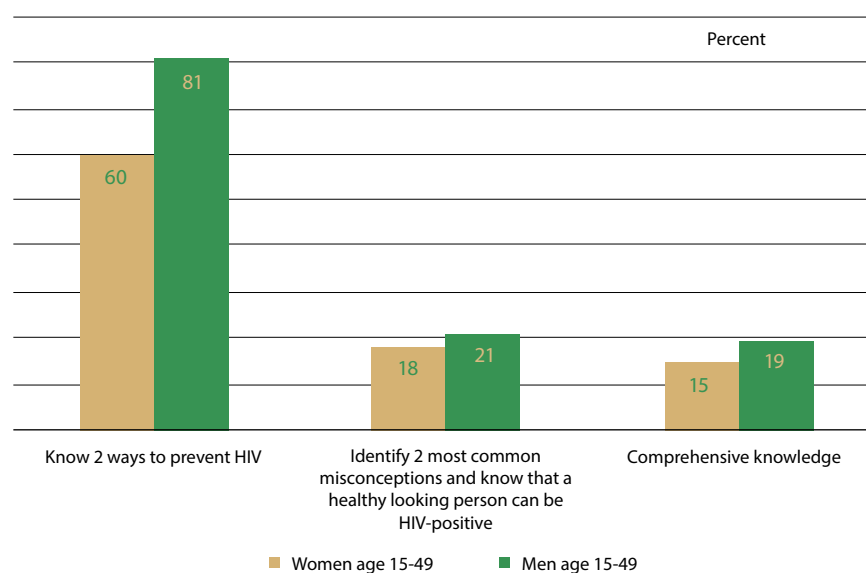
Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is very low with minor differences by urban-rural areas. Overall, 15 percent of women and 20 percent of men were found to have comprehensive knowledge. As expected, the percentage of women and men with comprehensive knowledge increases with their education level (Figure HA.1).

Table HA.2: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and: | | | | | | |
| | Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child: | | | | | Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child | Number of women age 15-49 |
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	67.2	56.0	57.7	73.3	44.7	18.1	5251
Area							
Urban	71.1	59.7	57.4	77.0	45.7	18.3	2029
Rural	64.6	53.7	57.8	70.9	44.0	17.9	3222
Age group							
15-24	68.4	57.5	60.7	76.4	45.4	19.4	1829
15-19	69.0	56.0	60.7	75.0	45.9	20.4	945
20-24	67.9	59.0	60.6	77.9	44.8	18.3	884
25-29	65.3	54.4	58.7	72.8	43.7	19.5	701
30-39	67.9	56.4	54.9	72.4	43.6	16.6	1406
40-49	65.5	54.5	55.8	70.2	45.3	17.1	1315
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	66.0	54.8	56.3	71.6	43.9	17.2	3375
Never married/in union	69.2	58.3	60.1	76.4	46.0	19.7	1876
Education							
None	31.0	29.1	27.4	35.6	23.1	14.5	86
Primary	44.3	37.1	41.1	47.8	33.0	17.5	204
Lower secondary	60.9	50.0	55.1	66.9	42.0	18.9	1997
Upper secondary	71.2	58.1	60.6	77.6	46.5	19.7	1801
Higher	78.2	68.5	62.6	84.9	50.0	14.6	1163
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	57.5	47.5	52.7	63.7	38.9	17.5	989
Second	63.8	52.8	54.8	69.5	42.7	19.5	1056
Middle	67.2	55.0	59.1	74.4	45.0	18.1	1031
Fourth	70.8	58.5	59.9	76.3	46.8	18.9	1090
Richest	75.5	65.5	61.3	81.6	49.2	16.5	1086
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	67.8	56.5	57.9	74.2	44.5	17.0	4772
Serbian	66.6	56.0	59.9	67.7	53.4	26.8	270
Other ethnic groups	53.3	45.4	48.5	58.9	37.0	31.1	209

[1] MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

Table HA.2M: Knowledge of mother-to-child HIV transmission (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who correctly identify means of HIV transmission from mother to child, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Number of men age 15-49
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means[1]		
Total	61.2	53.7	53.8	72.0	38.3	21.4	2165
Area							
Urban	62.4	55.3	50.7	72.7	36.5	22.3	783
Rural	60.5	52.9	55.5	71.6	39.3	20.9	1382
Age group							
15-24	55.4	49.7	54.0	70.1	35.2	25.5	843
15-19	56.5	49.1	55.1	70.4	35.9	24.5	468
20-24	54.1	50.5	52.6	69.6	34.3	26.8	375
25-29	62.5	52.5	51.6	73.6	36.6	23.4	308
30-39	64.5	56.5	52.8	73.3	38.6	17.1	504
40-49	66.8	58.4	55.6	72.9	44.2	17.8	511
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	63.9	56.1	53.8	73.0	39.5	18.0	1088
Never married/in union	58.5	51.3	53.7	71.0	37.1	24.9	1077
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	49.0	46.2	51.3	59.7	38.1	20.1	332
Upper secondary	61.4	53.2	53.2	71.5	37.6	23.2	1247
Higher	69.2	60.1	57.0	81.3	40.6	18.0	567
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	54.9	47.5	54.5	63.6	39.6	21.4	436
Second	57.5	51.2	53.4	70.4	35.7	22.3	454
Middle	60.4	54.9	54.6	72.6	39.8	21.8	432
Fourth	66.1	60.3	56.5	78.8	41.3	18.9	405
Richest	67.6	55.4	50.1	75.0	35.5	22.4	438
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	61.6	54.7	54.6	72.6	39.3	20.9	1963
Serbian	56.4	44.4	37.4	65.5	22.8	33.6	112
Other ethnic groups	59.3	44.7	56.5	66.3	36.3	17.7	90

[1] MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV[M]
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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 and men should know that HIV can be transmitted during pregnancy, during delivery, and through breastfeeding. The level of knowledge among women and men age 15-49 years concerning mother-to-child transmission is presented in Tables HA.2 and HA.2M. Overall, 73 percent of women and 72 percent of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. The percentage of women and men who know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission is 45 percent and 38 percent, respectively, while 18 percent of women and 21 percent of men did not know of any specific way. Increasing educational attainment and increasing wealth of women has a positive effect on the awareness that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child.

ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

The indicators on attitudes toward people living with HIV measure stigma and discrimination in the community. Stigma and discrimination are considered low if respondents report an accepting attitude on the following four questions: 1) would care for a family member with AIDS in own home; 2) would buy fresh vegetables from a vendor who is HIV-positive; 3) thinks that a female teacher who is HIV-positive should be allowed to teach in school; and 4) would <u>not</u> want to keep it a secret if a family member is HIV-positive.

Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:						
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	91.2	20.1	24.6	51.6	97.3	6.2	4798
Area							
Urban	92.5	25.2	29.1	48.3	97.3	8.1	1934
Rural	90.3	16.8	21.6	53.7	97.3	5.0	2864
Age							
15-24	94.5	27.1	32.3	46.8	98.5	7.3	1751
15-19	94.6	24.6	27.8	47.4	98.4	5.6	901
20-24	94.3	29.7	37.1	46.2	98.6	9.0	850
25-29	91.3	24.1	30.0	45.9	97.4	7.6	648
30-39	87.2	15.3	19.2	53.7	95.9	5.6	1251
40-49	90.4	12.6	15.8	59.7	97.0	4.5	1148
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	88.5	14.7	18.5	55.2	96.4	4.7	2997
Never married/in union	95.5	29.2	34.8	45.6	98.8	8.8	1802
Education							
None	(85.1)	(2.9)	(13.9)	(58.2)	(92.5)	(0.0)	43
Primary	87.2	9.1	11.8	58.2	94.0	2.7	133
Lower secondary	87.6	9.1	12.9	58.5	96.6	2.8	1712
Upper secondary	92.3	20.3	22.9	48.1	97.3	5.1	1752
Higher	95.3	38.3	46.6	45.6	98.9	13.7	1157
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	87.8	11.0	14.8	56.6	96.8	3.2	803
Second	91.2	18.9	21.1	56.8	97.5	5.4	940
Middle	90.4	19.7	25.9	51.8	97.0	6.1	954
Fourth	91.1	21.8	26.1	49.4	97.4	6.5	1037
Richest	94.5	26.8	32.6	45.0	97.7	9.1	1065
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	91.1	20.2	24.7	52.9	97.5	6.2	4355
Serbian	96.8	24.3	29.6	26.6	96.8	7.4	255
Other ethnic groups	86.1	14.4	17.3	55.0	94.1	5.4	188

[1] **MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | **Percentage of men who:** | | | | | | |
	Are willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home	Would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive	Believe that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching	Would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive	Agree with at least one accepting attitude	Express accepting attitudes on all four indicators[1]	Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
Total	98.5	27.1	28.2	56.9	99.5	8.2	2022
Area							
Urban	98.7	33.8	32.9	56.1	99.1	11.1	744
Rural	98.5	23.2	25.4	57.3	99.7	6.5	1278
Age							
15-24	99.3	29.2	27.6	46.6	99.7	6.9	805
15-19	99.8	28.2	26.9	46.3	100.0	6.5	444
20-24	98.7	30.4	28.5	47.0	99.4	7.4	361
25-29	97.7	34.7	34.2	51.6	99.6	8.0	298
30-39	97.7	26.6	29.7	66.2	99.3	11.0	455
40-49	98.6	19.0	23.7	68.9	99.1	7.8	463
Marital status							
Ever married/in union	98.1	23.5	25.8	67.2	99.4	9.5	990
Never married/in union	98.9	30.6	30.4	46.9	99.5	6.9	1032
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Lower secondary	98.2	11.9	13.1	64.3	100.0	3.9	265
Upper secondary	98.3	23.1	23.6	57.3	99.2	7.2	1181
Higher	99.1	42.3	44.7	52.6	99.8	12.5	563
Wealth index quintiles							
Poorest	98.3	15.9	18.7	59.5	99.7	4.5	370
Second	98.8	23.1	23.5	56.3	99.8	6.4	421
Middle	98.8	27.0	26.4	61.3	99.8	8.2	408
Fourth	98.6	32.1	30.9	56.3	99.1	10.0	396
Richest	98.3	36.3	40.1	51.3	99.0	11.4	426
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	98.7	26.1	27.5	59.2	99.5	8.0	1835
Serbian	96.9	42.3	43.0	22.3	98.9	13.0	111
Other ethnic groups	97.1	28.9	23.2	50.5	98.4	5.3	75

[1] **MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV[M]**

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

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Tables HA.3 and HA.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV. In Kosovo*, 97 percent of women and 100 percent of men who have heard of AIDS agree with at least one accepting statement. The most common accepting attitude is the willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home (91 percent and 99 percent, respectively) (Figure HA.2). Although there is little variability in general more educated individuals and those from richest households are more likely to express accepting attitudes than the ones with lower education and a poorer wealth status. While agreement with at least one accepting attitude is very high (due in large part to high levels of willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home), expressions of accepting attitudes on all four indicators are almost non-existent at six percent for women and eight percent for men.

KNOWLEDGE OF A PLACE FOR HIV TESTING, COUNSELLING AND TESTING DURING ANTENATAL CARE

Another important indicator is the knowledge of where to be tested for HIV and use of such services. In order to protect themselves and to prevent infecting others, it is important for individuals to know their HIV status. Knowledge of own status is also a critical factor in the decision to seek treatment.

Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2, 3]	
Total	15.5	2.6	2.5	0.8	0.7	5251
Area						
Urban	22.1	4.6	4.4	1.1	1.0	2029
Rural	11.4	1.4	1.4	0.5	0.5	3222
Age						
15-24	14.1	1.3	1.2	0.5	0.5	1829
15-19	10.9	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	945
20-24	17.6	2.2	2.0	0.9	0.8	884
25-29	20.0	4.7	4.6	1.1	1.1	701
30-39	17.6	3.6	3.5	1.1	1.1	1406
40-49	12.8	2.4	2.2	0.4	0.4	1315
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	15.9	3.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	3392
15-24[3]	17.5	3.8	3.5	1.6	1.3	433
15-19	(6.9)	(1.9)	(1.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	44
20-24	18.7	4.0	3.6	1.8	1.4	389
25-49	15.6	3.3	3.1	1.0	0.9	2959
Sexually inactive	14.9	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	1859
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	14.3	2.8	2.6	0.8	0.8	3375
Never married/in union	17.6	2.3	2.3	0.6	0.6	1876
Education						
None	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	86
Primary	2.9	0.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	204
Lower secondary	5.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.3	1997
Upper secondary	16.2	2.3	2.1	0.8	0.8	1801
Higher	35.6	6.8	6.6	1.5	1.4	1163
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	6.1	1.3	1.2	0.4	0.4	989
Second	10.3	1.4	1.4	0.7	0.7	1056
Middle	14.0	2.2	2.2	1.1	1.1	1031
Fourth	15.6	1.7	1.3	0.5	0.3	1090
Richest	30.6	6.4	6.4	1.2	1.2	1086
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	13.8	2.4	2.2	0.7	0.7	4772
Serbian	50.3	8.8	8.8	1.9	1.9	270
Other ethnic groups	8.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	209

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV
[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[3] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who know where to get an HIV test, percentage who have ever been tested, percentage who have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test, percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months, and percentage who have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested[1]	Have ever been tested	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested in the last 12 months	Have been tested in the last 12 months and know the result[2,3]	
Total	31.0	7.4	6.9	1.5	1.4	2165
Area						
Urban	37.2	9.9	9.7	1.6	1.6	783
Rural	27.5	6.0	5.4	1.5	1.3	1382
Age						
15-24	21.5	3.0	2.5	0.9	0.8	843
15-19	18.2	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.8	468
20-24	25.6	4.9	4.1	0.7	0.7	375
25-29	38.9	10.1	10.1	3.8	3.8	308
30-39	37.1	10.4	9.9	1.5	1.2	504
40-49	35.8	10.1	9.3	1.2	1.1	511
Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months						
Sexually active	35.9	9.3	8.9	1.8	1.7	1532
15-24[3]	30.0	4.5	4.3	1.1	1.1	338
15-19	29.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	99
20-24	30.3	6.0	5.7	1.2	1.2	239
25-49	37.6	10.7	10.2	2.0	1.9	1194
Sexually inactive	19.0	2.8	2.3	0.8	0.6	633
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	36.1	10.8	10.1	1.6	1.4	1088
Never married/in union	25.8	4.0	3.8	1.5	1.4	1077
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	15.3	4.9	4.7	1.3	1.0	332
Upper secondary	27.4	6.5	5.8	1.5	1.2	1247
Higher	48.3	10.9	10.8	1.9	1.9	567
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	22.0	6.6	6.3	2.0	1.7	436
Second	23.9	5.2	4.5	1.2	0.9	454
Middle	29.6	7.3	6.6	1.2	1.2	432
Fourth	36.7	7.5	6.8	1.7	1.5	405
Richest	43.3	10.6	10.6	1.6	1.6	438
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	28.7	7.7	7.3	1.5	1.4	1963
Serbian	69.7	3.4	1.2	1.2	0.0	112
Other ethnic groups	32.9	6.6	6.6	1.8	1.8	90

[1] MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV[M]
[2] MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]
[3] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Questions related to knowledge of a facility for HIV testing and whether a person has ever been tested are presented in Tables HA.4 and HA.4M. 16 percent of women and 31 percent of men knew where to be tested, while three percent and seven percent, respectively, have actually been tested.

A very small proportion (less than one percent) has been tested and received the results during the last 12 months. The knowledge of a place to get tested increases with increasing educational attainment.

Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care

Percentage of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years who received antenatal care from a health professional during the last pregnancy, percentage who received HIV counselling, percentage who were offered and tested for HIV, percentage who were offered, tested and received the results of the HIV test, and percentage who received counselling and were offered, accepted and received the results of the HIV test, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15-49 with a live birth in the last 2 years
	Received antenatal care from a health care professional for last pregnancy	Received HIV counselling during antenatal care[1]	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care	Were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV during antenatal care, and received the results[2]	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	97.8	3.6	2.1	2.1	0.9	636
Area						
Urban	98.9	3.5	4.7	4.7	2.0	242
Rural	97.1	3.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	394
Age						
15-24	98.0	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	136
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
20-24	97.8	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	124
25-29	98.8	4.1	3.3	3.3	2.2	218
30-39	97.9	3.4	2.3	2.3	0.3	260
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	97.8	3.6	2.1	2.1	0.9	636
Education						
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(91.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	34
Lower secondary	98.3	4.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	279
Upper secondary	98.3	2.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	197
Higher	98.9	6.4	8.9	8.9	3.3	116
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	94.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	140
Second	98.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	128
Middle	98.5	4.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	129
Fourth	98.9	3.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	124
Richest	98.9	5.0	9.9	9.9	4.2	116
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	98.4	3.2	2.0	2.0	0.7	579
Serbian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Other ethnic groups	(96.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	38

[1] MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care
[2] MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Among women who had given birth within the two years preceding the survey, the percentage who received counselling and HIV testing during antenatal care is presented in Table HA.5. While antenatal care cover from a health care professional for their last pregnancy is almost universal at 98 percent, only four percent received HIV counselling during their antenatal care and two percent were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV and then two percent received the results.

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV TRANSMISSION

Promoting safer sexual behaviour is critical for reducing HIV prevalence. The use of condoms during sex, especially when non-regular or multiple partners are involved, is particularly important for reducing the spread of HIV. A set of questions was administered to all women and men 15-49 years of age to assess their risk of HIV infection.

Table HA.6: Sex with multiple partners (women)[a]

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for women who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years	Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime	Number of women age 15-49 years who have ever had sex
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]			
Total	68.6	64.6	0.0	5251	1.1	3604
Area						
Urban	69.6	64.9	0.1	2029	1.1	1412
Rural	68.0	64.4	0.0	3222	1.1	2192
Age						
15-24	24.9	23.7	0.1	1829	1.0	456
15-19	4.8	4.7	0.0	945	(1.0)	45
20-24	46.4	44.0	0.1	884	1.1	410
25-29	78.7	74.7	0.0	701	1.1	552
30-39	93.7	88.9	0.0	1406	1.1	1317
40-49	97.3	90.2	0.1	1315	1.1	1279
Marital status						
Ever married/in union	99.9	95.1	0.0	3375	1.1	3373
Never married/in union	12.3	9.7	0.1	1876	1.2	231
Education						
None	94.4	90.6	0.0	86	1.3	81
Primary	91.0	83.2	0.0	204	1.1	186
Lower secondary	85.4	81.2	0.0	1997	1.0	1706
Upper secondary	55.1	52.4	0.1	1801	1.1	992
Higher	54.9	49.8	0.1	1163	1.2	638
Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	68.7	64.6	0.0	989	1.1	679
Second	66.8	64.0	0.1	1056	1.0	705
Middle	69.0	64.4	0.0	1031	1.1	711
Fourth	68.7	64.9	0.0	1090	1.1	749
Richest	69.9	65.1	0.1	1086	1.1	759
Ethnicity of household head						
Albanian	67.8	64.0	0.0	4772	1.0	3234
Serbian	79.6	74.4	0.3	270	1.5	215
Other ethnic groups	74.0	66.4	0.0	209	1.1	154

[1] **MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships**

[a] The percentage of women age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex (MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in Table HA.6
( ) Figure that is based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who ever had sex, percentage who had sex in the last 12 months, percentage who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, mean number of sexual partners in lifetime for men who have ever had sex, and among those who had sex with multiple partners in the last 12 months, the percentage who used a condom at last sex, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of men who: | | | Number of men age 15-49 years | Mean number of sexual partners in lifetime | Number of men age 15-49 years who have ever had sex | Percentage of men who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex[2] | Number of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months |
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months[1]					
Total	77.5	70.7	7.1	2165	4.2	1678	36.8	153
Area								
Urban	82.3	76.4	9.6	783	4.9	644	34.6	75
Rural	74.8	67.5	5.6	1382	3.9	1034	38.9	78
Age								
15-24	47.9	40.1	9.0	843	4.7	404	51.0	76
15-19	26.8	21.2	4.3	468	3.5	125	(*)	20
20-24	74.3	63.7	14.9	375	5.3	278	43.7	56
25-29	89.7	80.5	7.9	308	4.2	276	(*)	24
30-39	97.7	92.6	5.4	504	4.0	492	(32.8)	27
40-49	99.2	93.9	5.0	511	4.1	506	(0.0)	25
Marital status								
Ever married/in union	100.0	96.7	4.5	1088	3.9	1088	15.7	49
Never married/in union	54.8	44.6	9.7	1077	4.8	590	46.6	104
Education								
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	-	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	12	-	0
Lower secondary	79.0	74.0	2.8	332	3.1	263	(*)	9
Upper secondary	72.7	66.1	5.9	1247	4.4	907	41.2	74
Higher	87.1	78.8	12.4	567	4.7	494	34.3	70
Wealth index quintiles								
Poorest	75.7	69.9	3.7	436	3.2	330	(*)	16
Second	71.1	64.7	5.5	454	3.8	323	(51.2)	25
Middle	75.8	67.0	6.5	432	4.7	328	(32.0)	28
Fourth	79.9	73.3	9.4	405	4.4	324	(37.3)	38
Richest	85.5	79.2	10.4	438	5.0	374	(32.4)	46
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	76.1	69.1	6.3	1963	4.3	1493	38.7	123
Serbian	93.6	93.6	19.4	112	3.8	105	(*)	22
Other ethnic groups	89.2	78.9	8.8	90	3.7	80	(*)	8

[1] MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships[M]
[2] MICS indicator 9.13 - Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

As shown in Tables HA.6 and HA.6M, no women and seven percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. Of those, only 37 percent[74] of men report using a condom when they had sex the last time and importantly only 16 percent among those ever married/in union. While only 12 percent of women who were never married/in union had sex, about half the men reported they did (55 percent).

HIV INDICATORS FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN

In many countries, over half of new adult HIV infections are among young people age 15-24 years thus a change in behaviour among members of this age group is especially important to reduce new infections. The next tables present specific information on this age group.

Table HA.7: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:						Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[b]	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1, a]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months					
Total	16.8	45.4	14.1	1.2	0.5	23.7	1829	1.3	433	7.3	1751
Area											
Urban	18.6	46.1	19.7	1.9	0.9	23.9	661	2.9	158	8.6	648
Rural	15.8	45.0	11.0	0.8	0.2	23.5	1168	0.3	275	6.5	1104
Age											
15-19	14.9	45.9	10.9	0.5	0.2	4.7	945	(0.0)	44	5.6	901
15-17	14.8	45.9	10.8	0.1	0.1	0.4	563	(*)	2	2.9	537
18-19	15.0	45.8	11.2	1.1	0.3	11.0	382	(0.0)	42	9.6	364
20-24	18.9	44.8	17.6	2.0	0.8	44.0	884	1.4	389	9.0	850
20-22	20.4	45.2	18.4	1.8	0.8	34.9	553	1.8	193	8.0	538
23-24	16.3	44.2	16.1	2.3	0.7	59.2	331	1.1	196	10.8	313
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	11.3	43.9	11.1	0.9	0.9	96.9	323	0.9	313	4.2	300
Never married/in union	18.0	45.7	14.8	1.3	0.4	8.0	1506	2.2	121	7.9	1451
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	1	(*)	1
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	9	(*)	12
Lower secondary	10.1	41.1	5.4	1.1	0.7	36.8	350	1.9	129	3.2	304
Upper secondary	15.5	45.3	11.1	0.9	0.5	17.3	882	1.3	153	4.2	862
Higher	23.4	48.3	24.6	1.8	0.2	24.7	576	0.8	142	14.0	573
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	11.8	41.6	7.1	0.4	0.4	20.9	340	0.0	71	5.4	301
Second	15.5	44.4	10.7	1.3	1.0	26.0	400	2.8	104	6.9	380
Middle	16.5	44.2	15.6	2.2	0.8	23.3	350	3.3	82	8.3	341
Fourth	19.4	47.3	13.9	0.2	0.0	23.9	393	0.0	94	6.2	389
Richest	20.7	49.2	23.7	2.1	0.1	23.9	346	0.0	82	9.5	341
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	16.9	45.9	13.0	1.0	0.5	23.0	1672	1.4	384	7.0	1606
Serbian	20.7	40.3	41.7	6.6	0.0	37.5	91	(*)	34	11.2	85
Other ethnic groups	10.2	38.1	5.8	0.0	0.0	22.1	66	(*)	15	8.6	60

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women
[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results
[a] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15-49 years in Kosovo* according to this survey)
[b] Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:							Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators[b]	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge[1,a]	Know all three means of HIV transmission from mother to child	Know a place to get tested for HIV	Have ever been tested and know the result of the most recent test	Have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result	Had sex in the last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years				
Total	17.4	35.2	21.5	2.5	0.8	40.1	843	1.1	338	6.9	805
Area											
Urban	16.6	32.8	22.0	1.8	0.4	47.8	281	0.0	134	8.6	273
Rural	17.9	36.4	21.2	2.9	1.0	36.2	561	1.8	203	6.0	533
Age											
15-19	18.4	35.9	18.2	1.2	0.8	21.2	468	0.9	99	6.5	444
15-17	18.6	35.3	14.9	1.3	1.0	8.9	297	(3.6)	26	6.4	279
18-19	17.9	36.9	24.0	1.2	0.5	42.6	171	0.0	73	6.7	165
20-24	16.3	34.3	25.6	4.1	0.7	63.7	375	1.2	239	7.4	361
20-22	13.5	30.6	22.7	3.2	1.2	60.2	242	1.9	146	7.6	232
23-24	21.4	41.0	30.8	5.8	0.0	70.0	133	0.0	93	7.0	129
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	(24.8)	(30.9)	(24.6)	(9.7)	(0.0)	(97.6)	37	(0.0)	36	(5.8)	36
Never married/in union	17.1	35.4	21.3	2.2	0.8	37.4	806	1.2	302	7.0	770
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	1
Lower secondary	11.0	34.3	11.7	0.9	0.0	26.3	87	(*)	23	2.7	74
Upper secondary	18.0	33.9	18.2	1.6	0.7	32.0	536	1.0	171	6.3	515
Higher	19.0	39.5	33.9	5.6	1.3	65.9	214	1.4	141	10.0	214
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	13.2	33.0	15.2	2.5	1.1	31.5	153	1.8	48	4.1	134
Second	18.4	33.9	21.4	2.1	0.4	31.9	198	0.0	63	8.3	189
Middle	15.2	39.7	18.2	1.2	0.5	37.7	174	1.4	66	6.2	168
Fourth	25.1	36.3	31.4	3.7	1.2	48.4	164	1.2	79	7.6	163
Richest	14.9	32.7	21.0	3.5	0.7	53.2	153	1.3	81	7.6	150
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	17.4	36.2	19.6	2.4	0.8	38.0	787	1.2	300	6.9	756
Serbian	(25.9)	(17.7)	(61.7)	(4.2)	(0.0)	(78.5)	33	(*)	26	(*)	32
Other ethnic groups	(5.8)	(24.8)	(27.3)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(55.1)	22	(*)	12	(*)	17

[1] MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men[M]
[2] MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results[M]
[a] Comprehensive knowledge about HIV prevention is the knowledge of all of the following: (1) that the chance of getting HIV can be reduced by having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time (two main ways of HIV prevention), (2) that a healthy looking person can be HIV-positive, and (3) that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV and by mosquito bites (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15-49 years in Kosovo* according to this survey)
[b] Refer to Table HA.3M for the four indicators
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Tables HA.7 and HA.7M summarize information on key HIV indicators for young women and young men. Results with respect to comprehensive knowledge (17 percent of young women and 17 percent of young men), knowledge of mother to child transmission (45 percent of young women and 35 percent of young men), and knowledge of a place to get tested (14 percent of young women and 22 percent of young men) are generally worse in this

age group than the population age 15-49 years as a whole. Overall, less than one percent of young women and less than one percent of young men in this age group, who are sexually active, have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result.

Table HA.8: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young women)[a]

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who: | | | Number of women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women who never had sex[2] | Number of never-married women age 15-24 years | Percentage of women age 15-24 years who in the last 12 months had sex with: | | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months | Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[5] | Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months |
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months				A man 10 or more years older[3]	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[4]			
Total	0.2	24.9	0.1	1829	91.1	1506	6.5	6.9	433	37.3	126
Area											
Urban	0.3	24.9	0.2	661	87.9	564	7.1	10.3	158	32.6	68
Rural	0.1	24.9	0.0	1168	92.9	942	6.2	4.9	275	43.0	57
Age											
15-19	0.1	4.8	0.0	945	98.0	917	(8.8)	(2.0)	44	(*)	19
15-17	0.0	0.4	0.0	563	100.0	560	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	1
18-19	0.1	11.2	0.0	382	95.0	357	(6.6)	(4.7)	42	(*)	18
20-24	0.4	46.4	0.1	884	80.2	589	6.3	12.0	389	37.2	106
20-22	0.0	37.4	0.0	553	85.0	406	6.1	10.1	193	33.9	56
23-24	1.0	61.6	0.4	331	69.5	183	6.5	15.3	196	(40.8)	51
Marital status											
Ever married/in union	1.2	99.4	0.0	323	na	na	8.6	1.2	313	(*)	4
Never married/in union	0.0	8.9	0.1	1506	91.1	1506	1.3	8.1	121	38.5	122
Education											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	1	-	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	(*)	9	(*)	(*)	9	-	0
Lower secondary	0.4	38.9	0.0	350	94.3	226	6.9	3.1	129	(*)	11
Upper secondary	0.0	17.9	0.0	882	95.3	758	7.6	4.0	153	(40.5)	36
Higher	0.0	26.3	0.2	576	83.0	511	3.2	13.7	142	38.1	79
Wealth index quintiles											
Poorest	0.9	21.8	0.0	340	97.7	272	8.2	1.9	71	(*)	6
Second	0.0	26.6	0.0	400	92.3	318	5.6	5.6	104	(*)	22
Middle	0.0	26.1	0.1	350	88.1	292	4.7	8.5	82	(44.2)	30
Fourth	0.1	25.3	0.0	393	90.5	324	6.6	7.5	94	(28.2)	29
Richest	0.0	24.4	0.2	346	87.2	300	8.1	10.9	82	(37.3)	38
Ethnicity of household head											
Albanian	0.0	23.9	0.0	1672	92.4	1375	6.7	6.0	384	31.3	100
Serbian	0.0	43.3	0.9	91	63.7	81	(*)	(*)	34	(*)	24
Other ethnic groups	5.7	25.3	0.0	66	97.7	50	(*)	(*)	15	(*)	1

[1] MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women
[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex
[3] MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners
[4] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners
[5] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners

na: not applicable
[a] The percentage of women age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in the table
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex[2]	Number of never-married men age 15-24 years	Percentage who in the last 12 months had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner[3]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months[4]	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months	Percentage reporting that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15[1]	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months									
Total	4.4	47.9	9.0	843	54.5	806	37.1	338	67.6	312	51.0	76
Area												
Urban	7.2	54.3	12.9	281	48.4	265	42.6	134	73.6	120	(50.3)	36
Rural	3.0	44.7	7.1	561	57.5	540	34.3	203	63.9	193	(51.5)	40
Age												
15-19	3.7	26.8	4.3	468	73.5	466	21.2	99	66.6	99	(*)	20
15-17	2.9	11.9	0.7	297	88.1	297	(8.9)	26	(73.5)	26	(*)	2
18-19	5.3	52.7	10.6	171	47.8	169	42.7	73	64.1	73	(*)	18
20-24	5.2	74.3	14.9	375	28.4	339	56.9	239	68.1	213	43.7	56
20-22	5.4	71.3	14.1	242	30.4	228	56.0	146	71.8	136	(52.1)	34
23-24	4.7	79.7	16.2	133	24.2	111	58.5	93	61.5	77	(*)	21
Marital status												
Ever married/in union	(11.0)	(100.0)	(12.7)	37	na	na	(21.4)	36	(*)	8	(*)	5
Never married/in union	4.1	45.5	8.8	806	54.5	806	37.8	302	67.8	305	52.5	71
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	2	(*)	1	(*)	1	-	0
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	2	(*)	2	-	0	-	0
Lower secondary	5.2	31.9	0.9	87	74.4	80	(*)	23	(*)	17	(*)	1
Upper secondary	3.7	40.7	6.7	536	61.7	515	29.3	171	65.6	157	(61.4)	36
Higher	5.9	72.4	18.3	214	28.4	207	64.1	141	72.8	137	(42.4)	39
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	3.1	39.4	3.4	153	63.7	146	27.3	48	(48.7)	42	(*)	5
Second	3.1	39.2	7.1	198	63.7	189	30.2	63	66.7	60	(*)	14
Middle	4.2	49.3	7.8	174	51.6	171	37.5	66	67.0	65	(*)	14
Fourth	6.1	54.6	13.6	164	47.9	156	43.9	79	71.2	72	(*)	22
Richest	5.6	59.0	13.4	153	43.7	144	48.0	81	76.1	73	(*)	21
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	4.3	46.1	7.6	787	56.4	753	35.1	300	68.5	277	53.2	60
Serbian	(4.0)	(78.5)	(38.6)	33	(21.5)	33	(*)	26	(*)	26	(*)	13
Other ethnic groups	(7.4)	(65.4)	(13.7)	22	(*)	20	(*)	12	(*)	10	(*)	3

[1] MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men[M]
[2] MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex[M]
[3] MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners[M]
[4] MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners[M]

na: not applicable
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Certain behaviour may create, increase, or perpetuate risk of exposure to HIV. For this young age group, such behaviour includes sex at an early age and women having sex with older men. Overall, 25 percent of young women and 48 percent of young men reported ever having sex, less than one percent and four percent, respectively, before age 15. Further, less than one percent of young women and nine percent of young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. On the other hand, seven percent of the young women and 37 percent of the young men who had sex in the last 12 months reported that it involved a non-marital non-cohabiting partner; of those only 37 percent of women and 67 percent of men used a condom the last time. About seven percent of women age 15-24 years had sex with a man 10 or more years older in the last 12 months. As females and males grow older the prevalence of ever having sex increases within this young age group ranging from 27 percent of males and five percent of females age 15-17 years to 80 percent of males and 62 percent of females age 23-24 years.

Figure HA.3 brings together two critical behaviours that are known to increase the risk of HIV infection, sex before age 15, and sex with multiple partners, from tables HA.8 and HA.8M. While less than one in ten males practises risky sexual behaviour the urban-rural dimension does not have any major impact.

Figure HA.3: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
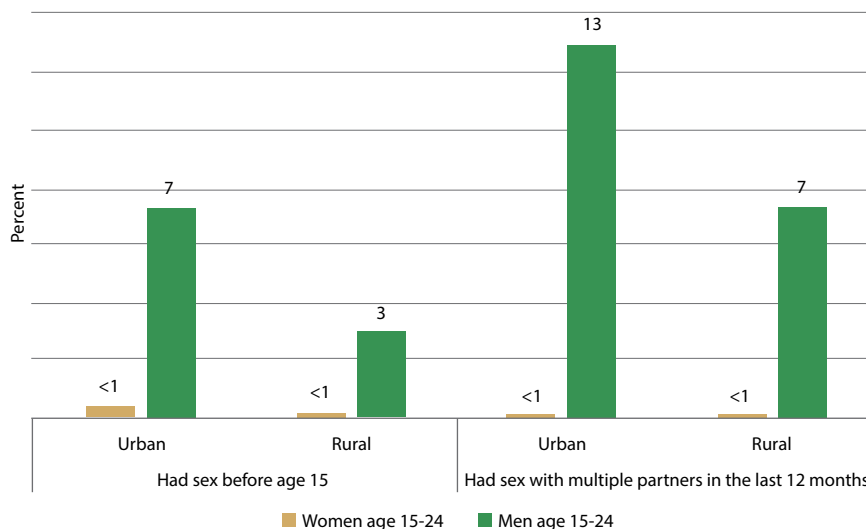
MALE CIRCUMCISION

Evidence has shown that male circumcision (the complete removal of the foreskin of the penis) reduces the risk of heterosexually acquired HIV infection in men by approximately 60 percent[75] and is safe when performed by well-trained health professionals in properly equipped settings. In countries and regions with heterosexual epidemics and high HIV and low male circumcision prevalence, male circumcision is being included in comprehensive HIV prevention packages. Alone, male circumcision is only partially protective, however, when combined with HIV testing and counselling services, condoms, safer sexual practices and treatment of sexually transmitted infections, it is highly effective. It may already be performed for religious, medical, or cultural reasons and can be carried out at birth, during adolescence, or at other times during a man's life.

Circumcision is a very common practice throughout Kosovo*, mainly among the Albanian population and a few other ethnicities. It is highly practiced considering the vast majority of the population belongs to Islam. The practice of circumcision has started and it continues to be applied as a cultural and religious ritual. There is anecdotal evidence that in the past circumcision was mainly carried out by non-professionals. It is important to note that there are still cases of community circumcision in certain villages which follow these traditional practices. However, currently circumcision is mostly carried out by the health professionals and within health facilities.

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[75] See for example: Bailey, RC et al. 2007. *Male circumcision for HIV prevention in young men in Kisumu, Kenya: a randomised controlled trial*. The Lancet 369: 643–56.

Table HA.9: Male circumcision

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percent circumcised[1] | Number of men age 15-49 years | Age at circumcision: | | | | | | | | Total | Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised |
			During infancy	1-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-19 years	20-24 years	25+ years	DK / Missing		
Total	91.5	2165	0.5	8.6	49.2	36.8	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	1982
Area												
Urban	95.5	783	0.5	7.4	48.5	41.1	1.7	0.4	0.0	0.4	100.0	748
Rural	89.3	1382	0.5	9.4	49.7	34.2	5.0	0.6	0.3	0.2	100.0	1234
Age												
15-24	92.6	843	0.6	7.2	51.0	38.5	2.3	na	na	0.1	100.0	780
15-19	91.6	468	0.4	9.4	53.3	35.6	1.3	na	na	0.0	100.0	429
20-24	93.8	375	0.9	4.4	48.2	42.0	3.6	0.6	na	0.3	100.0	351
25-29	91.7	308	0.7	14.2	40.5	38.8	5.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	282
30-39	91.7	504	0.8	7.9	51.9	32.1	5.1	0.7	0.3	1.1	100.0	462
40-49	89.5	511	0.0	8.4	48.9	37.5	4.0	0.8	0.4	0.0	100.0	457
Education												
None	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Primary	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Lower secondary	92.3	332	0.9	12.5	49.5	29.2	5.6	1.5	0.8	0.0	100.0	307
Upper secondary	91.2	1247	0.6	8.4	50.1	37.0	3.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	100.0	1137
Higher	92.0	567	0.2	6.9	47.5	40.8	3.6	0.3	0.0	0.8	100.0	522
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	90.5	436	0.4	10.8	46.1	34.9	6.5	1.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	394
Second	92.8	454	1.1	10.5	51.0	33.2	3.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	100.0	421
Middle	91.1	432	0.0	9.2	51.8	32.3	5.4	0.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	394
Fourth	92.7	405	0.6	5.7	50.3	41.2	1.5	0.3	0.2	0.3	100.0	376
Richest	90.6	438	0.5	6.7	47.0	43.0	1.9	0.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	397
Ethnicity of household head[a]												
Albanian	96.6	1963	0.5	8.2	49.2	37.2	3.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	100.0	1896
Serbian	0.0	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Other ethnic groups	95.8	90	1.0	17.9	50.7	27.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	86

[1] **MICS indicator 9.17 - Male circumcision**

na: not applicable
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table HA.9, which also shows the age of circumcision. 92 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised. The prevalence shows limited difference according to area of residence (96 percent urban, 89 percent rural).

The majority of circumcised men went through the procedure during age 5-9 years (49 percent). However, the second-largest group were circumcised at age 10-14 (37 percent), followed by 1-4 years (nine percent).

Table HA.10: Provider and location of circumcision

Percent distribution of circumcised men age 15-49 by person performing circumcision and the location where circumcision was performed, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Person performing circumcision: | | | | | Place of circumcision: | | | | | | Number of men age 15-49 years who have been circumcised |
	Traditional practitioner / family / friend	Health worker / professional	Other	DK / Missing	Total	Health facility	At home	Private health institution	Other home / place	DK / Missing	Total	
Total	41.7	57.3	0.6	0.4	100.0	7.9	53.8	36.7	1.2	0.3	100.0	1982
Area												
Urban	44.0	55.5	0.0	0.5	100.0	6.6	57.2	35.0	0.9	0.3	100.0	748
Rural	40.2	58.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	8.7	51.8	37.8	1.4	0.4	100.0	1234
Age												
15-24	13.4	85.5	0.8	0.3	100.0	8.4	24.0	64.3	2.9	0.4	100.0	780
15-19	11.0	87.9	0.8	0.3	100.0	7.8	20.5	69.1	2.1	0.6	100.0	429
20-24	16.3	82.5	0.9	0.2	100.0	9.1	28.3	58.5	3.8	0.3	100.0	351
25-29	31.7	67.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	6.5	46.3	45.5	0.7	1.0	100.0	282
30-39	55.1	43.9	0.7	0.3	100.0	10.0	72.4	17.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	462
40-49	82.3	16.7	0.5	0.5	100.0	5.8	90.6	3.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	457
Education												
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	12
Lower secondary	59.0	41.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.3	68.0	23.8	0.7	0.3	100.0	307
Upper secondary	41.2	57.7	0.6	0.6	100.0	7.6	52.9	37.9	1.2	0.4	100.0	1137
Higher	32.0	66.7	1.0	0.3	100.0	8.6	47.1	42.7	1.5	0.2	100.0	522
Wealth index quintiles												
Poorest	47.9	51.2	0.6	0.2	100.0	7.8	60.0	31.2	1.1	0.0	100.0	394
Second	41.6	57.1	0.8	0.5	100.0	9.0	54.1	34.0	2.5	0.4	100.0	421
Middle	40.7	57.7	0.5	1.1	100.0	6.6	49.0	42.9	0.9	0.6	100.0	394
Fourth	42.7	56.9	0.3	0.2	100.0	7.5	55.5	35.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	376
Richest	35.5	63.7	0.8	0.0	100.0	8.4	50.7	40.0	0.6	0.4	100.0	397
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	39.8	59.2	0.6	0.4	100.0	8.0	52.2	38.2	1.2	0.4	100.0	1896
Other ethnic groups	81.8	16.8	0.0	1.4	100.0	4.3	90.4	4.4	1.0	0.0	100.0	86

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

Table HA.10 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed. A health worker/professional is the most common person performing circumcision at 57 percent on average with 17 percent of the oldest age group compared to 86 percent for the youngest age group, indicating a shift in the choice of provider over time. A traditional practitioner/family/friend is the second most common at 42 percent with a smaller percentage from the youngest age group (13 percent) compared to 82 percent for the oldest age group. Among the 15-19 year age group one fifth of circumcisions occur at home (21 percent) and more than a two thirds (69 percent) at a private health institution.

XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Kosovo* MICS collected information on exposure to mass media and the use of computers and the internet. Information was collected on exposure to newspapers/magazines, radio and television among women and men age 15-49 years, while the questions on the use of computers and the use of the internet was asked to 15-24 year-olds.

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

The proportion of women who read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio and watch television at least once a week is shown in table MT.1.

44 percent of women in Kosovo* read a newspaper or magazine, 48 percent listen to the radio, and 99 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, one percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 99 percent are exposed to at least one and 23 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

Women under age 25 are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of mass media. Strong differentials by education and socioeconomic status are observed for exposure to all types of media, primarily due to differentials in exposure to print media and radio.

Women with higher education are almost eight times more likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than women with primary education. Similarly, 33 percent of women in the richest households have been exposed to all the three media forms, while the corresponding proportion of women in the poorest households is only 14 percent. A slightly larger proportion of women are exposed to all the media types in urban areas (27 percent) than in rural areas (21 percent).

Men age 15-49 years report a much higher level of exposure to all three types of media at least once a week than women as shown in Table MT.1M. At least once a week, 66 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 63 percent listen to the radio, and 98 percent watch television. One percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. Almost all men are exposed to at least one and 42 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

The table shows that, for men, the relationships between exposure to mass media and background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among women. However, interestingly, men have a somewhat different pattern of media exposure by age than women. While younger women are more likely than older women to report exposure to all three types of media on a weekly basis, younger men are generally less likely than older men to be exposed to all three media primarily because they are less likely to listen to the radio on a weekly basis.

Table MT.1: Exposure to mass media (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of women age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week				
Total	44.0	47.8	98.7	23.4	99.4	0.6	5251
Age							
15-19	50.5	53.7	98.6	27.0	99.7	0.3	945
15-17	51.0	53.1	98.9	27.8	99.8	0.2	563
18-19	49.7	54.6	98.1	25.7	99.5	0.5	382
20-24	57.0	50.1	98.3	29.7	99.5	0.5	884
25-29	47.7	49.8	98.8	25.6	99.8	0.2	701
30-34	39.5	44.2	98.9	22.3	99.3	0.7	679
35-39	36.2	45.6	98.6	18.5	99.1	0.9	726
40-44	35.9	44.7	99.5	18.2	99.7	0.3	724
45-49	34.0	43.4	98.6	19.7	98.9	1.1	591
Area							
Urban	54.0	44.1	99.0	27.4	99.6	0.4	2029
Rural	37.6	50.2	98.6	20.9	99.3	0.7	3222
Education							
None	3.7	37.8	92.0	0.9	96.6	3.4	86
Primary	8.2	41.1	96.8	5.5	97.3	2.7	204
Lower secondary	26.4	47.0	98.7	14.5	99.3	0.7	1997
Upper secondary	50.1	50.4	99.4	27.9	99.9	0.1	1801
Higher	73.7	47.2	98.6	36.7	99.6	0.4	1163
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	22.9	49.6	96.9	13.9	98.3	1.7	989
Second	35.8	48.4	99.1	19.9	99.6	0.4	1056
Middle	44.1	46.2	99.1	23.8	99.6	0.4	1031
Fourth	50.1	47.9	99.3	25.3	99.7	0.3	1090
Richest	64.7	47.2	99.1	33.2	99.9	0.1	1086
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	44.1	47.8	98.7	23.4	99.4	0.6	4772
Serbian	49.3	46.8	98.9	26.6	99.5	0.5	270
Other ethnic groups	32.7	50.4	98.4	20.4	99.7	0.3	209

[1] MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

Table MT.1M: Exposure to mass media (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who are exposed to specific mass media on a weekly basis, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week[1]	Any media at least once a week	None of the media at least once a week	Number of men age 15-49 years
	Read a newspaper at least once a week	Listen to the radio at least once a week	Watch television at least once a week				
Total	65.6	62.8	97.9	42.4	99.5	0.5	2165
Age							
15-19	64.9	57.0	98.1	36.6	100.0	0.0	468
15-17	62.8	56.2	98.6	35.4	100.0	0.0	297
18-19	68.7	58.4	97.3	38.8	100.0	0.0	171
20-24	66.0	60.1	96.6	37.5	99.2	0.8	375
25-29	67.2	70.9	96.9	48.4	99.1	0.9	308
30-34	73.5	62.4	97.3	50.0	99.2	0.8	261
35-39	61.9	65.3	99.7	44.2	100.0	0.0	243
40-44	62.8	66.2	98.6	42.9	99.1	0.9	258
45-49	62.7	62.8	99.2	42.9	100.0	0.0	253
Area							
Urban	75.0	62.8	97.7	47.4	99.6	0.4	783
Rural	60.3	62.9	98.1	39.6	99.5	0.5	1382
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	31.5	57.3	98.8	21.3	99.5	0.5	332
Upper secondary	67.3	62.6	98.3	41.8	99.7	0.3	1247
Higher	83.7	66.7	96.8	57.0	99.3	0.7	567
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	44.0	58.1	97.2	26.7	99.2	0.8	436
Second	59.1	58.1	97.9	36.0	99.1	0.9	454
Middle	68.4	65.6	98.3	44.7	99.8	0.2	432
Fourth	72.9	66.3	98.2	49.1	99.8	0.2	405
Richest	84.5	66.6	98.1	56.2	99.7	0.3	438
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	66.0	62.4	98.0	42.6	99.5	0.5	1963
Serbian	75.8	65.1	97.2	45.8	100.0	0.0	112
Other ethnic groups	45.0	70.7	97.1	34.5	100.0	0.0	90

[1] MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media[M]

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

USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The questions on computer and internet use were asked only to 15-24 year old women and men.

As shown in Table MT.2, 97 percent of 15-24 year old women ever used a computer, 94 percent used a computer during the last year and 77 percent used it at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 97 percent of women age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 95 percent used it during the last year. The proportion of young women who used the internet more frequently, at least once a week during the last month, is smaller, at 86 percent.

About four fifths (82 percent) of women with lower secondary education report using a computer during the last year, while almost all of the women (99 percent) with higher education used a computer. High utilisation of the internet is observed both among young women living in urban areas (99 percent) and those in rural areas (93 percent). The use of the internet during the last year is greatest among young women in the richest households (100 percent), as opposed to those living in the poorest households (84 percent).

Table MT.2: Use of computers and internet (women)

Percentage of young women age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who have:						Number of women age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months¹	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months²	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	97.2	93.6	76.6	96.7	95.0	85.4	1829
Age							
15-19	97.7	95.0	77.8	97.2	96.2	86.8	945
15-17	97.7	94.7	76.9	96.8	96.1	86.5	563
18-19	97.7	95.4	79.0	97.7	96.3	87.3	382
20-24	96.7	92.2	75.3	96.1	93.8	84.0	884
Area							
Urban	99.0	96.4	81.7	99.1	98.5	93.4	661
Rural	96.2	92.1	73.7	95.3	93.0	80.9	1168
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Lower secondary	91.2	81.8	56.9	88.7	83.1	65.2	350
Upper secondary	99.1	95.7	76.9	98.8	97.6	87.4	882
Higher	99.8	99.3	89.2	99.8	99.7	96.3	576
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	89.8	81.2	52.3	87.8	83.6	60.3	340
Second	96.9	93.1	77.1	96.1	93.5	81.6	400
Middle	99.2	96.5	85.7	99.2	97.7	93.4	350
Fourth	99.8	97.9	82.7	99.8	99.6	94.2	393
Richest	100.0	98.6	83.6	100.0	100.0	96.6	346
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	97.4	93.8	76.4	96.8	95.1	85.4	1672
Serbian	97.2	95.8	86.6	98.6	98.6	89.9	91
Other ethnic groups	92.2	85.7	67.1	90.1	86.9	80.2	66

¹ MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers
² MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

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

Almost the same proportion of young men as young women used a computer and the internet during the last year as shown in Table MT.2M. 93 percent of 15-24 year old men used a computer during the last year while 98 percent used the internet at least once during their lifetime.

As displayed in the table, for young men, the differentials in terms of background characteristics are generally similar to those observed among young women. 87 percent of young men living in the poorest households used the internet during the last year compared to universal use among those living in the richest households (100 percent).

Table MT.2M: Use of computers and internet (men)

Percentage of young men age 15-24 years who have ever used a computer and the internet, percentage who have used during the last 12 months, and percentage who have used at least once weekly during the last one month, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who have:						Number of men age 15-24 years
	Ever used a computer	Used a computer during the last 12 months[1]	Used a computer at least once a week during the last one month	Ever used the internet	Used the internet during the last 12 months[2]	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
Total	98.7	92.8	83.2	98.1	96.9	92.5	843
Age							
15-19	98.7	92.0	82.1	98.6	97.3	92.5	468
15-17	98.8	93.6	82.5	98.5	97.8	91.7	297
18-19	98.6	89.2	81.3	98.6	96.3	93.8	171
20-24	98.6	93.7	84.5	97.5	96.5	92.6	375
Area							
Urban	98.8	90.8	81.6	98.9	97.9	96.1	281
Rural	98.6	93.7	83.9	97.7	96.4	90.8	561
Education							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	93.4	84.9	71.8	89.5	89.5	76.0	87
Upper secondary	99.1	93.0	81.5	99.0	97.4	92.9	536
Higher	100.0	96.0	92.4	100.0	99.5	99.1	214
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	95.3	85.5	65.2	91.8	87.1	72.1	153
Second	99.5	94.5	86.8	99.4	99.4	96.3	198
Middle	99.1	96.4	89.2	98.5	97.1	95.7	174
Fourth	99.1	94.2	86.0	100.0	100.0	97.3	164
Richest	100.0	92.2	86.4	100.0	100.0	99.4	153
Ethnicity of household head							
Albanian	98.9	93.2	83.1	98.4	97.1	92.6	787
Serbian	(96.4)	(87.7)	(84.1)	(96.7)	(96.7)	(96.7)	33
Other ethnic groups	(94.9)	(85.9)	(82.6)	(89.8)	(89.8)	(84.4)	22

[1] MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers[M]
[2] MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

XIV. SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Subjective perceptions of individuals of their incomes, health, living environments and the like, play a significant role in their lives and can impact their perception of well-being, irrespective of objective conditions such as actual income and physical health status[78]. In the MICS, a set of questions were asked to women and men age 15-24 years to understand how satisfied this group of young people is in different areas of their lives, such as their family life, friendships, school, current job, health, where they live, how they are treated by others, how they look, and their current income.

Life satisfaction is a measure of an individual's perceived level of well-being. Understanding young women and young men's satisfaction in different areas of their lives can help to gain a comprehensive picture of young people's life situations. A distinction can also be made between life satisfaction and happiness. Happiness is a fleeting emotion that can be affected by numerous factors, including day-to-day factors such as the weather, or a recent death in the family. It is possible for a person to be satisfied with job, income, family life, friends, and other aspects of life, but still be unhappy, or vice versa. In addition to the set of questions on life satisfaction, the survey also asked questions about happiness and the respondents' perceptions of a better life.

To assist respondents in answering the set of questions on happiness and life satisfaction they were shown a card with smiling faces (and not so smiling faces) that corresponded to the response categories (see the Questionnaires in Appendix F) 'very satisfied', 'somewhat satisfied', 'neither satisfied nor unsatisfied', 'somewhat unsatisfied' and 'very unsatisfied'. For the question on happiness, the same scale was used, this time ranging from 'very happy' to 'very unhappy', in the same fashion.

Respectively, Tables SW.1 and SW.1M show the proportion of young women and young men age 15-24 years, who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains. Note that for three domains, satisfaction with school, job and income, the denominators are confined to those who are currently attending school, have a job, and have an income. Of the different domains, young women are the most satisfied with their family life and their health (96 percent respectively), the way they look (92 percent) and their friendships (91 percent). The findings for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with their family life and their health (97 percent respectively), the way they look (96 percent), and their friendships (94 percent). Among the domains, both young women and young men are the least satisfied with their current income, with seven percent of young women and six percent of young men not having an income at all. While 90 percent of women age 15-19 years are very or somewhat satisfied with school, the value is lower among those age 20-24 years (78 percent). 43 percent of 15-19 year old girls have a job and 49 percent of the 20-24 year old girls. The trend of those younger women being slightly more satisfied is also observed for their job and their income (93 and 84 percent respectively). 80 percent of 15-19 year old girls are attending school and 93 percent of the 20-24 year old girls. Differentials with respect to many of the background variables are relatively small for women.

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[78] OECD. 2013. *OECD Guidelines on Measuring Subjective Well Being*. OECD. http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/9789264191655-en

Table SW.1: Domains of life satisfaction (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:						Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school	Number of women age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 years who have an income
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look	Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income	Number of women age 15-24 years						
Total	96.0	90.8	95.5	86.2	88.4	92.0	63.4	45.9	93.3	1829	86.2	1159	89.3	839	79.9	1707
Age																
15-19	96.4	91.8	96.5	87.1	89.3	91.3	80.2	42.6	94.4	945	90.4	758	92.5	403	84.3	892
15-17	96.6	92.4	96.9	86.9	89.6	90.6	88.4	40.9	94.0	563	91.8	498	94.3	230	86.3	529
18-19	96.1	90.8	95.8	87.4	88.9	92.5	68.1	45.2	95.0	382	87.7	260	90.3	173	81.4	363
20-24	95.6	89.8	94.3	85.3	87.3	92.7	45.4	49.3	92.2	884	78.2	401	86.4	436	75.1	815
Area																
Urban	95.5	91.1	97.0	85.2	88.6	91.9	73.2	44.1	95.4	661	83.4	484	89.1	292	78.9	631
Rural	96.3	90.7	94.6	86.8	88.2	92.0	57.8	46.8	92.2	1168	88.2	676	89.5	547	80.5	1076
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	93.9	94.2	95.0	91.9	88.7	94.1	16.1	55.8	95.6	323	82.6	52	89.1	180	79.0	308
Never married/in union	96.5	90.1	95.5	85.0	88.3	91.5	73.5	43.7	92.9	1506	86.3	1107	89.4	659	80.1	1399
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	-	0	(*)	8	(*)	17
Lower secondary	94.4	91.1	95.1	90.1	88.7	93.1	16.3	56.0	97.0	350	91.5	57	89.5	196	81.5	339
Upper secondary	96.4	92.5	95.8	87.0	89.6	91.8	66.9	46.0	94.1	882	91.4	590	91.1	406	83.5	830
Higher	96.7	88.5	95.1	82.4	87.3	91.6	88.8	39.4	89.9	576	79.5	512	85.6	227	73.5	518
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	93.1	87.3	93.0	82.1	82.7	89.2	44.6	47.0	93.2	340	92.7	152	89.5	160	69.5	317
Second	97.0	92.4	95.1	89.3	89.3	94.0	55.8	51.6	93.7	400	86.6	223	90.5	206	78.7	374
Middle	96.5	91.7	96.5	87.7	90.7	93.3	63.9	46.3	92.6	350	88.2	224	91.1	162	83.3	324
Fourth	94.7	89.3	96.4	85.6	88.8	91.6	70.4	42.3	95.4	393	84.4	277	87.5	166	79.6	375
Richest	98.7	93.3	96.2	86.0	89.9	91.5	82.2	41.7	91.7	346	82.5	284	87.7	144	88.6	317
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	96.0	91.2	96.0	87.9	88.7	91.8	63.4	48.3	96.7	1672	86.6	1060	89.4	807	80.3	1616
Serbian	97.2	86.8	88.6	58.8	87.4	96.5	83.9	4.7	29.6	91	78.7	77	(*)	4	(*)	27
Other ethnic groups	95.1	86.6	92.3	82.7	79.7	90.3	34.2	40.7	97.4	66	(*)	22	(89.9)	27	73.3	64

( ) Figure that is based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table SW.1M: Domains of life satisfaction (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains of satisfaction, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains: | | | | | | Number of men age 15-24 years | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who: | | | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with school | Number of men age 15-24 years attending school | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job | Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job | Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income | Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income |
	Family life	Friendships	Health	Living environment	Treatment by others	The way they look		Are attending school	Have a job	Have an income						
Total	97.2	93.8	96.8	85.3	88.1	95.5	843	65.3	56.4	94.1	83.4	550	81.0	475	73.2	793
Age																
15-19	98.0	93.7	98.4	87.6	87.5	95.7	468	86.9	48.6	93.6	86.1	407	87.4	227	78.5	438
15-17	98.2	94.8	98.5	89.2	89.0	95.5	297	95.3	46.1	95.3	87.9	283	90.1	137	81.3	283
18-19	97.6	91.9	98.3	84.8	84.8	96.1	171	72.3	52.9	90.6	82.1	123	83.1	90	73.3	155
20-24	96.1	93.8	94.8	82.4	88.8	95.1	375	38.2	66.1	94.6	75.6	143	75.2	248	66.6	354
Area																
Urban	97.9	92.9	94.3	81.4	84.8	93.8	281	68.0	59.6	98.9	81.4	191	79.5	168	73.2	278
Rural	96.8	94.2	98.1	87.2	89.7	96.3	561	63.9	54.7	91.6	84.4	359	81.8	307	73.1	515
Marital Status																
Ever married/in union	(91.7)	(93.9)	(94.2)	(80.7)	(81.3)	(88.5)	37	(8.7)	(77.0)	(97.2)	(*)	3	(72.4)	28	(54.9)	36
Never married/in union	97.4	93.8	96.9	85.5	88.4	95.8	806	67.9	55.4	93.9	83.3	547	81.6	446	74.0	757
Education																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	-	0	(*)	3	(*)	3
Lower secondary	94.4	90.2	97.3	85.1	78.3	93.8	87	43.6	65.2	92.9	(83.0)	38	74.6	57	65.7	81
Upper secondary	96.8	93.6	97.8	86.0	88.7	95.5	536	61.3	54.3	93.5	86.5	329	82.6	291	73.3	501
Higher	99.7	96.0	94.1	84.2	91.4	95.9	214	85.0	57.6	95.9	77.8	182	80.7	123	75.9	205
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	92.9	92.8	98.2	81.3	81.7	96.2	153	53.8	56.7	89.7	85.7	82	74.2	87	57.3	138
Second	97.1	94.2	97.1	87.0	89.6	94.8	198	65.4	48.7	95.0	82.5	129	80.4	96	69.7	188
Middle	97.0	94.6	96.9	89.2	93.2	96.5	174	63.6	57.9	92.0	84.7	111	83.4	101	76.1	160
Fourth	98.7	93.7	96.3	82.3	88.0	95.8	164	70.5	56.0	94.1	83.7	116	82.6	92	77.6	154
Richest	100.0	93.3	95.7	85.8	86.7	94.2	153	72.9	64.6	99.5	81.0	111	83.9	99	84.2	152
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	97.5	93.8	96.9	87.2	87.9	95.7	787	66.2	57.1	95.9	82.9	521	82.3	450	73.4	755
Serbian	(93.4)	(96.4)	(95.8)	(42.9)	(94.2)	(90.4)	33	(67.2)	(32.1)	(51.3)	(*)	22	(*)	11	(*)	17
Other ethnic groups	(89.5)	(89.3)	(95.9)	(79.0)	(85.5)	(94.9)	22	(30.1)	(66.0)	(92.8)	(*)	7	(*)	14	(*)	20

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"_" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

In Tables SW.2 and SW.2M, proportions of women and men age 15-24 years with overall life satisfaction are shown. "Life satisfaction" is defined as those who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, and is based on a single question which was asked after the life satisfaction questions on all of the above-mentioned domains, with the exception of the question on satisfaction with income, which was asked later. 92 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall – the figure ranges from 86 percent of women living in the poorest households to 96 percent among those living in the richest households, showing a relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. The proportion of women who are satisfied with life is similar in urban and rural areas (93 percent and 91 percent respectively). These proportions do not vary significantly by marital status and educational level. There are no notable differentials for overall life satisfaction by background characteristics.

As a summary measure, the average life satisfaction score is also calculated and presented in Tables SW.2 and SW.2M. The score is simply calculated by averaging the responses to the question on overall life satisfaction, ranging from very satisfied (1) to very unsatisfied (5) (see questionnaires in Appendix F). Therefore, the lower the average score, the higher the life satisfaction levels. The average life satisfaction score for women is 1.4 while for men it is 1.3 and there are no differentials by background characteristics.

The tables also show that 90 percent of women and 83 of men age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. 90 percent of 15-17 year old men are very or somewhat happy while the percentage is slightly lower for 18-19 year old men at 78 percent. Among women of these ages there is no notable difference in the percentage who are very or somewhat happy.

Table SW.2: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	91.8	1.4	90.0	1829
Age				
15-19	92.3	1.4	89.1	945
15-17	93.3	1.3	89.3	563
18-19	90.7	1.4	88.7	382
20-24	91.3	1.4	91.1	884
Area				
Urban	92.7	1.4	90.6	661
Rural	91.3	1.4	89.7	1168
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	91.5	1.3	93.1	323
Never married/in union	91.9	1.4	89.4	1506
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Lower secondary	90.9	1.4	90.5	350
Upper secondary	92.6	1.3	88.9	882
Higher	91.2	1.4	91.2	576
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	85.9	1.5	83.6	340
Second	92.5	1.4	92.4	400
Middle	93.5	1.3	91.2	350
Fourth	91.2	1.4	87.9	393
Richest	95.9	1.3	94.9	346
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	91.7	1.4	89.7	1672
Serbian	94.3	1.5	97.2	91
Other ethnic groups	90.7	1.5	89.4	66

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction
[2] MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness

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

Table SW.2M: Overall life satisfaction and happiness (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life overall, the average overall life satisfaction score, and percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction[1]	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy[2]	Number of men age 15-24 years
Total	93.0	1.3	83.4	843
Age				
15-19	94.5	1.3	85.6	468
15-17	95.6	1.2	90.0	297
18-19	92.6	1.3	78.0	171
20-24	91.2	1.4	80.7	375
Area				
Urban	93.0	1.3	84.0	281
Rural	93.1	1.3	83.2	561
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	(87.7)	(1.5)	(74.3)	37
Never married/in union	93.3	1.3	83.9	806
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	90.8	1.4	80.2	87
Upper secondary	93.1	1.3	84.0	536
Higher	94.2	1.3	84.2	214
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	88.3	1.5	76.6	153
Second	93.6	1.3	84.4	198
Middle	95.5	1.2	86.6	174
Fourth	90.3	1.4	84.3	164
Richest	97.3	1.2	84.4	153
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	93.6	1.3	83.2	787
Serbian	(89.5)	(1.7)	(92.2)	33
Other ethnic groups	(76.7)	(1.9)	(79.1)	22

[1] MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction[M]
[2] MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness[M]

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

In addition to the series of questions on life satisfaction and happiness, respondents were also asked two simple questions on whether they think their life improved during the last one year, and whether they think their life will be better in one year's time. Such information may contribute to our understanding of desperation that may exist among young people, as well as hopelessness and hopes for the future. Specific combinations of the perceptions during the last one year and expectations for the next one year may be valuable information to understand the general sense of well-being among young people.

In Tables SW.3 and SW.3M, women's and men's perceptions of a better life are shown. The percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and who expect that their lives will get better after one year, is 52 percent. The corresponding indicator for men age 15-24 years is similar at 57 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: 46 percent of young women and 48 percent of young men that live in households in the poorest wealth quintile think that their lives improved during the last one year and expect that it will get better after one year, while the corresponding proportions for young women and men that live in households in the richest wealth quintile are 55 percent and 62 percent, respectively.

Table SW.3: Perception of a better life (women)

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who think that their life			Number of women age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	55.9	88.8	51.9	1829
Age				
15-19	57.4	87.4	52.7	945
15-17	57.5	85.5	51.8	563
18-19	57.2	90.1	53.9	382
20-24	54.4	90.4	51.1	884
Area				
Urban	54.7	89.9	52.0	661
Rural	56.6	88.3	51.8	1168
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	55.8	89.9	51.2	323
Never married/in union	56.0	88.6	52.0	1506
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Lower secondary	55.5	89.6	52.7	350
Upper secondary	55.7	87.8	50.4	882
Higher	56.5	89.8	53.4	576
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	49.4	87.4	45.5	340
Second	57.4	91.8	53.2	400
Middle	57.6	89.5	53.3	350
Fourth	56.8	87.7	52.5	393
Richest	57.9	87.5	54.5	346
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	56.9	89.3	52.9	1672
Serbian	44.2	80.9	38.4	91
Other ethnic groups	47.6	87.8	45.3	66

[1] **MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life**

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

Table SW.3M: Perception of a better life (men)

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who think that their lives improved during the last one year and those who expect that their lives will get better after one year, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who think that their life			Number of men age 15-24 years
	Improved during the last one year	Will get better after one year	Both[1]	
Total	59.7	89.0	56.7	843
Age				
15-19	64.6	88.4	61.2	468
15-17	63.5	88.0	60.1	297
18-19	66.6	89.2	63.1	171
20-24	53.5	89.6	51.1	375
Area				
Urban	61.3	91.9	60.2	281
Rural	58.8	87.5	54.9	561
Marital Status				
Ever married/in union	(60.0)	(86.9)	(60.0)	37
Never married/in union	59.6	89.1	56.5	806
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Lower secondary	58.1	91.9	55.3	87
Upper secondary	59.2	88.4	55.9	536
Higher	62.1	89.5	59.8	214
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	51.0	88.1	48.1	153
Second	58.0	83.7	52.9	198
Middle	61.1	89.7	59.9	174
Fourth	64.2	92.0	61.4	164
Richest	64.0	92.6	61.6	153
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	62.1	89.7	59.1	787
Serbian	(18.5)	(72.5)	(14.4)	33
Other ethnic groups	(32.7)	(89.5)	(32.7)	22

[1] **MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life[M]**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

XV. TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE

Tobacco products are products made entirely or partly of leaf tobacco as raw material, which are intended to be smoked, sucked, chewed, or snuffed. All contain the highly addictive psychoactive ingredient, nicotine. Tobacco use is one of the main risk factors for a number of chronic diseases, including cancer, lung diseases, and cardiovascular diseases.[77]

The consumption of alcohol carries a risk of adverse health and social consequences related to its intoxicating, toxic and dependence-producing properties. In addition to the chronic diseases that may develop in those who drink large amounts of alcohol over a number of years, alcohol use is also associated with an increased risk of acute health conditions, such as injuries, including from traffic accidents.[78] Alcohol use also causes harm far beyond the physical and psychological health of the drinker. It harms the well-being and health of people around the drinker. An intoxicated person can harm others or put them at risk of traffic accidents or violent behaviour, or negatively affect co-workers, relatives, friends or strangers. Thus, the impact of the harmful use of alcohol reaches deep into society.[79]

The Kosovo* MICS collected information on ever and current use of tobacco and alcohol and intensity of use among women and men age 15-49 years. This section presents the main results.

TOBACCO USE

Table TA.1 presents the current and ever use of tobacco products by women age 15-49 years, and Table TA.1M presents the corresponding information for men of the same age group.

In Kosovo*, ever and current use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 78 percent of men and 47 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, while 34 percent of men and 19 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month.

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[77] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/
[78] WHO. http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/
[79] WHO. http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs349/en/

Table TA.1: Current and ever use of tobacco (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of women age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	52.8	45.9	1.1	0.0	47.0	19.2	0.1	0.0	19.3	5251
Age										
15-19	73.2	26.1	0.4	0.0	26.6	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	945
20-24	53.6	44.0	2.2	0.2	46.4	12.9	0.2	0.0	13.2	884
25-29	51.9	46.4	1.6	0.1	48.1	24.5	0.0	0.0	24.5	701
30-34	46.3	52.1	1.1	0.0	53.2	23.8	0.2	0.0	24.0	679
35-39	45.0	53.3	1.7	0.0	55.0	26.0	0.0	0.0	26.0	726
40-44	44.0	55.5	0.3	0.0	55.8	29.0	0.0	0.0	29.0	724
45-49	48.1	51.4	0.3	0.0	51.8	23.3	0.0	0.0	23.3	591
Area										
Urban	45.1	52.5	2.0	0.1	54.6	24.4	0.0	0.0	24.4	2029
Rural	57.7	41.6	0.6	0.0	42.3	16.0	0.1	0.0	16.1	3222
Education										
None	59.8	40.2	0.0	0.0	40.2	15.2	0.0	0.0	15.2	86
Primary	54.4	45.6	0.0	0.0	45.6	22.5	0.0	0.0	22.5	204
Lower secondary	56.4	43.0	0.5	0.0	43.5	18.4	0.1	0.0	18.4	1997
Upper secondary	54.2	45.1	0.6	0.0	45.7	19.6	0.0	0.0	19.6	1801
Higher	43.8	52.4	3.2	0.2	55.9	19.8	0.2	0.0	20.0	1163
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	54.9	44.2	0.8	0.0	45.0	18.2	0.1	0.0	18.3	1866
None	51.7	46.8	1.3	0.1	48.2	19.8	0.1	0.0	19.9	3385
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	58.8	40.9	0.2	0.0	41.1	19.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	989
Second	56.8	43.0	0.2	0.0	43.2	17.8	0.0	0.0	17.8	1056
Middle	54.6	44.8	0.6	0.0	45.3	16.3	0.1	0.0	16.4	1031
Fourth	51.3	46.9	1.5	0.2	48.6	18.6	0.1	0.0	18.7	1090
Richest	43.4	53.2	3.0	0.1	56.2	23.4	0.1	0.0	23.6	1086
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	53.2	45.6	1.0	0.1	46.6	18.3	0.1	0.0	18.4	4772
Serbian	43.3	53.7	3.0	0.0	56.7	34.6	0.0	0.0	34.6	270
Other ethnic groups	55.8	42.7	1.6	0.0	44.2	19.9	0.0	0.0	19.9	209

[1] MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use

Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15-49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product[1]	
Total	21.9	67.3	10.0	0.7	78.0	32.9	1.0	0.3	34.3	2165
Age										
15-19	46.7	44.1	8.5	0.6	53.3	11.6	0.6	0.4	12.6	468
20-24	19.6	67.8	11.5	0.9	80.1	31.8	0.9	0.0	32.6	375
25-29	19.2	67.4	13.1	0.3	80.8	32.8	2.0	0.6	35.5	308
30-34	13.5	75.5	9.4	1.2	86.0	38.9	0.0	0.6	39.4	261
35-39	7.9	81.6	8.8	1.3	91.7	44.2	1.8	0.7	46.6	243
40-44	15.4	75.6	8.5	0.5	84.6	43.1	1.1	0.0	44.2	258
45-49	11.2	78.6	9.9	0.3	88.8	47.1	0.8	0.0	48.0	253
Area										
Urban	19.8	62.1	16.7	1.2	80.1	37.7	1.4	0.5	39.6	783
Rural	23.1	70.2	6.1	0.4	76.8	30.2	0.8	0.2	31.2	1382
Education										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	19.7	74.0	6.0	0.3	80.3	42.3	0.8	0.3	43.4	332
Upper secondary	24.0	67.0	8.1	0.6	75.8	32.5	0.9	0.2	33.6	1247
Higher	18.7	63.4	16.7	1.2	81.3	27.2	1.5	0.7	29.4	567
Under-5s in the same household										
At least one	18.4	69.8	11.0	0.6	81.4	34.5	1.7	0.4	36.6	723
None	23.6	66.0	9.4	0.7	76.2	32.2	0.7	0.3	33.1	1442
Wealth index quintile										
Poorest	20.8	73.8	5.4	0.0	79.2	40.7	0.4	0.2	41.3	436
Second	23.8	69.3	5.6	1.1	76.0	33.2	1.2	0.2	34.7	454
Middle	27.0	64.9	7.9	0.2	73.0	31.4	0.9	0.2	32.5	432
Fourth	18.3	70.2	10.6	0.6	81.5	29.5	0.8	0.3	30.6	405
Richest	19.2	58.4	20.5	1.6	80.5	29.7	1.6	0.7	32.1	438
Ethnicity of household head										
Albanian	20.7	68.4	10.2	0.6	79.2	32.1	0.9	0.4	33.3	1963
Serbian	44.6	45.6	6.9	2.9	55.4	38.0	1.9	0.0	39.9	112
Other ethnic groups	19.9	69.3	8.4	1.2	78.8	45.9	2.1	0.0	48.0	90

[1] MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use[M]

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

Tobacco use among women and men is more common in urban areas than in rural areas. Among current male and female users of tobacco, the most common tobacco product is cigarettes. 19 percent of women and 33 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month. Almost one fifth (18 percent) of women and more than one third of men (37 percent) age 15-49 years who currently smoke live in the same households with at least one under five year old. However in general, there is no difference in tobacco use by women and men living in households with at least one under five year old and those with no under fives. Figure TA.1 clearly showcases the similar decreasing trend overall and sharp decline at under 25 years for both women and men with only a change in the magnitude of the phenomena with women having lower rates. While more than half (52 percent) of women age 45-49 years have ever used a tobacco product, the value is higher among the same male cohort (89 percent). By the 15-19 age cohort the values for those who have ever used a tobacco product drops to 27 and 53 percent respectively. This sharp reduction is also noted for women and men who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month with the value dropping from 48 percent for men aged 45-49 years to 13 percent for men aged 15-19 years, while for women the change was 23 to three percent respectively. While increasing education does not have a significant impact on ever smoking, it does appear to be linked to lower levels of current use for men. Women living in Serbian headed households (35 percent) are more likely to be current tobacco users than the Albanian ethnic group (19 percent).

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
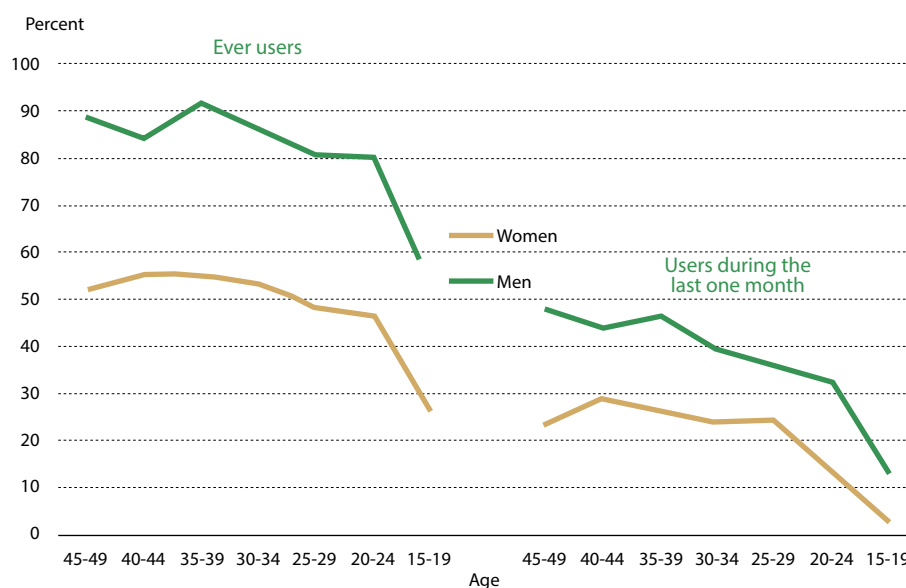
Tables TA.2 and TA.2M present results on age at first use of cigarettes, as well as frequency of use, for women and men respectively. The results show that 29 percent of men 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette for the first time before age 15 (Table TA.2M). Among women, the corresponding percentage is five (Table TA.2). Eight percent of women age 15-19 years and five percent of women age 20-24 years smoked a cigarette before the age 15. While for men there is no linear trend with values ranging from 24 percent (45-49 year old age group) to 33 percent (15-19 year old age group) and there is little variability for either men or women according to wealth index or area.

As displayed in table TA.2M, among men who are currently smokers, 63 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Women who are smokers do not smoke as much: the corresponding figure is 23 percent. 51 percent of women and 87 percent of men who are current smokers smoked 10 or more cigarettes in the last 24 hours.

Table TA.2: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1] | Number of women age 15-49 years | Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours | | | | | Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers |
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	4.9	5251	28.4	20.8	27.6	23.2	100.0	1016
Age								
15-19	8.4	945	(22.9)	(39.1)	(15.1)	(22.9)	100.0	25
20-24	4.6	884	33.4	22.1	21.9	22.7	100.0	118
25-29	3.5	701	31.0	20.5	33.8	14.7	100.0	173
30-34	3.8	679	30.2	22.5	27.9	19.4	100.0	163
35-39	5.5	726	29.3	19.1	28.2	23.3	100.0	190
40-44	4.2	724	24.0	21.3	29.8	24.9	100.0	210
45-49	2.7	591	25.2	16.1	22.4	36.4	100.0	138
Area								
Urban	4.6	2029	25.2	21.7	29.9	23.2	100.0	497
Rural	5.1	3222	31.4	19.9	25.4	23.3	100.0	519
Education								
None	2.3	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Primary	6.5	204	(42.2)	(20.2)	(16.0)	(21.6)	100.0	46
Lower secondary	5.0	1997	30.3	23.6	24.4	21.6	100.0	369
Upper secondary	5.6	1801	25.3	21.9	29.0	23.7	100.0	355
Higher	3.6	1163	26.6	15.8	33.4	24.2	100.0	233
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	5.0	1866	30.6	22.7	27.5	19.2	100.0	342
None	4.8	3385	27.3	19.8	27.6	25.3	100.0	674
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	6.0	989	36.7	19.2	24.7	19.5	100.0	196
Second	4.1	1056	24.8	23.8	25.0	26.4	100.0	189
Middle	5.2	1031	33.2	21.5	24.7	20.6	100.0	169
Fourth	4.8	1090	26.2	21.6	28.5	23.8	100.0	205
Richest	4.4	1086	23.3	18.6	32.9	25.2	100.0	257
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	4.8	4772	30.8	21.6	25.7	21.9	100.0	881
Serbian	4.2	270	11.8	11.4	43.6	33.2	100.0	94
Other ethnic groups	7.1	209	(15.1)	(24.4)	(31.4)	(29.1)	100.0	41

[1] **MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Table TA.2M: Age at first use of cigarettes and frequency of use (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15, and percent distribution of current smokers by the number of cigarettes smoked in the last 24 hours, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15[1]	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+	Total	
Total	29.1	2165	6.4	6.3	24.7	62.5	100.0	735
Age								
15-19	32.9	468	24.8	16.7	17.1	41.3	100.0	57
20-24	28.6	375	11.0	9.2	21.8	58.0	100.0	122
25-29	27.9	308	4.8	3.5	30.9	60.8	100.0	107
30-34	29.9	261	2.2	4.8	29.4	63.5	100.0	101
35-39	31.7	243	6.1	9.4	26.3	58.2	100.0	112
40-44	25.8	258	2.7	4.3	22.6	70.4	100.0	114
45-49	24.4	253	1.9	1.5	22.5	74.0	100.0	121
Area								
Urban	32.3	783	6.7	5.2	26.7	61.4	100.0	306
Rural	27.3	1382	6.2	7.2	23.3	63.3	100.0	429
Education								
None	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
Primary	(*)	15	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
Lower secondary	35.2	332	5.1	7.9	21.2	65.9	100.0	143
Upper secondary	28.7	1247	5.8	6.1	25.8	62.3	100.0	416
Higher	26.2	567	9.3	5.4	24.6	60.7	100.0	163
Under-5s in the same household								
At least one	30.2	723	6.2	5.7	22.7	65.4	100.0	261
None	28.6	1442	6.5	6.7	25.9	60.9	100.0	474
Wealth index quintile								
Poorest	31.3	436	5.4	10.8	21.7	62.1	100.0	179
Second	31.9	454	6.1	5.3	22.9	65.7	100.0	156
Middle	24.7	432	8.2	2.8	24.6	64.4	100.0	140
Fourth	29.7	405	6.9	7.4	32.5	53.3	100.0	123
Richest	27.8	438	6.0	4.3	24.1	65.6	100.0	137
Ethnicity of household head								
Albanian	30.5	1963	6.6	5.7	22.6	65.0	100.0	647
Serbian	6.6	112	(1.7)	(9.5)	(58.0)	(30.8)	100.0	45
Other ethnic groups	26.2	90	8.0	12.1	22.3	57.6	100.0	43

[1] **MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15[M]**

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

ALCOHOL USE

Table TA.3 shows the use of alcohol among women. 10 percent of women age 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. One percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while 77 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink. Women age 15-19 years are more likely to have had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 than women from older age groups.

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is considerably higher than that of women (see table TA.3M). 35 percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is also more common among men (11 percent) than among women (one percent). As for young women, the proportion among young men who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is higher among the youngest age group. The use of alcohol by women and men varies substantially by wealth quintiles and by area. Particularly among women, alcohol use is more common in urban areas and among women living in the richest households. Men in the youngest age group (15-19 years) are more likely than those in the oldest age group (45-49 years) to have had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15.

Table TA.3: Use of alcohol (women)

Percentage of women age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of women who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of women age 15-49 years
Total	76.9	1.3	9.6	5251
Age				
15-19	79.5	4.3	7.6	945
20-24	69.0	0.9	12.4	884
25-29	70.2	0.9	11.3	701
30-34	79.1	0.4	9.8	679
35-39	79.5	0.4	9.3	726
40-44	80.5	0.4	8.9	724
45-49	82.3	0.4	8.0	591
Area				
Urban	67.9	1.3	13.2	2029
Rural	82.5	1.2	7.4	3222
Education				
None	95.2	0.0	0.0	86
Primary	92.7	0.0	2.9	204
Lower secondary	89.1	0.8	3.9	1997
Upper secondary	76.1	2.1	9.8	1801
Higher	52.8	1.0	21.2	1163
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	89.8	1.3	2.9	989
Second	85.5	0.6	5.5	1056
Middle	80.0	1.0	8.3	1031
Fourth	74.0	1.6	11.5	1090
Richest	56.7	1.7	19.2	1086
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	62.1	89.7	59.1	787
Serbian	(18.5)	(72.5)	(14.4)	33
Other ethnic groups	(32.7)	(89.5)	(32.7)	22

[1] MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15
[2] MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

Table TA.3M: Use of alcohol (men)

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have never had an alcoholic drink, percentage who first had an alcoholic drink before age 15, and percentage of men who have had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | **Percentage of men who:** | | | |
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15[1]	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month[2]	Number of men age 15-49 years
Total	31.7	10.8	34.8	2165
Age				
15-19	48.9	23.2	22.0	468
20-24	32.2	7.6	31.0	375
25-29	27.0	8.8	36.9	308
30-34	26.8	5.5	40.2	261
35-39	27.9	8.1	39.7	243
40-44	23.0	7.6	44.7	258
45-49	22.7	6.1	41.5	253
Area				
Urban	23.7	13.4	42.0	783
Rural	36.3	9.3	30.8	1382
Education				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
Primary	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Lower secondary	35.7	9.5	33.3	332
Upper secondary	34.4	11.9	31.8	1247
Higher	23.5	9.1	42.2	567
Wealth index quintile				
Poorest	42.2	9.2	27.7	436
Second	34.5	8.5	29.4	454
Middle	34.9	10.6	32.3	432
Fourth	27.9	11.6	36.7	405
Richest	18.8	14.1	48.5	438
Ethnicity of household head				
Albanian	33.0	9.7	32.1	1963
Serbian	9.4	30.8	86.8	112
Other ethnic groups	31.9	9.5	28.9	90

[1] MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15[M]
[2] MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol[M]

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

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A. Sample Design

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

The primary objective of the sample design for the Kosovo* MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the Kosovo*, urban and rural levels. Urban and rural areas in each of the seven regions (Gjakovë /Đakovica, Gjilan/Gnjilane, Mitrovicë/Mitrovica, Pejë/Pec, Prizren/Prizren, Prishtinë/Priština and Ferizaj/ Uroševac) were defined as the sampling strata.

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

SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLE ALLOCATION

The sample size for the Kosovo* MICS was calculated as 4,800 households. For the calculation of the sample size, the key indicator used was the percent of currently married or co-habiting women using a modern method of contraception. The following formula was used to estimate the required sample size for this indicator:

$$n = \frac{4 \times r \times (1-r) \times deff \times 1.15}{(0.12r)^2 \times p \times \bar{n}}$$

where:

- n is the required sample size, expressed as number of households, for the key indicator
- 4 is a factor to achieve the 95 percent level of confidence
- r is the predicted or estimated rate for the indicator
- 1.15 is the factor necessary to raise the sample size by 15 percent for non-response
- $deff$ is the design effect
- $0.12r$ is the margin of error to be tolerated at the 95 percent level of confidence, defined as 12 percent of r
- p is the proportion of the subpopulation upon which the indicator, r, is based
- $\bar{n}$ is the average number of persons per household

For the calculation, r (modern contraceptive prevalence rate) was assumed to be 15.6 percent. The value of $deff$ (design effect) was taken as 1.5 since no information was available, p (proportion of all women or married women age 15 to 49 years in the total population) was taken as 26.8 percent, and the average number of persons per household was estimated as 5.74 per household from the sampling frame.

The resulting number of households from this exercise was 4,800 households in total.

The number of households selected per cluster for the Kosovo* MICS was determined as 16 households, based on a number of considerations, including the design effect, the budget available, and the time that would be needed per team to complete one cluster. Dividing the total number of households by the number of sample households per cluster, it was calculated that 300 sample clusters would need to be selected.

Table SD.1: Proposed Number of Sample EAs and Households by Region and Stratum							
	Total			Urban		Rural	
	Proportional Allocation of EAs	Adjusted Allocation of EAs	Sample Households	Sample EAs	Sample Households	Sample EAs	Sample Households
Total	300	300	4,800	130	2,080	170	2,720
Region							
Gjakovë /Đakovica	30	32	512	12	192	20	320
Gjilan/Gnjilane	32	32	512	13	208	19	304
Mitrovicë/Mitrovica	43	42	672	19	304	23	368
Pejë/Pec	29	32	512	13	208	19	304
Prizren/Prizren	51	50	800	19	304	31	496
Prishtinë/Priština	84	80	1,280	42	672	38	608
Ferizaj/Uroševac	30	32	512	12	192	20	320

SAMPLING FRAME AND SELECTION OF CLUSTERS

The 2011 census frame was used for the selection of clusters. Census enumeration areas were defined as primary sampling units (PSUs), and were selected from each of the sampling strata by using systematic pps (probability proportional to size) sampling procedures, based on the number of households in each enumeration area from the 2011 Population and Housing Census frame. The first stage of sampling was thus completed by selecting the required number of enumeration areas from each of the seven regions, separately for the urban and rural strata.

LISTING ACTIVITIES

Since the sampling frame (the 2011 census) was not up-to-date, a new listing of households was conducted in all the sample enumeration areas prior to the selection of households. For this purpose, listing teams were formed who visited all of the selected enumeration areas and listed all households in the enumeration areas. They were provided with aerial photos (see image below) of each enumeration area that were used to develop the sampling frame of the 2011 Census. A separate three day listing training including a pilot in both urban and rural areas was conducted in August 2013 according to the recommended MICS procedures. A total of 26 enumerators were utilised for the listing exercise to cover the 300 EAs over August and September 2013.

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 Kosovo* Agency for Statistics, where the selection of 16 households in each enumeration area was carried out using random systematic selection procedures. During the selection of EAs for the Kosovo* MICS and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo* MICS a total of eight EAs were selected for both surveys, hence a separate a systematic sample of 16 households was drawn for each survey from those EAs.

The survey also included a questionnaire for individual men that was to be administered in one-half of the sample of households. To ensure systematic random selection the even/odd nature of the last digit of the cluster number was then used in conjunction with the even/odd nature of the last digit of the household number to select the specific households for interviews with all eligible men e.g. If the last digit of the cluster number was odd then all households with the last digit as odd were selected to administer the male questionnaire, etc.

CALCULATION OF SAMPLE WEIGHTS

The Kosovo* MICS sample is not self-weighting. Essentially different sampling fractions were used in each region since the sizes of the regions varied. For this reason, sample weights were calculated and these were used in the subsequent analyses of the survey data.

The major component of the weight is the reciprocal of the sampling fraction employed in selecting the number of sample households in that particular sampling stratum (h) and PSU (i):

$$W_{hi} = \frac{1}{f_{hi}}$$

The term f_{hi}, the sampling fraction for the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* stratum, is the product of probabilities of selection at every stage in each sampling stratum:

$$f_{hi} = p_{1hi} \times p_{2hi}$$

where p_{shi} is the probability of selection of the sampling unit at stage *s* for the *i-th* sample PSU in the *h-th* sampling stratum. Based on the sample design these probabilities were calculated as follows:

$$p_{1hi} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

n_h = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum h

M_{hi} = number of households in the 2011 Census frame for the *i-th* sample PSU in stratum h

M_h = total number of households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum h

$$p_{2hi} = \frac{16}{M'_{hi}}$$

M'_{hi} = number of households listed in the *i-th* sample PSU

Since the number of households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of households in the enumeration area from the listing are generally different, individual overall probabilities of selection for households in each sample enumeration area (cluster) were calculated.

A final component in the calculation of sample weights takes into account the level of non-response for the household and individual interviews. The adjustment for household non-response in each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the sample households in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of the number of interviewed households in stratum *h* out of the number of selected households found to be occupied during the fieldwork in stratum *h*.

Similarly, adjustment for non-response at the individual level (women, men, and under-5 children) for each stratum is equal to:

$$\frac{1}{RR_h}$$

where RR_h is the response rate for the individual questionnaires in stratum *h*, defined as the proportion of eligible individuals (women, men, and under-5 children) in the sample households in stratum *h* who were successfully interviewed.

After the completion of fieldwork, response rates were calculated for each sampling stratum. These were used to adjust the sample weights calculated for each cluster. Response rates in the Kosovo* MICS are shown in Table HH.1 in this report.

The non-response adjustment factors for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires were applied to the adjusted household weights. Numbers of eligible women, men, and under-5 children were obtained from the roster of household members in the Household Questionnaire for households where interviews were completed.

The design weights for the households were calculated by multiplying the inverse of the probabilities of selection by the non-response adjustment factor for each enumeration area. These weights were then standardized (or normalized), one purpose of which is to make the weighted sum of the interviewed sample units equal to the total sample size at the national level. Normalization is achieved by dividing the full sample weights (adjusted for non-response) by the average of these weights across all households at the national level. This is performed by multiplying the sample weights by a constant factor equal to the unweighted number of households at the national level divided by the weighted total number of households (using the full sample weights adjusted for non-response). A similar standardization procedure was followed in obtaining standardized weights for the individual women, men, and under-5 questionnaires. Adjusted (normalized) weights for households varied between 0.318621 and 3.243612 in the 300 sample enumeration areas (clusters).

Sample weights were appended to all data sets and analyses were performed by weighting households, women, men, or under-5s with these sample weights.

Since interviews with eligible men were conducted in one-half of the selected households, the sample weight for men includes an additional factor of 2, as well as the non-response adjustment factor.

APPENDIX B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

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APPENDIX C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Kosovo* 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 the estimates from all possible samples. The extent of variability is not known exactly, but can be estimated statistically from the survey data.

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

- *Standard error (se):* Standard error is the square root of the variance of the estimate. For survey indicators that are means, proportions or ratios, the Taylor series linearization method is used for the estimation of standard errors. For more complex statistics, such as fertility and mortality rates, the Jackknife repeated replication method is used for standard error estimation.

- *Coefficient of variation (se/r)* is the ratio of the standard error to the value *(r)* of the indicator, and is a measure of the relative sampling error.

- *Design effect (deff)* is the ratio of the actual variance of an indicator, under the sampling method used in the survey, to the variance calculated under the assumption of simple random sampling based on the same sample size. The *square root of the design effect (deft)* is used to show the statistical efficiency of the sample design in relation to the precision. A *deft* value of 1.0 indicates that the sample design of the survey is as statistically efficient as a simple random sample for a particular indicator, while a *deft* value above 1.0 indicates an increase in the standard error due to the use of a more complex sample design. The design effects are mostly due to the clustering in the sample design.

- *Confidence limits* are calculated to show the interval within which the true value for the population can be reasonably assumed to fall, with a specified level of confidence. For any given statistic calculated from the survey, the value of that statistic will fall within a range of plus or minus two times the standard error *(r + 2.se or r – 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, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack[80] have 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. Given the use of normalized weights, by comparing the weighted and unweighted counts it is possible to determine whether a particular domain has been under-sampled or over-sampled compared to the average sampling rate. If the weighted count is smaller than the unweighted count, this means that the particular domain had been over-sampled. As explained later in the footnote of Table SE.1, there is an exception in the case of indicators 4.1 and 4.3, for which the unweighted count represents the number of sample households, and the weighted counts reflect the total population.

Sampling errors are calculated for indicators of primary interest, for the Kosovo* level, for urban and rural areas. Ten of the selected indicators are based on households members, 19 are based on women, 7 are based on men, and 14 are based on children under 5. 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.4 show the calculated sampling errors for selected domains.

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[80] CMRJack is a software developed by FAFO, an independent and multidisciplinary research foundation. CMRJack produces mortality estimates and standard errors for surveys with complete birth histories or summary birth histories. See http://www.fafo.no/ais/child_mortality/index.html

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations

List of indicators selected for sampling error calculations, and base populations (denominators) for each indicator, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

MICS5 Indicator		Base Population
Household members		
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members[a]
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members[a]
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members[a]
7.2	School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	Children attending the first grade of primary school
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of primary school age (6-10 years)
SS[b]	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of lower secondary school age (11-14 years)
SS	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of upper secondary school age (15-18 years)
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Children of secondary school age (11-18 years)
8.2	Child labour	Children age 5-17 years[c]
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years[c]
Women		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	Children under age 1 year
1.5	Under five mortality rate	Children under age 5 years
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.1	Adolescent birth rate	Women age 15-19 years
-	Total fertility rate	Women age 15-49 years
5.2	Early childbearing	Women age 20-24 years
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.4	Unmet need	Women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union
5.5a	Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.5b	Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
5.9	Caesarean section	Women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years
7.1	Literacy rate (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Women age 20-49 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	Women age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Women age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
10.3	Use of internet	Women age 15-24 years
11.1	Life satisfaction	Women age 15-24 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Women age 15-49 years

Table SE.1: Indicators selected for sampling error calculations *(cont.)*	
MICS5 Indicator	**Base Population**
Men	
7.1	Literacy rate (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
8.5	Marriage before age 18	Men age 20-49 years
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	Men age 15-24 years
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners	Men age 15-24 years who had a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months
10.3	Use of internet	Men age 15-24 years
11.1	Life satisfaction	Men age 15-24 years
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Men age 15-49 years
Under-5s	
2.1a	Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.1b	Underweight prevalence (severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.2a	Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	Children under age 5 years
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Children under age 5 years
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Infants under 6 months of age
-	Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months[d]
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[d]
-	Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[d]
-	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[d]
-	Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[d]
-	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months[d]
-	Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months[d]
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8	Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months

[a] To calculate the weighted results of MICS Indicators 3.15, 4.1, and 4.3, the household weight is multiplied by the number of household members in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflect the unweighted number of households, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the household population

[b] SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by the introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey that is not part of the global MICS5 Questionnaires or by applying a non-standard calculation method that is not included in the global MICS5 Tabulation Plan

[c] Random selection of one child age 1-17 years per household is carried out during fieldwork for administering the child labour and/or child discipline modules. The child labour module is administered for children age 5-17 from among those randomly selected, while violent discipline module is administered for children age 1-14. To account for the random selection and calculate MICS Indicators 8.2 and 8.3, the household sample weight is multiplied by the total number of children in the age range in each household. Therefore the unweighted base population presented in the SE tables reflects the unweighted number of households with children in the age range, whereas the weighted numbers reflect the number of children in the age range

[d] Due to the way missing values are treated, the weighted count in Table SE.2 for immunization is different from the number in Table CH.1

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (*deff*), square root of design effects (*deff*), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.7100	0.0097	0.0136	1.8691	1.3671	22416	4127	0.691	0.729
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9852	0.0027	0.0027	2.0704	1.4389	22416	4127	0.980	0.991
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.7833	0.0134	0.0171	4.3719	2.0909	22416	4127	0.756	0.810
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.7552	0.0220	0.0291	0.9029	0.9502	346	347	0.711	0.799
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9795	0.0036	0.0037	1.1777	1.0852	1849	1845	0.972	0.987
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	SS		0.9591	0.0044	0.0046	0.9078	0.9528	1816	1823	0.950	0.968
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	SS		0.8198	0.0127	0.0155	1.9874	1.4098	1798	1816	0.794	0.845
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9090	0.0065	0.0071	1.8415	1.3570	3614	3639	0.896	0.922
Child labour	8.2		0.1070	0.0094	0.0882	3.4279	1.8515	5398	2187	0.088	0.126
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6142	0.0127	0.0206	2.4702	1.5717	5416	2181	0.589	0.640
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	11.9967	2.7965	0.2337	na	na	na	na	6.374	17.560
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	15.0368	3.0850	0.2052	na	na	na	na	8.867	21.207
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4544	0.0208	0.0457	1.1075	1.0524	636	637	0.413	0.496
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	14.7304	2.7916	0.1895	na	na	na	na	9.147	20.314
Total fertility rate			2.2837	0.0769	0.0337	na	na	na	na	2.130	2.437
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0140	0.0040	0.288	1.041	1.020	884	886	0.006	0.022
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.6582	0.0116	0.018	1.925	1.387	3221	3220	0.635	0.681
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0893	0.0052	0.058	1.071	1.035	3221	3220	0.079	0.100
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9781	0.0059	0.006	1.031	1.015	636	637	0.966	0.990
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9181	0.0114	0.012	1.097	1.047	636	637	0.895	0.941
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9897	0.0039	0.004	0.962	0.981	636	637	0.982	0.998
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2701	0.0171	0.063	0.943	0.971	636	637	0.236	0.304
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9802	0.0033	0.003	1.061	1.030	1829	1835	0.974	0.987
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0996	0.0053	0.054	1.367	1.169	4306	4302	0.089	0.110
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.1681	0.0093	0.055	1.127	1.062	1829	1835	0.150	0.187
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.3734	0.0307	0.082	0.480	0.693	126	120	0.312	0.435
Use of internet	10.3		0.9500	0.0050	0.005	0.976	0.988	1829	1835	0.940	0.960
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9183	0.0073	0.008	1.315	1.147	1829	1835	0.904	0.933
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0488	0.0031	0.063	1.084	1.041	5251	5251	0.043	0.055

Table SE.2: Sampling errors: Total sample (cont.)

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r − 2se	Confidence limits Upper bound r + 2se
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9762	0.0042	0.004	0.638	0.799	843	840	0.968	0.985
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0098	0.0022	0.222	0.825	0.908	1697	1702	0.005	0.014
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.1743	0.0135	0.077	1.061	1.030	843	840	0.147	0.201
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6760	0.0199	0.029	0.571	0.756	312	316	0.636	0.716
Use of internet	10.3		0.9692	0.0071	0.007	1.426	1.194	843	840	0.955	0.983
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9304	0.0085	0.009	0.941	0.970	843	840	0.913	0.947
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2911	0.0120	0.041	1.521	1.233	2165	2165	0.267	0.315
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0176	0.0035	0.200	1.120	1.058	1561	1560	0.011	0.025
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0025	0.0013	0.506	1.013	1.006	1561	1560	0.000	0.005
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0425	0.0062	0.146	1.427	1.194	1513	1510	0.030	0.055
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0430	0.0050	0.116	0.908	0.953	1508	1506	0.033	0.053
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.3991	0.0292	0.073	0.513	0.716	142	145	0.341	0.458
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.8451	0.0198	0.023	0.997	0.999	331	333	0.805	0.885
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9868	0.0037	0.004	0.312	0.559	311	305	0.979	0.994
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9358	0.0091	0.010	0.415	0.644	311	305	0.918	0.954
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9472	0.0086	0.009	0.453	0.673	310	304	0.930	0.965
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9402	0.0116	0.012	0.726	0.852	311	305	0.917	0.963
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8909	0.0130	0.015	0.523	0.723	309	303	0.865	0.917
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9276	0.0114	0.012	0.662	0.814	339	341	0.905	0.950
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.1394	0.0137	0.098	1.049	1.024	674	672	0.112	0.167
Early child development index	6.8		0.8336	0.0135	0.016	0.877	0.937	674	672	0.807	0.861

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects *(deff)*, square root of design effects *(deft)*, and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value *(r)*	Standard error *(se)*	Coefficient of variation *(se/r)*	Design effect *(deff)*	Square root of design effect *(deft)*	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.4833	0.0204	0.042	2.917	1.708	8390	1755	0.443	0.524
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9930	0.0029	0.003	2.164	1.471	8390	1755	0.987	0.999
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.9671	0.0053	0.006	1.568	1.252	8390	1755	0.956	0.978
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.8281	0.0321	0.039	1.007	1.004	138	140	0.764	0.892
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9753	0.0062	0.006	1.149	1.072	705	718	0.963	0.988
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	SS		0.9446	0.0084	0.009	0.834	0.913	613	623	0.928	0.961
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	SS		0.8784	0.0182	0.021	1.934	1.391	604	625	0.842	0.915
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9267	0.0095	0.010	1.669	1.292	1218	1248	0.908	0.946
Child labour	8.2		0.0502	0.0061	0.122	1.198	1.095	1882	844	0.038	0.062
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6366	0.0180	0.028	2.242	1.497	2016	893	0.601	0.673
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	9.4978	3.8848	0.409	na	na	na	na	1.728	17.267
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	10.6912	4.0201	0.376	na	na	na	na	2.651	18.731
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4564	0.0379	0.083	1.364	1.168	242	237	0.381	0.532
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	8.9443	3.5426	0.396	na	na	na	na	1.859	16.030
Total fertility rate			2.0446	0.1063	0.052	na	na	na	na	1.832	2.257
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0208	0.0086	0.414	1.158	1.076	316	319	0.004	0.038
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.6800	0.0184	0.027	1.849	1.360	1216	1193	0.643	0.717
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0933	0.0097	0.104	1.327	1.152	1216	1193	0.074	0.113
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9890	0.0065	0.007	0.911	0.955	242	237	0.976	1.000
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.9484	0.0137	0.014	0.903	0.950	242	237	0.921	0.976
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9889	0.0066	0.007	0.922	0.960	242	237	0.976	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.3269	0.0302	0.092	0.978	0.989	242	237	0.267	0.387
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9837	0.0052	0.005	1.097	1.048	661	662	0.973	0.994
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0907	0.0081	0.089	1.317	1.148	1683	1661	0.075	0.107
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.1859	0.0157	0.084	1.077	1.038	661	662	0.154	0.217
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.3262	0.0371	0.114	0.426	0.652	68	69	0.252	0.400
Use of internet	10.3		0.9854	0.0052	0.005	1.265	1.125	661	662	0.975	0.996
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9272	0.0010	0.012	1.175	1.084	661	662	0.905	0.949
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0457	0.0051	0.111	1.181	1.087	2029	2004	0.036	0.056

Table SE.3: Sampling errors: Urban (cont.)

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r – 2se	Confidence limits Upper bound r + 2se
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9846	0.0062	0.006	0.669	0.818	281	264	0.972	0.997
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0076	0.0030	0.389	0.694	0.833	631	597	0.002	0.014
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.1660	0.0254	0.153	1.222	1.105	281	264	0.115	0.217
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.7362	0.0281	0.038	0.468	0.684	120	116	0.680	0.792
Use of internet	10.3		0.9792	0.0103	0.011	1.377	1.174	281	264	0.959	1.000
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9297	0.0138	0.015	0.765	0.875	281	264	0.902	0.957
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.3226	0.0207	0.064	1.443	1.201	783	740	0.281	0.364
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0149	0.0057	0.382	1.192	1.092	554	544	0.004	0.026
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0020	0.0020	1.003	1.111	1.054	554	544	0.000	0.006
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0235	0.0068	0.290	1.058	1.029	535	524	0.010	0.037
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0615	0.0096	0.156	0.825	0.908	531	520	0.042	0.081
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.5028	0.0386	0.077	0.298	0.546	52	51	0.426	0.580
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.8090	0.0394	0.049	1.123	1.060	113	113	0.730	0.888
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.0000	0.0000	0.000			120	112	na	na
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9101	0.0129	0.014	0.225	0.474	120	112	0.884	0.936
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9353	0.0132	0.014	0.316	0.562	119	111	0.909	0.962
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9547	0.0096	0.010	0.236	0.486	120	112	0.936	0.974
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9018	0.0222	0.025	0.612	0.782	119	111	0.857	0.946
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9041	0.0272	0.030	0.975	0.987	115	115	0.850	0.959
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.2320	0.0304	0.131	1.247	1.117	247	242	0.171	0.293
Early child development index	6.8		0.8219	0.0229	0.028	0.862	0.929	247	242	0.776	0.868

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural

Standard errors, coefficients of variation, design effects (deff), square root of design effects (deft), and confidence intervals for selected indicators, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
Household members											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.8456	0.0097	0.012	1.723	1.313	14026	2372	0.826	0.865
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9806	0.0040	0.004	1.953	1.397	14026	2372	0.973	0.989
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.6733	0.0210	0.031	4.749	2.179	14026	2372	0.631	0.715
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.7068	0.0301	0.043	0.901	0.949	208	207	0.647	0.767
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.9822	0.0043	0.004	1.180	1.086	1144	1127	0.974	0.991
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	SS		0.9665	0.0051	0.005	0.974	0.987	1203	1200	0.956	0.977
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	SS		0.7901	0.0166	0.021	1.976	1.406	1194	1191	0.757	0.823
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.9000	0.0084	0.009	1.881	1.371	2397	2391	0.883	0.917
Child labour	8.2		0.1367	0.0137	0.100	3.470	1.863	3514	3343	0.109	0.164
Violent discipline	8.3		0.6013	0.0070	0.028	2.507	1.583	3402	1288	0.567	0.635
Women											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	13.374	3.797	0.284	na	na	na	na	5.781	20.968
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	17.529	4.260	0.243	na	na	na	na	9.009	26.048
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4531	0.0242	0.053	0.942	0.970	394	400	0.405	0.501
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	18.0751	3.8740	0.214	na	na	na	na	10.327	25.823
Total fertility rate			2.4434	0.1056	0.043	na	na	na	na	2.232	2.655
Early childbearing	5.2		0.0102	0.0041	0.401	0.940	0.969	568	567	0.002	0.018
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.6450	0.0150	0.023	1.989	1.410	2005	2027	0.615	0.675
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.0869	0.0059	0.068	0.896	0.947	2005	2027	0.075	0.099
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9713	0.0086	0.009	1.060	1.029	394	400	0.954	0.989
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.8995	0.0161	0.018	1.144	1.070	394	400	0.867	0.932
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9901	0.0049	0.005	0.986	0.993	394	400	0.980	1.000
Caesarean section	5.9		0.2352	0.0202	0.086	0.904	0.951	394	400	0.195	0.276
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.9782	0.0044	0.004	1.046	1.023	1168	1173	0.970	0.987
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.1053	0.0071	0.067	1.395	1.181	2623	2641	0.091	0.119
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.1581	0.0116	0.073	1.184	1.088	1168	1173	0.135	0.181
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.4296	0.0508	0.118	0.527	0.726	57	51	0.328	0.531
Use of internet	10.3		0.9300	0.0074	0.008	0.983	0.992	1168	1173	0.915	0.945
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9133	0.0097	0.011	1.383	1.176	1168	1173	0.894	0.933
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.0507	0.0039	0.077	1.025	1.012	3222	3247	0.043	0.059

Table SE.4: Sampling errors: Rural *(cont.)*

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deft)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits Lower bound r - 2se	Confidence limits Upper bound r + 2se
Men											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.9720	0.0055	0.006	0.630	0.794	561	576	0.961	0.983
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.0111	0.0030	0.269	0.891	0.944	1066	1105	0.005	0.017
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.1785	0.0158	0.089	0.980	0.990	561	576	0.147	0.210
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6386	0.0281	0.044	0.680	0.825	193	200	0.582	0.695
Use of internet	10.3		0.9642	0.0094	0.010	1.468	1.212	561	576	0.945	0.983
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.9308	0.0108	0.012	1.034	1.017	561	576	0.909	0.952
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.2733	0.0148	0.054	1.569	1.253	1382	1425	0.244	0.303
Under-5s											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0192	0.0045	0.234	1.090	1.044	1007	1016	0.010	0.028
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0028	0.0016	0.584	0.973	0.987	1007	1016	0.000	0.006
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.0529	0.0089	0.168	1.551	1.245	977	986	0.035	0.071
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0330	0.0055	0.166	0.929	0.964	977	986	0.022	0.044
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.3389	0.0399	0.118	0.662	0.814	90	94	0.259	0.419
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.8638	0.0219	0.025	0.895	0.946	218	220	0.820	0.908
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time befor the survey	-		0.9785	0.0060	0.006	0.325	0.570	191	193	0.967	0.990
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9519	0.0123	0.013	0.631	0.794	191	193	0.927	0.976
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9547	0.0112	0.012	0.555	0.745	191	193	0.932	0.977
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9311	0.0178	0.019	0.950	0.974	191	193	0.895	0.967
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.8840	0.0159	0.018	0.470	0.685	190	192	0.852	0.916
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.9397	0.0102	0.011	0.413	0.642	224	226	0.919	0.960
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.0861	0.0138	0.161	1.043	1.021	428	430	0.058	0.114
Early child development index	6.8		0.8404	0.0167	0.020	0.897	0.947	428	430	0.807	0.874

APPENDIX D. Data Quality Tables

Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Age	Males Number	Males Percent	Females Number	Females Percent	Age	Males Number	Males Percent	Females Number	Females Percent
0	204	1.8	169	1.5	45	115	1.0	144	1.3
1	195	1.7	150	1.3	46	146	1.3	125	1.1
2	174	1.5	185	1.7	47	124	1.1	130	1.2
3	181	1.6	168	1.5	48	120	1.1	121	1.1
4	186	1.6	169	1.5	49	136	1.2	118	1.1
5	167	1.5	196	1.8	50	118	1.1	121	1.1
6	186	1.6	162	1.5	51	111	1.0	115	1.0
7	168	1.5	175	1.6	52	127	1.1	114	1.0
8	184	1.6	176	1.6	53	112	1.0	130	1.2
9	185	1.6	198	1.8	54	104	0.9	102	0.9
10	209	1.9	188	1.7	55	108	1.0	101	0.9
11	239	2.1	195	1.8	56	111	1.0	100	0.9
12	263	2.3	218	2.0	57	95	0.8	91	0.8
13	271	2.4	251	2.3	58	91	0.8	98	0.9
14	202	1.8	180	1.6	59	103	0.9	89	0.8
15	231	2.0	215	1.9	60	84	0.7	99	0.9
16	242	2.2	197	1.8	61	85	0.8	80	0.7
17	249	2.2	207	1.9	62	69	0.6	78	0.7
18	232	2.1	223	2.0	63	73	0.6	89	0.8
19	212	1.9	220	2.0	64	77	0.7	90	0.8
20	223	2.0	214	1.9	65	56	0.5	79	0.7
21	258	2.3	211	1.9	66	59	0.5	75	0.7
22	190	1.7	211	1.9	67	45	0.4	63	0.6
23	209	1.9	200	1.8	68	54	0.5	62	0.6
24	204	1.8	193	1.7	69	68	0.6	64	0.6
25	206	1.8	176	1.6	70	50	0.4	55	0.5
26	188	1.7	160	1.4	71	50	0.4	62	0.6
27	190	1.7	200	1.8	72	43	0.4	37	0.3
28	164	1.5	145	1.3	73	49	0.4	51	0.5
29	174	1.5	166	1.5	74	34	0.3	49	0.4
30	144	1.3	142	1.3	75	41	0.4	61	0.5
31	170	1.5	137	1.2	76	37	0.3	41	0.4
32	141	1.3	148	1.3	77	33	0.3	38	0.3
33	143	1.3	170	1.5	78	39	0.3	37	0.3
34	135	1.2	144	1.3	79	31	0.3	31	0.3
35	143	1.3	153	1.4	80	23	0.2	29	0.3
36	140	1.2	147	1.3	81	17	0.1	24	0.2
37	149	1.3	169	1.5	82	18	0.2	14	0.1
38	160	1.4	175	1.6	83	20	0.2	30	0.3
39	128	1.1	147	1.3	84	12	0.1	11	0.1
40	143	1.3	158	1.4	85+	43	0.4	52	0.5
41	149	1.3	163	1.5					
42	131	1.2	155	1.4	DK/Missing	0	0.0	1	0.0
43	128	1.1	164	1.5					
44	149	1.3	159	1.4	Total	11271	100.0	11145	100.0

Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
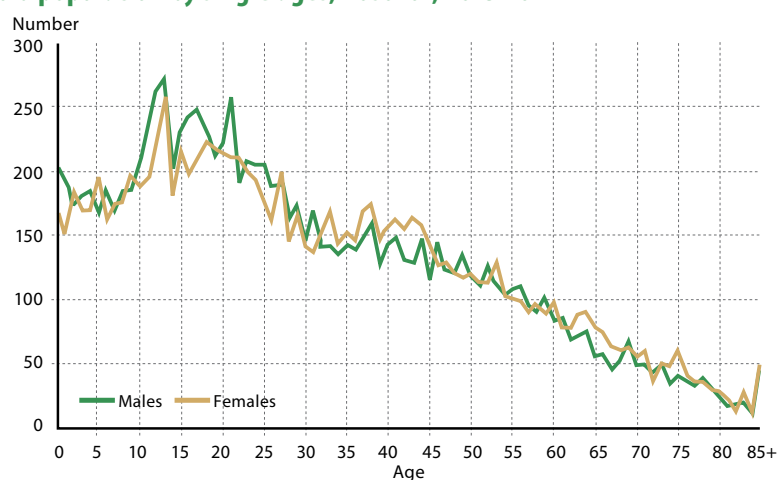
Note: The graph excludes 1 female household member with unknown age

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

Household population of women age 10-54 years, interviewed women age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible women who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Household population of women age 10-54 years	Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
Age				
10-14	1032	na	na	na
15-19	1061	947	18.0	89.3
20-24	1028	890	16.9	86.6
25-29	846	702	13.3	83.0
30-34	739	679	12.9	91.8
35-39	791	730	13.9	92.3
40-44	799	727	13.8	91.0
45-49	637	591	11.2	92.7
50-54	582	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	5902	5266	100	89.2
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.91	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.3: Age distribution of eligible and interviewed men

Household population of men age 10-54 years, in all households and in households selected for men's interviews, interviewed men age 15-49 years, and percentage of eligible men who were interviewed, by five-year age groups, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Household population of men age 10-54 years		Interviewed men age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible men interviewed (Completion rate)
	All households	Selected households			
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
Age					
10-14	1185	609	na	na	na
15-19	1166	578	474	21.7	81.9
20-24	1085	524	382	17.5	73.0
25-29	922	443	312	14.3	70.5
30-34	733	402	262	12.0	65.2
35-39	719	317	242	11.1	76.3
40-44	700	346	261	11.9	75.4
45-49	641	305	252	11.5	82.6
50-54	573	275	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	5965	2916	2185.6	100.0	75.0
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.90	0.90	na	na	na
na: not applicable					

Table DQ.4: Age distribution of children in household and under-5 questionnaires

Household population of children age 0-7 years, children age 0-4 years whose mothers (or caretakers) were interviewed, and percentage of under-5 children whose mothers (or caretakers) were interviewed, by single years of age, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews
	Number	Number	Percent	(Completion rate)
Age				
0	372	336	20.4	90.2
1	345	315	19.1	91.2
2	358	338	20.5	94.2
3	349	324	19.7	92.8
4	355	335	20.3	94.3
5	364	na	na	na
6	348	na	na	na
7	343	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	1780	1648	100.0	92.6
Ratio of 5 to 4	1.03	na	na	na
na: not applicable				

Table DQ.5: Birth date reporting: Household population

Percent distribution of household population by completeness of date of birth information, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth					Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing	Total	
Total	99.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	22416
Age						
0-4	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	1780
5-14	99.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	4016
15-24	99.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	4339
25-49	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7528
50-64	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.1	100.0	2966
65-84	96.3	3.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	1690
85+	88.2	10.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	95
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	1
Area						
Urban	98.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	8390
Rural	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	14026
na: not applicable						

Table DQ.6: Birth date and age reporting: Women

Percent distribution of women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age						Number of women age 15-49 years
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / DK / Missing	Total	
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	5251
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2029
Rural	99.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3222

Table DQ.7: Birth date and age reporting: Men

Percent distribution of men age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | | Number of men age 15-49 years |
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / DK / Missing	Total	
Total	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2165
Area							
Urban	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	783
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1382

Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age | | | | | | Number of under-5 children |
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth and age	Year of birth only	Age only	Other / DK / Missing	Total	
Total	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1648
Area							
Urban	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	599
Rural	99.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1049

Table DQ.9: Birth date reporting: Children, adolescents and young people

Percent distribution of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years by completeness of date of birth information, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth | | | | | Number of children, adolescents and young people age 5-24 years |
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing	Total	
Total	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	8355
Area						
Urban	99.6	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	2934
Rural	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	5421

Table DQ.10: Birth date reporting: First and last births

Percent distribution of first and last births to women age 15-49 years by completeness of date of birth, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Completeness of reporting of date of birth | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | Date of first birth | | | | | Number of first births | Date of last birth | | | | Number of last births |
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Completed years since first birth only	Other / DK / Missing	Total		Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Other / DK / Missing	Total	
Total	99.1	0.6	0.2	0.0	100.0	3063	99.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	2595
Area											
Urban	99.4	0.5	0.1	0.0	100.0	1158	99.4	0.5	0.1	100.0	959
Rural	99.0	0.7	0.3	0.1	100.0	1905	99.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	1636

Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information[a]	Number of cases
Household			
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	4127
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.0	4127
Women			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		1.0	3375
Both month and year		2.3	3375
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.2	3375
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.3	456
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.5	456
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	5251
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.1	5251
Men			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		4.2	1088
Both month and year		4.9	1088
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.3	1088
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	1.0	404
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	1.0	404
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	2165
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.1	2165
Under-5			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	1648
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.1	1648

[a] Includes "Don't know" responses

Table DQ.12: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Underweight

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and weight, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Valid weight and date of birth	Reason for exclusion from analysis				Total	Percent of children excluded from analysis	Number of children under 5
		Weight not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Weight not measured and incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	94.7	5.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	5.3	1648
Age								
<6 months	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	7.6	142
6-11 months	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	181
12-23 months	96.1	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.9	311
24-35 months	95.6	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.4	339
36-47 months	91.9	7.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	8.1	324
48-59 months	94.8	5.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.2	350

Table DQ.13: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Stunting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on date of birth and length or height, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Valid length/ height and date of birth | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
		Length/ Height not measured	Incomplete date of birth	Length/Height not measured, incomplete date of birth	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	91.8	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	8.2	1648
Age								
<6 months	90.2	9.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	9.8	142
6-11 months	97.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.4	181
12-23 months	92.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	7.3	311
24-35 months	91.4	8.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	8.6	339
36-47 months	88.9	11.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	11.1	324
48-59 months	91.6	8.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	8.4	350

Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting

Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Valid weight and length/ height | Reason for exclusion from analysis | | | | Total | Percent of children excluded from analysis | Number of children under 5 |
		Weight not measured	Length/Height not measured	Weight and length/ height not measured	Flagged cases (outliers)			
Total	91.5	0.1	3.0	5.1	0.4	100.0	8.5	1648
Age								
<6 months	90.2	0.0	2.2	7.6	0.0	100.0	9.8	142
6-11 months	97.6	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0	100.0	2.4	181
12-23 months	92.4	0.0	3.1	3.9	0.6	100.0	7.6	311
24-35 months	91.0	0.4	4.2	4.0	0.4	100.0	9.0	339
36-47 months	88.7	0.0	3.2	7.8	0.3	100.0	11.3	324
48-59 months	91.2	0.0	3.2	5.0	0.6	100.0	8.8	350

Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Weight | | Height or length | |
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	1563	100.0	1564	100.0
Digits				
0	180	11.5	232	14.9
1	170	10.9	128	8.2
2	164	10.5	193	12.4
3	155	9.9	164	10.5
4	157	10.0	133	8.5
5	147	9.4	175	11.2
6	153	9.8	147	9.4
7	140	8.9	146	9.3
8	155	9.9	106	6.8
9	143	9.2	140	9.0
0 or 5	326	20.9	407	26.0

Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Kosovo*, 2013-2014
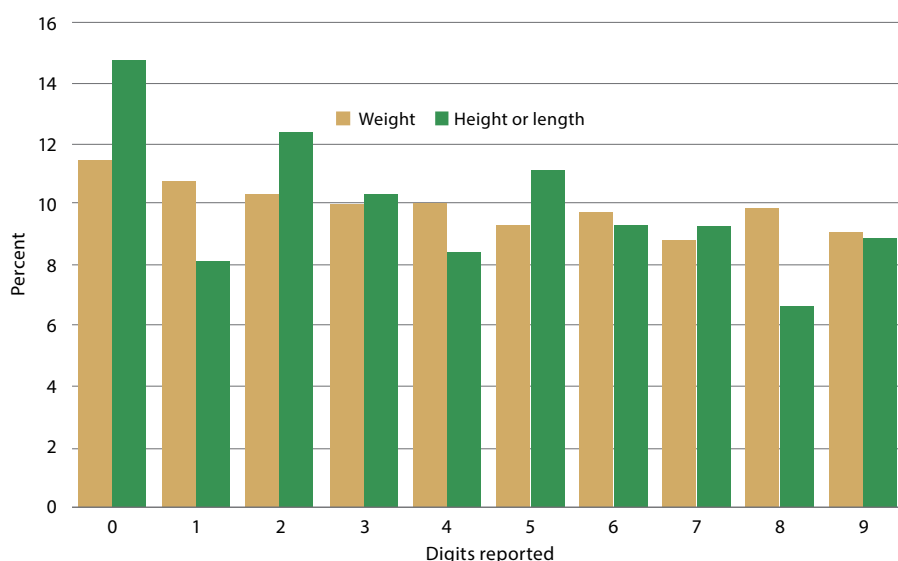
Table DQ.16: Observation of birth certificates

Percent distribution of children under 5 by presence of birth certificates, and percentage of birth certificates seen, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Child has birth certificate | | | | | | |
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK / Missing	Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
Total	52.9	20.8	26.2	0.1	100.0	71.8	1648
Area							
Urban	62.4	22.7	14.7	0.2	100.0	73.3	599
Rural	47.4	19.7	32.8	0.1	100.0	70.7	1049
Child's age							
0-5 months	55.3	12.6	31.3	0.8	100.0	81.5	142
6-11 months	58.3	18.1	23.5	0.0	100.0	76.3	181
12-23 months	51.3	20.9	27.8	0.0	100.0	71.1	311
24-35 months	49.4	21.8	28.8	0.0	100.0	69.3	339
36-47 months	52.5	24.6	22.9	0.0	100.0	68.1	324
48-59 months	54.2	20.9	24.6	0.3	100.0	72.2	350

Table DQ.17: Observation of vaccination cards

Percent distribution of children age 0-35 months by presence of a vaccination card, and the percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewers, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Child does not have vaccination card | | Child has vaccination card | | | Child has vaccination card at health facility | | | | Percentage of vaccination cards seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100 | Number of children age 0-35 months |
	Had vaccination card previously	Never had vaccination card	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	DK / Missing	Seen by the interviewer (1a)	Not seen by the interviewer (2b)	DK / Missing	Total		
Total	0.8	1.2	90.2	7.5	0.2	91.1	7.9	1.0	100.0	97.7	974
Area											
Urban	0.5	0.8	87.2	10.9	0.6	88.9	11.0	0.1	100.0	96.3	353
Rural	0.9	1.5	92.0	5.6	0.0	92.4	6.1	1.5	100.0	98.4	621
Child's age											
0-5 months	0.6	1.6	95.6	2.2	0.0	81.9	15.2	2.8	100.0	98.0	142
6-11 months	0.0	0.0	94.2	5.8	0.0	95.0	4.5	0.5	100.0	99.2	181
12-23 months	0.6	1.4	92.5	5.5	0.0	91.8	7.6	0.6	100.0	97.5	311
24-35 months	1.5	1.6	83.8	12.6	0.6	92.3	6.9	0.9	100.0	96.9	339

Table DQ.18: Observation of places for handwashing

Percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | | Place for handwashing | | | | | |
| | | Not observed | | | | | Number of households interviewed |
	Observed	Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason	Missing	Total	
Total	95.0	1.5	1.8	1.7	0.0	100.0	4127
Area							
Urban	94.8	1.2	2.0	2.0	0.0	100.0	1711
Rural	95.1	1.8	1.6	1.5	0.0	100.0	2416
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	91.2	3.9	1.9	3.1	0.0	100.0	848
Second	97.3	0.8	1.5	0.4	0.0	100.0	796
Middle	97.8	0.3	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	785
Fourth	96.8	0.6	1.7	0.9	0.0	100.0	817
Richest	92.3	2.0	2.5	3.2	0.0	100.0	881

Table DQ.19: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Mother in the household | Mother not in the household and primary caretaker identified: | | Total | Number of children under 5 |
		Father	Other adult female		
Total	99.4	0.1	0.6	100.0	1780
Age					
0	99.5	0.3	0.2	100.0	372
1	99.1	0.0	0.9	100.0	345
2	99.4	0.0	0.6	100.0	358
3	99.2	0.0	0.8	100.0	349
4	99.7	0.0	0.3	100.0	355

Table DQ.20: Selection of children age 1-17 years for the child labour and child discipline modules

Percent distribution of households by the number of children age 1-17 years, and the percentage of households with at least two children age 1-17 years where where correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

| | Number of children age 1-17 years | | | Total | Number of households | Percentage of households where correct selection was performed | Number of households with 2 or more children age 1-17 years |
	None	One	Two or more				
Total	31.1	20.0	48.9	100.0	4127	99.5	2020
Area							
Urban	35.4	20.8	43.8	100.0	1711	99.9	749
Rural	28.0	19.4	52.6	100.0	2416	99.2	1271
Wealth index quintile							
Poorest	28.3	14.6	57.0	100.0	848	99.4	483
Second	30.4	19.4	50.2	100.0	796	99.8	400
Middle	31.1	20.9	48.0	100.0	785	99.8	377
Fourth	32.2	22.5	45.4	100.0	817	99.1	371
Richest	33.3	22.6	44.1	100.0	881	99.2	389

Table DQ.21: School attendance by single age

Distribution of household population age 5–24 years by educational level and grade attended in the current (or most recent) school year, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Pre-primary	Primary school Grade					Lower secondary school Grade				Upper secondary school Grade				DK/Missing	Higher than secondary	DK/Missing	Total	Number of household members
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
5	21.4	60.3	17.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	365
6	5.1	3.1	71.7	19.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	343
7	0.7	0.3	9.4	72.0	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	344
8	0.3	0.0	1.0	9.6	75.0	14.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	373
9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	14.0	68.9	15.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	395
10	0.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	10.6	69.9	17.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	396
11	0.5	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	9.8	70.6	17.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	443
12	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.6	14.7	67.4	15.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	496
13	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	11.8	73.2	11.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	495
14	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	10.5	69.6	15.7	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	383
15	7.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	12.2	66.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	457
16	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.7	17.0	55.8	14.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	432
17	13.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	2.0	13.2	54.8	10.9	0.0	0.0	5.2	0.0	100.0	472
18	25.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.7	1.1	16.6	28.2	0.0	0.0	27.8	0.0	100.0	436
19	44.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	1.7	8.8	0.0	0.0	44.5	0.0	100.0	424
20	49.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.0	0.0	47.4	0.0	100.0	444
21	50.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	48.3	0.0	100.0	444
22	61.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	38.3	0.0	100.0	418
23	62.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.0	100.0	415
24[a]	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.2	0.0	100.0	271

[a] Those age 25 at the time of interview who were age 24 at beginning of school year are excluded as current attendance was only collected for those age 5–24 at the time of interview

Table DQ.22: Sex ratio at birth among children ever born and living

Sex ratio (number of males per 100 females) among children ever born (at birth), children living, and deceased children, by age of women, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Children Ever Born			Children Living			Children Deceased			Number of women
	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio at birth	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	Sons	Daughters	Sex ratio	
Total	4658	4250	1.10	4418	4051	1.09	240	199	1.21	5251
Age										
15-19	6	11	0.52	6	11	0.52	0	0	0.00	945
20-24	141	123	1.15	139	119	1.17	2	4	0.48	884
25-29	404	360	1.12	398	359	1.11	6	1	7.31	701
30-34	750	703	1.07	728	689	1.06	22	14	1.52	679
35-39	998	895	1.12	958	864	1.11	39	31	1.29	726
40-44	1192	1108	1.08	1123	1044	1.08	69	65	1.07	724
45-49	1168	1051	1.11	1066	966	1.10	102	85	1.20	591

Table DQ.23: Births by periods preceding the survey

Number of births, sex ratio at birth, and period ratio by periods preceding the survey, according to living, deceased, and total children (imputed), as reported in the birth histories, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date[a]			Sex ratio at birth[b]			Period ratio[c]		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	8468	439	8908	99.3	84.7	98.6	109.1	120.7	109.6	na	na	na
Years												
0	327	4	331	100.0	100.0	100.0	122.4	69.1	121.6	na	na	na
1	308	6	314	100.0	84.1	99.7	131.6	367.5	133.7	92.7	175.7	93.5
2	338	3	341	100.0	100.0	100.0	98.5	44.8	97.8	107.7	51.3	106.7
3	319	5	325	100.0	100.0	100.0	116.8	202.1	117.8	94.7	168.9	95.4
4	337	3	340	100.0	100.0	100.0	108.3	87.1	108.1	102.5	36.9	100.7
5	337	14	351	99.6	100.0	99.7	80.4	247.4	83.8	102.1	205.8	104.1
6	324	10	334	100.0	100.0	100.0	116.8	127.8	117.1	99.5	98.5	99.4
7	314	6	321	99.8	100.0	99.8	99.2	174.1	100.3	96.3	63.7	95.4
8	328	10	338	99.7	80.9	99.2	106.2	135.0	106.9	98.5	153.6	99.5
9	353	6	359	100.0	80.4	99.7	95.6	50.6	94.6	12.8	3.3	12.2
10+	5182	373	5555	99.0	83.1	97.9	110.9	117.6	111.3	na	na	na
Five-year periods												
0-4	1629	21	1650	100.0	95.7	99.9	114.6	134.3	114.8	na	na	na
5-9	1657	45	1702	99.8	93.2	99.7	98.7	142.6	99.7	na	na	na
10-14	1936	87	2022	99.8	86.4	99.2	116.0	136.0	116.8	na	na	na
15-19	1661	111	1772	99.3	83.8	98.3	113.0	108.6	112.7	na	na	na
20+	1585	175	1760	97.7	81.0	96.0	102.9	115.3	104.0	na	na	na

na: not applicable

[a] Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth

[b] $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$, where B_m and B_f are the numbers of male and female births, respectively

[c] $(2 \times B_t/(B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$, where B_t is the number of births in year t preceding the survey

Table DQ.24: Reporting of age at death in days

Distribution of reported deaths under one month of age by age at death in days and the percentage of neonatal deaths reported to occur at ages 0–6 days, by 5-year periods preceding the survey (imputed), Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (days)					
0	3	9	15	14	41
1	4	4	4	7	18
2	2	2	6	7	17
3	2	4	6	4	18
4	1	1	1	3	6
5	0	1	3	2	7
6	1	1	1	3	6
7	0	4	3	1	8
9	0	1	1	1	3
10	2	0	4	3	9
11	0	0	1	0	1
12	0	0	2	0	2
13	0	0	1	0	1
14	0	1	0	6	8
15	0	1	0	0	1
16	0	0	0	1	1
19	1	0	0	0	1
20	0	0	1	0	1
21	0	1	6	4	11
Total 0–30 days	15	31	56	57	159
Percent early neonatal[a]	82.9	72.6	64.4	72.4	70.6

[a] Deaths during the first 7 days (0-6), divided by deaths during the first month (0-30 days)

Table DQ.25: Reporting of age at death in months

Distribution of reported deaths under two years of age by age at death in months and the percentage of infant deaths reported to occur at age under one month, for the 5-year periods of birth preceding the survey (imputed), Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
Age at death (months)					
0[a]	15	31	56	57	159
1	2	2	9	10	22
2	0	3	2	6	11
3	1	2	4	4	11
4	1	0	2	6	9
5	0	0	1	2	3
6	0	0	1	5	6
7	0	0	1	4	5
8	0	2	0	0	2
9	0	0	3	2	5
11	0	1	0	2	3
15	0	0	1	0	1
18	0	0	1	0	1
22	0	1	0	0	1
23	0	0	0	1	1
Reported as 1 year	1	2	0	3	5
Total 0–11 months	19	41	79	99	238
Percent neonatal[b]	79.8	75.4	71.3	57.2	66.8

[a] Includes deaths under one month reported in days
[b] Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

APPENDIX E. Kosovo* MICS5 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
MORTALITY[83]					
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying within the first month of life		
1.2	Infant mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday		MDG 4.2
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	BH	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates		
1.4	Child mortality rate	BH	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays		
1.5	Under-five mortality rate	CM - BH	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday		MDG 4.1
NUTRITION					
2.1a 2.1b	Underweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	MDG 1.8
2.2a 2.2b	Stunting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) below minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.3a 2.3b	Wasting prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.4	Overweight prevalence	AN	Number of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	Total number of children under age 5	
2.5	Children ever breastfed	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	MN	Number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	Total number of women with a live birth in the last 2 years	
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed[84]	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	BD	Number of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment[85] during the previous day	Total number of infants under 6 months of age	
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	BD	Number of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 12-15 months	
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	BD	Number of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	Total number of children age 20-23 months	
2.11	Duration of breastfeeding	BD	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day		

[M] The indicator is also calculated for men, for the same age group, in surveys where the Questionnaire for Individual Men has been included. Calculations are carried out by using modules in the Questionnaire for Individual Men.
[81] Some indicators are constructed using questions from several modules. In such cases, only the modules containing most of the necessary information are indicated.
[82] Millennium Development Goals (MDG) indicators, effective 15 January 2008 - http://mdgs.un.org/unsd/mdg/Host.aspx?Content=Indicators/OfficialList.htm, accessed 10 June 2013.
[83] Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.
[84] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.
[85] Infants who receive breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids).

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
NUTRITION					
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[86] during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	BD	Number of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	Total number of infants age 6-8 months	
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	BD	Number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	Total number of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months	
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	BD	Number of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times[87] or more during the previous day	Total number of children age 6-23 months	
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	BD	Number of children age 6–23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups[88] during the previous day	Total number of children age 6–23 months	
2.17a 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	BD	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	(a) Number of breastfed children age 6–23 months (b) Number of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months	
2.18	Bottle feeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	Total number of children age 0-23 months	
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	MN	Number of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	Total number of most recent live births in the last 2 years	
CHILD HEALTH					
3.1	Tuberculosis immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received BCG vaccine by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.2	Polio immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of OPV vaccine (OPV3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.3	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of DPT vaccine (DPT3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.4	Measles immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	Total number of children age 24-35 months	MDG 4.3
3.5	Hepatitis B immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hepatitis B vaccine (HepB3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	
3.6	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 12-23 months who received the third dose of Hib vaccine (Hib3) by their first birthday	Total number of children age 12-23 months	

[86] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods.
[87] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds, four times for children age 6-23 months.
[88] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: 1) grains, roots and tubers, 2) legumes and nuts, 3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), 4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), 5) eggs, 6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and 7) other fruits and vegetables.

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
CHILD HEALTH					
3.8	Full immunization coverage	IM	Number of children age 24-35 months who received all vaccinations recommended in the national immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	Total number of children age 24-35 months	
3.10	Care-seeking for diarrhoea	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
SS[89]	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)[90]	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
SS	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding[91]	CA	Number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	Total number of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	
3.13	Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.14	Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms	CA	Number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks who received antibiotics	Total number of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	HC	Number of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	Total number of household members	
3.20	Care-seeking for fever	CA	Number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks for whom advice or treatment was sought from a health facility or provider	Total number of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	
WATER AND SANITATION					
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	WS	Number of household members using improved sources of drinking water	Total number of household members	MDG 7.8
4.2	Water treatment	WS	Number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	Total number of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources	
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	WS	Number of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	Total number of household members	MDG 7.9
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	CA	Number of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	Total number of children age 0-2 years	
4.5	Place for handwashing	HW	Number of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	Total number of households	
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	HW	Number of households with soap or other cleansing agent	Total number of households	
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate[92]	CM - BH	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years		MDG 5.4
5.2	Early childbearing	CM - BH	Number of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	Total number of women age 20-24 years	

[89] SS (survey-specific) denotes an indicator calculated by the introduction of a non-standard module or question(s) to this survey that is not part of the global MICS5 Questionnaires or by applying a non-standard calculation method that is not included in the global MICS5 Tabulation Plan.
[90] This is comparable to MICS Indicator 3.11 "Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) and zinc" with the exception that zinc is not administered in Kosovo*, thus it was not included into the questionnaire.
[91] This is comparable to MICS Indicator 3.12 "Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding" with the exception that recommended homemade fluids are not included as part of the Institutional approach in Kosovo*.
[92] The indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period.

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH					
5.3	Contraceptive prevalence rate	CP	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.3
5.4	Unmet need[93]	UN	Number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union	MDG 5.6
5.5a 5.5b	Antenatal care coverage	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.5
5.6	Content of antenatal care	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.7	Skilled attendant at delivery	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	MDG 5.2
5.8	Institutional deliveries	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.9	Caesarean section	MN	Number of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	PN	Number of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	Total number of last live births in the last 2 years	
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	PN	Number of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	Total number of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years	
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are attending an early childhood education programme	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.2	Support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months with whom an adult has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.3	Father's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological father has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	

93 See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description.

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
CHILD DEVELOPMENT					
6.4	Mother's support for learning	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months whose biological mother has engaged in four or more activities to promote learning and school readiness in the last 3 days	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
6.5	Availability of children's books	EC	Number of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	Total number of children under age 5	
6.6	Availability of playthings	EC	Number of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	Total number of children under age 5	
6.7	Inadequate care	EC	Number of children under age 5 left alone or in the care of another child younger than 10 years of age for more than one hour at least once in the last week	Total number of children under age 5	
6.8	Early child development index	EC	Number of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track in at least three of the following four domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning	Total number of children age 36-59 months	
LITERACY AND EDUCATION					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women [M]	WB	Number of women age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended upper secondary or higher education	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 2.3
7.2	School readiness	ED	Number of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	Total number of children attending the first grade of primary school	
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	ED	Number of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	Total number of children of school-entry age	
7.4	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	Total number of children of primary school age	MDG 2.1
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	Total number of children of secondary school age	
SS	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	Total number of children of lower secondary school age	
SS	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	ED	Number of children of upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	Total number of children of upper secondary school age	
7.6	Children reaching last grade of primary	ED	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade		MDG 2.2
7.7	Primary completion rate	ED	Number of children 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)	
7.8	Transition rate to secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
SS	Transition rate to lower secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	
SS	Transition rate to upper secondary school	ED	Number of children attending the last grade of lower secondary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of upper secondary school during the current school year	Total number of children attending the last grade of lower secondary school during the previous school year	

LITERACY AND EDUCATION

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
7.9	Gender parity index (primary school)	ED	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1
SS	Gender parity index (lower secondary school)	ED	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
SS	Gender parity index (upper secondary school)	ED	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	
7.10	Gender parity index (secondary school)	ED	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	MDG 3.1

CHILD PROTECTION

8.1	Birth registration	BR	Number of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	Total number of children under age 5	
8.2	Child labour	CL	Number of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[94]	Total number of children age 5-17 years	
8.3	Violent discipline	CD	Number of children age 1-14 years who experienced psychological aggression or physical punishment during the last one month	Total number of children age 1-14 years	
8.4	Marriage before age 15 [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.5	Marriage before age 18 [M]	MA	Number of women age 20-49 years who were first married or in union before age 18	Total number of women age 20-49 years	
8.6	Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-19 years who are married or in union	Total number of women age 15-19 years	
8.7	Polygyny [M]	MA	Number of women age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union	Total number of women age 15-49 years who are married or in union	
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	MA	Number of women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older, (a) among women age 15-19 years (b) among women age 20-24 years	Total number of women who are married or in union (a) age 15-19 years (b) age 20-24 years	
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence [M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
SS	Attitudes towards domestic violence (additional circumstances) [M]	DV	Number of women who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food, (6) neglects the household and hygiene work, (7) she neglects his parents, (8) she makes him jealous by her behaviour to other men, (9) she makes decisions for the family without consulting him	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
8.13	Children's living arrangements	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	Total number of children age 0-17 years	

[94] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work. See the MICS tabulation plan for more detailed information on thresholds and classifications.

MICS INDICATOR[M]		Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
CHILD PROTECTION					
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	HL	Number of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	HL	Number of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	Total number of children age 0-17 years	
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR					
9.1	Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV[95], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission	Total number of women age 15-24 years	MDG 6.3
9.2	Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means[96] of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3	Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions[97] toward people living with HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years who have heard of HIV	
9.4	Women who know where to be tested for HIV [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.5	Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.6	Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results [M]	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months, who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and who know their results	Total number of women age 15-24 years who have had sex in the last 12 months	
9.7	HIV counselling during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they received counselling on HIV during antenatal care	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.8	HIV testing during antenatal care	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years and received antenatal care during the pregnancy of their most recent birth, reporting that they were offered and accepted an HIV test during antenatal care and received their results	Total number of women age 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last 2 years	
9.9	Young women who have never had sex [M]	SB	Number of never married women age 15-24 years who have never had sex	Total number of never married women age 15-24 years	
9.10	Sex before age 15 among young women [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sexual intercourse before age 15	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
9.11	Age-mixing among sexual partners	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months with a partner who was 10 or more years older	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships[M]	SB	Number of women age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex	Total number of women age 15-49 years who reported having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months	

[95] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.
[96] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.
[97] Women (1) who think that a female teacher with the AIDS virus should be allowed to teach in school, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who has the AIDS virus, (3) who would not want to keep it as a secret if a family member became infected with the AIDS virus, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member who became sick with the AIDS virus.

MICS INDICATOR[M]	Module[81]	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference[82]
HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR				
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of sexually active women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	
9.15	Condom use with non-regular partners [M]	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months	MDG 6.2
9.17	Male circumcision	MMC	Number of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	Total number of men age 15-49 years	
ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY				
10.1	Exposure to mass media [M]	MT	Number of women age 15-49 years who, at least once a week, read a newspaper or magazine, listen to the radio, and watch television	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
10.2	Use of computers [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
10.3	Use of internet [M]	MT	Number of young women age 15-24 who used the internet during the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING				
11.1	Life satisfaction [M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied with their life, overall	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.2	Happiness [M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
11.3	Perception of a better life [M]	LS	Number of women age 15-24 years whose life improved during the last one year, and who expect that their life will be better after one year	Total number of women age 15-24 years	
TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE				
12.1	Tobacco use [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.2	Smoking before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.3	Use of alcohol [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
12.4	Use of alcohol before age 15 [M]	TA	Number of women age 15-49 years who had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15	Total number of women age 15-49 years	

APPENDIX F1. Household Questionnaire

In the Kosovo* MICS four different questionnaires were administered, the: Household questionnaire; Questionnaire for Individual Women (age 15-49); Questionnaire for Individual Men (age 15-49); Questionnaire for Children Under Five. In addition a Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility was administered for all children age 0-2 years with a completed Questionnaire for Children Under Five.

HOUSEHOLD QUESTIONNAIRE	Kosovo*
HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION PANEL	**HH**

HH1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**HH2.** Household number: ___ ___
HH3. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**HH4.** Supervisor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___
HH5. Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___/___ ___/ 2 0 1 ___	**HH7.** REGION:
HH6. AREA: Urban .... 1 Rural 2	Gjakova ....1 Gjilan ....2 Mitrovica..3 Peja 4
HH8. Is the household selected for Yes .... 1 Questionnaire for Men? No 2	Prizren ....5 Pristina ....6 Ferizaj 7

WE ARE FROM THE **Kosovo* AGENCY OF STATISTICS**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT *15* MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS. MAY I START NOW?
- ☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.*
- ☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

HH9. Result of household interview:
Completed 01
No household member or no competent respondent at home at time of visit...02
Entire household absent for extended period of time..03
Refused..04
Dwelling vacant / Address not a dwelling 05
Dwelling destroyed..06
Dwelling not found...07

Other *(specify)* _____   96

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:	
HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name_____ ___ ___	
HH11. Total number of household members: ___ ___	*After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:*
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: ___ ___	**HH13.** Number of women's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: **HH13A.** Number of men age 15-49 years: ___ ___	*If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men:* **HH13B.** Number of men's questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH14. Number of children under age 5: ___ ___	**HH15.** Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: ___ ___
HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**HH17.** Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___

HH18. Record the time.

Hour ....|___|___|

Minutes ......|___|___|

HL

LIST OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS

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?

If yes, complete listing for questions HL2-HL4. Then, ask questions starting with HL5 for each person at a time.

Use an additional questionnaire if all rows in the List of Household Members have been used.

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. Relation*	HL4. M	HL4. F	HL5. Month	HL5. Year	HL6. Age	HL7. For women age 15-49	HL7A. For men age 15-49	HL7B. For children age 0-4	HL11. Y N DK	HL12.	HL12A.	HL13. Y N DK	HL14.	HL14A.	HL15.
01		01	1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	15-49	15-49	0-4	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
02			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	02	02	02	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
03			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	03	03	03	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
04			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	04	04	04	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
05			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	05	05	05	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
06			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	06	06	06	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
07			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	07	07	07	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
08			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	08	08	08	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
09			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	09	09	09	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
10			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	10	10	10	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|
11			1	2	|___|	|___|	|___|	11	11	11	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	|___|	1 2 3 8	|___|

Column descriptions:

HL1. Line no.

HL2. Name. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?

HL3. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female

HL4. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK

HL5. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'

HL6. Age

HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49. For women age 15-49.

HL7A. Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men. For men age 15-49.

HL7B. Circle line no. if age 0-4. For children age 0-4.

For children age 0-17 years

HL11. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No⇨HL13 8 DK⇨HL13. Y N DK Mother

HL12. DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK. If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13. Record 00 for "No"

HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK

HL13. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No⇨HL15 8 DK⇨HL15. Y N DK Father

HL14. DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK. If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15. Record 00 for "No"

HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK

HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "0" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)? *For children age 0-14.* Mother

HL1. Line no.	HL2. Name	HL3. WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP OF (name) TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD?	HL4. IS (name) MALE OR FEMALE? 1 Male 2 Female	HL5. WHAT IS (name)'S DATE OF BIRTH? 98 DK 9998 DK		HL6. HOW OLD IS (name)? Record in completed years. If age is 95 or above, record '95'	HL7. For women age 15-49. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7A. For men age 15-49. Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men	HL7B. For children age 0-4. Circle line no. if age 0-4	HL11. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No⇨HL13 8 DK⇨HL13	HL12. DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of mother and go to HL13 Record 00 for "No"	HL12A. For children age 0-17 years. WHERE DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL13. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No⇨HL15 8 DK⇨HL15	HL14. DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? If "Yes" Record line no. of father and go to HL15 Record 00 for "No"	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8 DK	HL15. For children age 0-14. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
Line	Name	Relation*	M / F	Month	Year	Age	15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother		Y N DK	Father		Mother
12		01	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	12	12	12	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
13		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	13	13	13	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
14		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	14	14	14	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___
15		__ __	1 2	__ __	__ __ __ __	__ __	15	15	15	1 2 8	___	1 2 3 8	1 2 8	___ ___	1 2 3 8	___ ___

Tick here if additional questionnaire used ☐

Probe for additional household members.
Probe especially for any infants or small children not listed, and others who may not be members of the family (such as servants, friends) but who usually live in the household.
Insert names of additional members in the household list and complete form accordingly.

Now for each woman age 15-49 years, write her name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Women's Questionnaire.
For each man age 15-49 years, write his name and line number and other identifying information in the information panel of a separate Individual Man'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 a separate Under-5 Questionnaire.
You should now have a separate questionnaire for each eligible woman, each eligible man, and each child under five in the household.

* Codes for HL3:
Relationship to head of household:

01 Head
02 Spouse/Partner
03 Son / Daughter
04 Son-In-Law / Daughter-In-Law
05 Grandchild
06 Parent
07 Parent-In-Law
08 Brother / Sister
09 Brother-In-Law / Sister-In-Law
10 Uncle / Aunt
11 Niece / Nephew
12 Other relative
13 Adopted / Foster / Stepchild
96 Other (Not related)
98 DK

EDUCATION   ED

ED1. Line no. — *Copy from HL2 and HL6*

ED2. *Name and age*

ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PREPRIMARY SCHOOL? — 1 Yes / 2 No ⇨ Next line

*For household members age **5 and above***

ED4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED? — Level: 0 Pre-primary, 1 Primary, 2 Lower secondary, 3 Upper secondary, 4 Higher, 8 DK

ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE / YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL? — Grade / Year: 98 DK. *If level=0, skip to ED5. If the first grade/year at this level is not completed, enter "00".*

ED4C. Check ED4A — ■ *If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇨ Continue with ED4D*   ■ *If level is 4 or 8 ⇨ Go to ED5*

ED4D. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM? — 1 Old, 2 New, 8 DK

ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL AT ANY TIME? — 1 Yes / 2 No ⇨ ED7. *If level=0, skip to ED7*

ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR IS (name) ATTENDING? — Level: 0 Pre-primary, 1 Primary, 2 Lower secondary, 3 Upper secondary, 4 Higher, 8 DK. Grade / Year: 98 DK

ED6C. Check ED6 — ■ *If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇨ Continue with ED6D*   ■ *If level is 4 or 8 ⇨ Go to ED7*

ED6D. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL (name) IS ATTENDING PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM? — 1 Old, 2 New, 8 DK

*For household members age **5-24** years*

ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2012-2013, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL AT ANY TIME? — 1 Yes / 2 No ⇨ Next line / 8 DK ⇨ Next line. *If level=0, go to next line*

ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR DID (name) ATTEND? — Level: 0 Pre-primary, 1 Primary, 2 Lower secondary, 3 Upper secondary, 4 Higher, 8 DK. Grade / Year: 98 DK

ED8C. Check ED8 — ■ *If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇨ Continue with ED8D*   ■ *If level is 4 or 8 ⇨ Go to next line*

ED8D. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL (name) HAS ATTENDED PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM? — 1 Old, 2 New, 8 DK

Line	Name	Age	ED3 Yes/No	ED4 Level	ED4B Grade/Year	ED4D O/N/DK	ED5 Yes/No	ED6 Level	ED6 Grade/Year	ED6D O/N/DK	ED7 Yes/No/DK	ED8 Level	ED8 Grade/Year	ED8D O/N/DK
01		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
02		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
03		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
04		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
05		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
06		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
07		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8
08		|__|	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__	1 2 8

ED1. Line no.

ED2. Name and age — Copy from HL2 and HL6

ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PREPRIMARY SCHOOL?
1 Yes
2 No ⇨ Next line

EDA4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED?
Level:
0 Pre-primary
1 Primary
2 Lower secondary
3 Upper secondary
4 Higher
8 DK
If level=0, skip to ED5

ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE / YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?
Grade / Year: 98 DK
If the first grade/year at this level is not completed, enter "00".

ED4C. Check EDA4A
■ If level is 4 or 8 ⇨ Go to ED5
■ If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇨ Continue with ED4D
ED4D. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL (name) HAS ATTENDED PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM?
1 Old
2 New
8 DK

For household members age 5 and above

For household members age 5-24 years

ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?
1 Yes
2 No ⇨ ED7

ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR IS (name) ATTENDING?
Level:
0 Pre-primary
1 Primary
2 Lower secondary
3 Upper secondary
4 Higher
8 DK
If level=0, skip to ED7
Grade / Year: 98 DK

ED6C. Check ED6
■ If level is 4 or 8 ⇨ Go to ED7
■ If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇨ Continue with ED6D
ED6D. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL (name) IS ATTENDING PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM?
1 Old
2 New
8 DK

ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2012-2013, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?
1 Yes
2 No ⇨ Next line
8 DK ⇨ Next line

ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE/YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?
Level:
0 Pre-primary
1 Primary
2 Lower secondary
3 Upper secondary
4 Higher
8 DK
If level=0, go to next line
Grade / Year: 98 DK

ED8C. Check ED8
■ If level is 4 or 8 ⇨ Go to next line
■ If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇨ Continue with ED8D
ED8D. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL (name) HAS ATTENDED PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM?
1 Old
2 New
8 DK

Line	Name	Age	ED3 Yes/No	EDA4 Level	ED4B Grade/Year	ED4C/D (O N DK)	ED5 Yes/No	ED6 Level	ED6 Grade/Year	ED6C/D (O N DK)	ED7 Yes/No/DK	ED8 Level	ED8 Grade/Year	ED8C/D (O N DK)
09		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8
10		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8
11		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8
12		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8
13		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8
14		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8
15		__ __	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8	1 2 8	0 1 2 3 4 8	__ __	1 2 8

SELECTION OF ONE CHILD FOR CHILD LABOUR/CHILD DISCIPLINE					SL

SL1. *Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.* — Total number .... __

SL2. *Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:*

☐ *Zero* ⇨ *Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module.*

☐ *One* ⇨ *Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.*

☐ *Two or more* ⇨ *Continue with SL2A.*

SL2A. *List each of the children aged 1-17 years below in the order they appear in the List of Household Members. Do not include other household members outside of the age range 1-17 years. Record the line number, name, sex, and age for each child.*

SL3. Rank number	SL4. Line number from HL1	SL5. Name from HL2	SL6. Sex from HL4		SL7. Age from HL6
Rank	**Line**	**Name**	**M**	**F**	**Age**
1	__ __		1	2	___ ___
2	__ __		1	2	___ ___
3	__ __		1	2	___ ___
4	__ __		1	2	___ ___
5	__ __		1	2	___ ___
6	__ __		1	2	___ ___
7	__ __		1	2	___ ___
8	__ __		1	2	___ ___

SL8. *Check the last digit of the household number (HH2) from the cover page. This is the number of the row you should go to in the table below.*
Check the total number of children age 1-17 years in SL1 above. This is the number of the column you should go to in the table below.
Find the box where the row and the column meet and circle the number that appears in the box. This is the rank number (SL3) of the selected child.

Last digit of household number (from HH2)	Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)						
	2	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8+**
0	2	2	4	3	6	5	4
1	1	3	1	4	1	6	5
2	2	1	2	5	2	7	6
3	1	2	3	1	3	1	7
4	2	3	4	2	4	2	8
5	1	1	1	3	5	3	1
6	2	2	2	4	6	4	2
7	1	3	3	5	1	5	3
8	2	1	4	1	2	6	4
9	1	2	1	2	3	7	5

SL9. *Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.*

Rank number ....__

Line number ....__ __

Name_____

Age ....__ __

CHILD LABOUR		CL
CL1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐ *1-4 years* ⇨ *Go to Next Module.* ☐ *5-17 years* ⇨ *Continue with CL2.*		
CL2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, DID *(name)* DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? [A] DID *(name)* DO ANY WORK OR HELP ON HIS/HER OWN OR THE HOUSEHOLD'S PLOT/FARM/FOOD GARDEN OR LOOKED AFTER ANIMALS? FOR EXAMPLE, GROWING FARM PRODUCE, HARVESTING, OR FEEDING, GRAZING, MILKING ANIMALS? [B] DID *(name)* HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? [C] DID *(name)* PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? [D] SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, DID *(name)* ENGAGE IN ANY OTHER ACTIVITY IN RETURN FOR INCOME IN CASH OR IN KIND, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR? *If "No", Probe:* PLEASE INCLUDE ANY ACTIVITY *(name)* PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM.	Yes No Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals .... 1 2 Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business .... 1 2 Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products .... 1 2 Any other activity 1 2	
CL3. *Check CL2, A to D* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes'* ⇨ *Go to CL4* ☐ *All answers are 'No'* ⇨ *Continue with CL3A*		
CL3A. EVEN THOUGH *(name)* DID NOT DO ANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES SINCE LAST *(day of the week)*, DOES HE/SHE HAVE A JOB, BUSINESS, OR OTHER ECONOMIC OR FARMING ACTIVITY THAT HE/SHE WILL DEFINITELY RETURN TO? *(For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence)*	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ CL8
CL3B. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
CL3C. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A 2⇨ CL7
CL4. SINCE LAST *(day of the week)* ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID *(name)* ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? *If less than one hour, record "00"*	Number of hours..__ __	
CL5. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
CL6. DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A

CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (name)?		
[A] IS (name) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
[B] IS (name) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
[C] IS (name) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
[D] IS (name) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
[E] IS (name) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ CL7A
[F] IS (name) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (name)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
CL7A. DESCRIBE THE MAIN JOB/TASK (name) WAS PERFORMING SINCE LAST (day of the week). Probe: BY JOBS/TASKS I MEAN, FOR EXAMPLE, CUTTING TREES, SELLING ITEMS, HARVESTING FOOD, ETC. (Main refers to the work on which (name) spent most of the time during the week.)	Response _____ Occupation code .... __ __ __ __ __ *Do not fill in code - for Central Office only*	
CL7B. DESCRIBE BRIEFLY THE MAIN ACTIVITY I.E. GOODS PRODUCED AND SERVICES RENDERED WHERE (name) IS WORKING SINCE LAST (day of the week). (Main refers to the work on which (name) spent most of the time during the week.)	Response _____ Industrial code... __ __ *Do not fill in code - for Central Office only*	
CL7C. WHEN DID (name) USUALLY CARRY OUT HIS/HER MAIN WORK SINCE LAST (day of the week)? (Main refers to the work on which (name) spent most of the time during the week.)	During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.)...................................... 1 In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) .... 2 During both the day and the evening (for the entire day).................... 3 On the week-end.. 4 Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening 5	
CL8. SINCE LAST (day of the week), DID (name) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ CL10
CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (day of the week)? If less than one hour, record "00"	Number of hours.. __ __	
CL10. SINCE LAST (day of the week), DID (name) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD? [A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD? [B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT? [C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE? [D] WASHING CLOTHES? [E] CARING FOR CHILDREN? [F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK? [G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?	Yes No Shopping for household ....1 2 Repair household equipment..1 2 Cooking / cleaning utensils / house..................................1 2 Washing clothes ....1 2 Caring for children...1 2 Caring for old / sick..1 2 Other household tasks..1 2	
CL11. *Check CL10, A to G* ☐ *There is at least one 'Yes' ⇨ Continue with CL12* ☐ *All answers are 'No' ⇨ Go to Next Module*		
CL12. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL? If less than one hour, record "00"	Number of hours.. __ __	

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD
CD1. *Check selected child's age from SL9:* ☐ *1-14 years* ⇨ *Continue with CD2* ☐ *15-17 years* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*		
CD2. *Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.*	Line number .... __ __ Name _____	
CD3. ADULTS USE CERTAIN WAYS TO TEACH CHILDREN THE RIGHT BEHAVIOUR OR TO ADDRESS A BEHAVIOUR PROBLEM. I WILL READ VARIOUS METHODS THAT ARE USED. PLEASE TELL ME IF <u>YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD</u> HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH *(name)* <u>IN THE PAST MONTH</u>. [A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING *(name)* LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE. [B] EXPLAINED WHY *(name)*'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG. [C] SHOOK HIM/HER. [D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER. [E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO. [F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND. [G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT. [H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT. [I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS. [J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG. [K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	Yes No Took away privileges ....1 2 Explained wrong behaviour ....1 2 Shook him/her ....1 2 Shouted, yelled, screamed ....1 2 Gave something else to do ....1 2 Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand........................1 2 Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object ....1 2 Called dumb, lazy, or another name.............................1 2 Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears ....1 2 Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg ....1 2 Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could............................1 2	
CD4. DO YOU BELIEVE THAT IN ORDER TO BRING UP, RAISE, OR EDUCATE A CHILD PROPERLY, THE CHILD NEEDS TO BE PHYSICALLY PUNISHED?	Yes ....1 No ....2 DK / No opinion..8	

HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS		HC
HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Islamic .... 1 Orthodox .... 2 Catholic.. 3 Prefer not to answer.. 4 Other religion *(specify)*_____ 6 No religion 0	
HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?	Albanian .... 1 Serbian .... 2 Turkish .... 3 Bosnian.. 4 Romani .... 5 Other language *(specify)* _____ 6	
HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?	Albanian ....01 Serb .... 02 Turk... 03 Bosniak .... 04 Roma .... 05 Ashkali.. 06 Egyptian .... 08 Goran .... 09 Other ethnic group *(specify)* _____ 96	
HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?	Number of rooms...___ ___	

HC3. *Main material of the dwelling floor.*
 Record observation.
	Natural floor
	   Earth / Sand...11
	 Rudimentary floor
	   Wood planks 21
	 Finished floor
	   Linoleum 32
	   Ceramic tiles.. 33
	   Cement.. 34
	   Carpet.. 35
	   Parquet.. 36
	   Polished wood (laminate) 37
	 Other *(specify)*_____ 96	

HC4. *Main material of the roof.*
 Record observation.
	Natural roofing
	   No Roof..11
	 Rudimentary roofing
	   Rustic mat 21
	   Wood planks 23
	   Cardboard..24
	   Nylon.. 25
	   Tent material 26
	 Finished roofing
	   Metal / Tin... 31
	   Wood 32
	   Calamine / Cement fibre... 33
	   Cement.. 35
	   Roofing shingles.. 36
	   Clay tiles...37
	 Other *(specify)*_____96	

HC5. *Main material of the exterior walls.*
Record observation.
	Natural walls
	   No walls..11
	   Dirt..13
	Rudimentary walls
	   Stone with mud.. 22
	   Uncovered adobe 23
	   Plywood..24
	   Cardboard... 25
	   Reused wood 26
	   Tent material 27
	   Wood with mud 28
	Finished walls
	   Cement..31
	   Stone with lime / cement..............................32
	   Bricks.. 33
	   Cement blocks 34
	   Covered adobe... 35
	   Wood planks / shingles 36
	   Plaster..37
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96	

HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MAINLY</u> USE FOR COOKING?	Electricity ....01 Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)......................... 02 Coal / Lignite .... 06 Charcoal.. 07 Wood .... 08 Straw / Shrubs / Grass .... 09 Agricultural crop residue / Corn stalk ....11 No food cooked in household .... 95 Other *(specify)* _____ 96	01⇨ HC8 02⇨ HC8 95⇨ HC8

HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?
 	
If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?
	In the house
	   In a separate room used as kitchen 1
	   Elsewhere in the house 2
	In a separate building.. 3
	Outdoors... 4
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 6	

HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:
   [E] A REFRIGERATOR?
   [F] A BED?
   [G] A TABLE AND CHAIRS?
   [H] INTERNET?
   [I] A CLOTHES DRYER?
   [J] A VACUUM CLEANER?
   [K] AN AIR CONDITIONER?
   [L] A JACUZZI TUB?
   [M] A WATER HEATER?
   [N] A LAPTOP COMPUTER?
   [O] A PC COMPUTER?
   [P] A DISH WASHER?
   [Q] A CLOTHES WASHING MACHINE?
   [R] A FLAT SCREEN / LCD TV?
	Yes No
	Refrigerator 1 2
	Bed 1 2
	Table and chairs...1 2
	Internet 1 2
	Clothes dryer 1 2
	Vacuum cleaner 1 2
	Air conditioner...1 2
	Jacuzzi tub...1 2
	Water heater...1 2
	Laptop computer 1 2
	PC computer 1 2
	Dish washer 1 2
	Clothes washing machine...........................1 2
	Flat screen / LCD television........................1 2	

HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN: [D] A MOTORCYCLE OR SCOOTER? [E] AN ANIMAL-DRAWN CART? [H] A CAR? [I] A TRUCK? [J] A TRACTOR? [K] A CELL PHONE? [L] A PHONE WITH A TOUCH SCREEN OR KEYBOARD?	Yes No Motorcycle / Scooter ....1 2 Animal-drawn cart...1 2 Car ....1 2 Truck ....1 2 Tractor ....1 2 Cell phone..1 2 Smart phone...1 2	
HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING? *If "No", then ask:* DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD? *If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". If "Temporary housing", circle 3. For other responses, circle "6".*	Own .... 1 Rent .... 2 Temporary Housing (No rent paid) .... 3 Other *(specify)* _____ 6	
HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ HC13
HC12. HOW MANY HECTARES OR ARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN? (1 HECTARE =100 ARES) *If 1 hectare or more, circle "1" and record hectares.* *If 95 or more hectares, circle "1" and record "95".* *If less than 1 hectare, circle "2" and record in ares.* *If 1 are or more, circle "2" and record ares.* *If 9950 or more ares, circle "2" record "9950"* *If less than 1 are, circle "2" and record "0000".* *If unknown, circle "99998".*	Hectares .... 1 ___ ___ Ares..2 ___ ___ ___ ___ DK 99998	
HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ HC15
HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE? [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKEN? [F] PIGS? [G] TURKEY? [H] DONKEYS OR MULES? *If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95".* *If unknown, record "98".*	Cattle, milk cows, or bulls..___ ___ Horses...___ ___ Goats ....___ ___ Sheep..___ ___ Chicken ....___ ___ Pigs...___ ___ Turkey...___ ___ Donkeys or mules ....___ ___	
HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?	Yes .... 1 No 2	

WATER AND SANITATION		WS
WS1. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Piped water	
	Piped into dwelling 11	11⇨ WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot...12	12⇨ WS6
	Piped to neighbour 13	13⇨ WS6
	Public tap / standpipe 14	14⇨ WS3
	Tube Well, Borehole 21	21⇨ WS3
	Dug well	
	Protected well 31	31⇨ WS3
	Unprotected well 32	32⇨ WS3
	Water from spring	
	Protected spring..41	41⇨ WS3
	Unprotected spring 42	42⇨ WS3
	Rainwater collection.. 51	51⇨ WS3
	Tanker-truck 61	61⇨ WS3
	Cart with small tank / drum 71	71⇨ WS3
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81	81⇨ WS3
	Bottled water 91	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96	96⇨ WS3
WS2. WHAT IS THE <u>MAIN</u> SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?	Piped water	
	Piped into dwelling 11	11⇨ WS6
	Piped into compound, yard or plot...12	12⇨ WS6
	Piped to neighbour 13	13⇨ WS6
	Public tap / standpipe 14	
	Tube Well, Borehole 21	
	Dug well	
	Protected well 31	
	Unprotected well 32	
	Water from spring	
	Protected spring..41	
	Unprotected spring 42	
	Rainwater collection.. 51	
	Tanker-truck 61	
	Cart with small tank / drum 71	
	Surface water (river, stream, dam, lake, pond, canal, irrigation channel) 81	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96	
WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?	In own dwelling.. 1	1⇨ WS6
	In own yard / plot 2	2⇨ WS6
	Elsewhere 3	
WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?	Number of minutes................................. __ __ __	
	DK 998	

WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?
 	
Probe:
  IS THIS PERSON UNDER AGE 15?
  WHAT SEX?
	Adult woman (age 15+ years).. 1	

	Adult man (age 15+ years).. 2	
	Female child (under 15).. 3	
	Male child (under 15).. 4	
	DK 8	
WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?	Yes 1	
	No 2	2⇨ WS8
	DK 8	8⇨ WS8

WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all items mentioned.*	Boil ....A Add bleach / chlorine...B Strain it through a cloth ....C Use water filter (ceramic, sand, composite, etc.)...................................D Solar disinfection...E Let it stand and settle..F Other *(specify)* _____ X DK ....Z	

WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE? *If "flush" or "pour flush", probe:* WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? *If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.*	Flush / Pour flush
	   Flush to piped sewer system 11
	   Flush to septic tank 12
	   Flush to pit (latrine)..13
	   Flush to somewhere else..14
	   Flush to unknown place / Not sure / DK where 15
	Pit latrine
	   Ventilated Improved Pit latrine (VIP) 21
	   Pit latrine with slab 22
	   Pit latrine without slab / Open pit.. 23
	
	Bucket...41
	
	No facility, Bush, Field 95
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96
		95⇨ Next Module

WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
WS10. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY ONLY WITH MEMBERS OF OTHER HOUSEHOLDS THAT YOU KNOW, OR IS THE FACILITY OPEN TO THE USE OF THE GENERAL PUBLIC?	Other households only (not public) .... 1 Public facility 2	2⇨ Next Module
WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Number of households (if less than 10) .... 0 __ Ten or more households ....10 DK 98	

HANDWASHING		HW

HW1. WE WOULD LIKE TO LEARN ABOUT THE PLACES THAT HOUSEHOLDS USE TO WASH THEIR HANDS.
 	
 CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW ME WHERE MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD <u>MOST OFTEN</u> WASH THEIR HANDS?
	Observed 1
	 Not observed
	   Not in dwelling / plot / yard 2
	   No permission to see 3
	   Other reason *(specify)* _____ 6
		
		 2⇨ HW4
		 3⇨ HW4
		 6⇨ HW4

HW2. *Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.* *Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.*	Water is available .... 1 Water is not available 2	
HW3A. *Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?*	Yes, present .... 1 No, not present 2	 2⇨ HW4
HW3B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap .... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) .... B Liquid soap .... C Ash / Mud / Sand .... D	A⇨ HH19 B⇨ HH19 C⇨ HH19 D⇨ HH19
HW4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	 2⇨ HH19
HW5A. CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown .... 1 No, not shown 2	 2⇨ HH19
HW5B. *Record your observation.* *Circle all that apply.*	Bar soap .... A Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) .... B Liquid soap .... C Ash / Mud / Sand .... D	

| **HH19.** *Record the time.* | Hour and minutes.. __ __ : __ __ | |

HH20. *Thank the respondent for his/her cooperation and check the List of Household Members:*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN has been issued for each woman age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7)*

Check HH8. If the household is selected for QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN:

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN has been issued for each man age 15-49 years in the List of Household Members (HL7A)*

☐ *A separate QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE has been issued for each child under age 5 years in the List of Household Members (HL7B)*

Return to the cover page and make sure that the result of the household interview (HH9), the name and line number of the respondent to the household questionnaire (HH10), and the number of eligible women (HH12), men (HH13A), and under-5s (HH14) are entered.

Make arrangements for the administration of the remaining questionnaire(s) in this household.

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

APPENDIX F2. Questionnaire for Individual Women

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL WOMEN	Kosovo*
WOMAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**WM**

This questionnaire is to be administered to all women age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7).

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible woman.

WM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**HH2.** Household number: ___ ___
WM3. Woman's name: Name _____	**WM4.** Woman's line number: ___ ___
WM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**WM6.** Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman: WE ARE FROM THE **Kosovo* AGENCY OF STATISTICS**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 20 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

WM7. Result of woman's interview	Completed 01
	Not at home 02
	Refused 03
	Partly completed 04
	Incapacitated 05
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96

WM8. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**WM9.** Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___

WM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes... __ __ : __ __

WOMAN'S BACKGROUND		**WB**
WB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..__ __ DK month .... 98 Year .... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
WB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years)..__ __	
WB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ WB7
WB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-primary .... 0 Primary... 1 Lower secondary .... 2 Upper secondary... 3 Higher... 4	0⇨ WB7
WB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If the first grade/year at this level is not completed, enter "00"*	Grade/Year ....__ __	
WB5A. *Check WB4:* ☐ *Higher (WB4 = 4)* ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary, lower secondary or upper secondary (WB4 = 1, 2 or 3)* ⇨ *Continue with WB5B*		
WB5B. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM?	Old school system.. 1 New school system... 2	
WB6. *Check WB4:* ☐ *Upper secondary (WB4 = 3)* ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary or lower secondary (WB4 = 1 or 2)* ⇨ *Continue with WB7*		
WB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	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 / visually impaired.. 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MT
MT1. *Check WB7:* ☐ *Question left blank (Respondent has upper secondary or higher education)* ⇨ *Continue with MT2* ☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4)* ⇨ *Continue with MT2* ☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5)* ⇨ *Go to MT3*		
MT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT5. *Check WB2: Age of respondent?* ☐ *Age 15-24* ⇨ *Continue with MT6* ☐ *Age 25-49* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*		
MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ MT9
MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ MT9
MT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
MT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
CM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE BIRTHS YOU HAVE HAD DURING YOUR LIFE. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH?	Yes ....1 No 2	2⇨ CM8
CM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes ....1 No 2	2⇨ CM6
CM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons at home..___ ___ Daughters at home..___ ___	
CM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS TO WHOM YOU HAVE GIVEN BIRTH WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes ....1 No 2	2⇨ CM8
CM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere..___ ___ Daughters elsewhere...___ ___	
CM8. HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, TO A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes ....1 No 2	2⇨ CM10
CM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead ....___ ___ Girls dead..___ ___	
CM10. Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum ....___ ___	

CM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL *(total number in CM10)* LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?
 	
☐ *Yes. Check below:*
 	
    ☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to CM12B*
 	
    ☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module*
 	
☐ *No. ⇨ Check responses to CM1-CM10 and make corrections as necessary before proceeding to the BIRTH HISTORY Module or CM12B*		

BIRTH HISTORY   **BH**

NOW I WOULD LIKE TO RECORD THE NAMES OF ALL OF YOUR BIRTHS, WHETHER STILL ALIVE OR NOT, STARTING WITH THE FIRST ONE YOU HAD.
Record names of all of the births in BH1. Record twins and triplets on separate lines. If there are more than 14 births, use an additional questionnaire.

BH. Line no.	BH1. WHAT NAME WAS GIVEN TO YOUR (first/next) BABY?	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple	BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl	BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No	BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years.	BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record "00" if child is not listed.	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No
Line	Name	S M	B G	Month	Year	Y N	Age	Y N	Line No.	Unit	Number	Y N
01		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ Next Line	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	
02		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ BH10	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
03		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ BH10	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
04		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ BH10	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
05		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ BH10	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
06		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ BH10	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth
07		1 2	1 2	——	— — — —	1 2 ⇧ BH9	— —	1 2	— — ⇨ BH10	Days..........1 Months........2 Years............3	— —	1 Add Birth 2 Next Birth

BH. Line no.	BH1. Name	BH2. WERE ANY OF THESE BIRTHS TWINS? 1 Single 2 Multiple		BH3. IS (name) A BOY OR A GIRL? 1 Boy 2 Girl		BH4. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WAS (name) BORN? Probe: WHAT IS HIS/HER BIRTHDAY?		BH5. IS (name) STILL ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No		BH6. HOW OLD WAS (name) AT HIS/HER LAST BIRTHDAY? Record age in completed years. 1 Yes 2 No	BH7. IS (name) LIVING WITH YOU? 1 Yes 2 No	BH8. Record household line number of child (from HL1) Record "00" if child's not listed.	BH9. If dead: HOW OLD WAS (name) WHEN HE/SHE DIED? If "1 year", probe: HOW MANY MONTHS OLD WAS (name)? Record days if less than 1 month; record months if less than 2 years; or years		BH10. WERE THERE ANY OTHER LIVE BIRTHS BETWEEN (name of previous birth) AND (name), INCLUDING ANY CHILDREN WHO DIED AFTER BIRTH? 1 Yes 2 No	
Line	**Name**	**S**	**M**	**B**	**G**	**Month**	**Year**	**Y N**	**Age**	**Y N**	**Line No.**	**Unit**	**Number**	**Y**	**N**
08		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
09		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
10		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
11		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
12		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
13		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
14		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth
15		1	2	1	2	|__	__|____	1 2 →BH9	|__	1 2	|__ ⇨BH10	Days.......1 Months...2 Years......3	|__	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth

BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF *(name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module)?*

Yes ....1 1⇨ Record birth(s) in Birth History
No 2

CM12A. *Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:* ☐ *Numbers are same ⇨ Continue with CM12B* ☐ *Numbers are different ⇨ Probe and reconcile*		
CM12B. SOMETIMES PREGNANCIES DO NOT END WITH A LIVE BIRTH. HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS ABORTED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨CM13
CM12C. HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES DID YOU HAVE DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.	None .... 00 Number of miscarriages ....___ ___	
CM12D. IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH? BY STILLBIRTH, I MEAN A BIRTH THAT TOOK PLACE AFTER THE 5TH MONTH OF PREGNANCY, BUT THE CHILD DID NOT SHOW ANY SIGNS OF LIFE.	None .... 00 Number of stillbirths ....___ ___	
CM12E. AND HOW MANY ABORTIONS DID YOU HAVE DURING YOUR LIFETIME? BY ABORTION, I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.	None .... 00 Number of abortions ....___ ___	
CM13. *Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in **2012** (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is **2012**, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)* ☐ *Question left blank or no live birth in last 2 years. ⇨ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇨ Record name of last born child and continue with next module* *Name of last-born child _____* *If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.*		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview. *Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.* *Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.*		
DB1. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH *(name)*, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨ Next Module
DB2. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later .... 1 No more 2	2⇨ Next Module
DB3. HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ....1 __ __ Years ....2 __ __ DK 998	

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN
This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.		
Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.		
Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.		
MN1. DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH *(name)*?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ MN17

MN2. WHOM DID YOU SEE?
 	
Probe:
ANYONE ELSE?
 	
Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.
	Health professional:
	    Doctor... A
	    Nurse / Midwife.. B
	    Auxiliary midwife... C
	Other person
	    Traditional birth attendant .... F
	
	    Other *(specify)* _____ X	

MN2A. HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Weeks .... 1 __ __ Months .... 2 0 __ DK 998	
MN3. HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY? *Probe to identify the number of times antenatal care was received. If a range is given, record the minimum number of times antenatal care received.*	Number of times.. __ __ DK 98	
MN4. AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY, WERE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING DONE AT LEAST ONCE: [A] WAS YOUR BLOOD PRESSURE MEASURED? [B] DID YOU GIVE A URINE SAMPLE? [C] DID YOU GIVE A BLOOD SAMPLE? [D] DID YOU HAVE AN ULTRASOUND? [E] WAS YOUR WEIGHT MEASURED? [F] WAS YOUR UTERINE HEIGHT MEASURED? [G] WAS YOUR PREGNANCY BOOK UPDATED?	Yes No Blood pressure..1 2 Urine sample ....1 2 Blood sample..1 2 Ultrasound..1 2 Weight...1 2 Uterine height ....1 2 Pregnancy book..1 2	

MN17. WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF *(name)*?
 	
Probe:
ANYONE ELSE?
 	
Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.
 	
If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.
	Health professional:
	    Doctor... A
	    Nurse / Midwife.. B
	    Auxiliary midwife... C
	Other person
	    Traditional birth attendant .... F
	    Relative / Friend .... H
	
	    Other *(specify)* _____ X
	    No one .... Y	

MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?
 	
Probe to identify the type of source.
 	
If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.
 	
_____
(Name of place)
	Home
	    Respondent's home..11
	    Other home 12
	Public sector
	    Public hospital..21
	    Family Health Centre/Maternity 22
	    Gynaecology/Obstetric Clinic 24
	    Other public *(specify)* _____ 26
	Private Medical Sector
	    Private hospital 31
	    Private clinic..32
	    Other private medical *(specify)* _____ 36
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96
		11⇨ MN20
		12⇨ MN20
		
		96⇨ MN20

MN19. WAS *(name)* DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?	Yes .... 1 No 2	 2⇨MN20
MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?	Before .... 1 After 2	
MN19B. WHO WAS THE MAIN INFLUENCE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?	Respondent ....01 Respondent and partner .... 02 Doctor.. 03 Other health personnel .... 04 Family members..05 Friends..06	
MN20. WHEN *(name)* WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?	Very large .... 1 Larger than average .... 2 Average .... 3 Smaller than average .... 4 Very small... 5 DK 8	
MN21. WAS *(name)* WEIGHED AT BIRTH?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	 2⇨MN23 8⇨MN23
MN22. HOW MUCH DID (name) WEIGH? *If a card/discharge letter is available, record weight from card/discharge letter.*	From card .... 1 (kg) __ . __ __ __ From recall.. 2 (kg) __ . __ __ __ DK 99998	
MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name)?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED *(name)*?	Yes .... 1 No 2	 2⇨Next Module
MN25. 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 / don't remember.. 998	
MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS *(name)* GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?	Yes .... 1 No 2	 2⇨Next Module
MN27. WHAT WAS *(name)* GIVEN TO DRINK? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE?	Milk (other than breast milk).. A Plain water .... B Sugar or glucose water .... C Sugar-salt-water solution ....E Fruit juice...F Infant formula .... G Tea .... H Other *(specify)* _____ X	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS   PN

This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.

Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.

Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.

PN1. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?

☐ Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇨ Continue with PN2

☐ No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇨ Go to PN6

PN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF *(name)*. YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN *(name or type of facility in MN18)*. HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours .... 1 __ __ Days .... 2 __ __ Weeks .... 3 __ __ DK / don't remember 998	
PN3. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON *(name)*'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING *(name)*, CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF *(name)* IS OK. BEFORE YOU LEFT THE *(name or type of facility in MN18)*, DID ANYONE CHECK ON *(name)*'S HEALTH?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
PN4. AND WHAT ABOUT CHECKS ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH – I MEAN, SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU? DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT *(name or type or facility in MN18)*?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
PN5. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT *(name or type of facility in MN18)*. DID ANYONE CHECK ON *(name)*'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT *(name or type of facility in MN18)*?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN16

PN6. *Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*

☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F)*
⇨ *Continue with PN7*
☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17)*
⇨ *Go to PN10*

PN7. YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT *(person or persons in MN17)* ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON *(name)*'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING *(name)*, CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF *(name)* IS OK. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE *(person or persons in MN17)* LEFT YOU, DID *(person or persons in MN17)* CHECK ON *(name)*'S HEALTH?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
PN8. AND DID *(person or persons in MN17)* CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING? BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes .... 1 No 2	
PN9. AFTER THE *(person or persons in MN17)* LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF *(name)*?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨PN11 2⇨PN18
PN10. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON *(name)*'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING *(name)*, CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK. AFTER *(name)* WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨PN19

PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once..1 More than once..2	1⇨ PN12A 2⇨ PN12B
PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN12B.** HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ....1 __ __ Days ....2 __ __ Weeks ....3 __ __ DK / don't remember 998	

PN13. WHO CHECKED ON *(name)*'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional
	    Doctor...A
	    Nurse / Midwife...B
	    Auxiliary midwife... C
	
	Other person
	    Traditional birth attendant ....F
	    Relative / Friend ....H
	
	Other *(specify)* _____X	

PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?
 	
Probe to identify the type of source.
 	
If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.
 	
_____
(Name of place)
	Home
	    Respondent's home..11
	    Other home 12
	
	Public sector
	    Public hospital...21
	    Family Health Centre/Maternity 22
	    Gynaecology/Obstetric Clinic 24
	    Other public *(specify)* _____ 26
	
	Private medical sector
	    Private hospital 31
	    Private clinic..32
	    Other private medical (specify)......................... 36
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96	

PN15. *Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?*
    ☐ *Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36)* ⇨ *Continue with PN16*
    ☐ *No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96)* ⇨ *Go to PN17*		

PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT *(name or type of facility in MN18)*, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ....1 No 2	1⇨ PN20 2⇨ Next Module

PN17. *Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?*
    ☐ *Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F)* ⇨ *Continue with PN18*
    ☐ *No, delivery not assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17)* ⇨ *Go to PN19*		

PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND *(person or persons in MN17)* LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?	Yes ....1 No 2	1⇨ PN20 2⇨ Next Module
PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF *(name)*, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH? I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ....1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Once..1 More than once..2	1⇨ PN21A 2⇨ PN21B
PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN? **PN21B.** HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN? *If less than one day, record hours.* *If less than one week, record days.* *Otherwise, record weeks.*	Hours ....1 __ __ Days ....2 __ __ Weeks ....3 __ __ DK / don't remember 998	

PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?	Health professional
	    Doctor.. A
	    Nurse / Midwife... B
	    Auxiliary midwife.. C
	
	Other person
	    Traditional birth attendant ....F
	    Relative / Friend ....H
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ X	

PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?
 	
Probe to identify the type of source.
 	
If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.
 	
_____
(Name of place)
	Home
	    Respondent's home...11
	    Other home 12
	
	Public sector
	    Public hospital...21
	    Family Health Centre/Maternity 22
	    Gynaecology/Obstetric Clinic 24
	    Other public *(specify)* _____ 26
	
	Private medical sector
	    Private hospital 31
	    Private clinic..32
	    Other private medical *(specify)* _____ 36
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS	IS

IS1. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Continue with IS2.*

☐ *No ⇨ Go to Next Module.*

IS2. SOMETIMES CHILDREN HAVE SEVERE ILLNESSES AND SHOULD BE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO A HEALTH FACILITY. WHAT TYPES OF SYMPTOMS WOULD CAUSE YOU TO TAKE A CHILD UNDER THE AGE OF 5 TO A HEALTH FACILITY RIGHT AWAY? *Probe:* ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS? *Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.* *Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> 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 difficulty breathing ....E Child has blood in stool ....F Child is drinking poorly..G Other *(specify)* _____X Other *(specify)* _____Y Other *(specify)* _____Z

CONTRACEPTION		CP
CP1. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT ANOTHER SUBJECT – FAMILY PLANNING. ARE YOU PREGNANT NOW?	Yes, currently pregnant .... 1 No .... 2 Unsure or DK 8	1⇨CP2A
CP2. COUPLES 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 No 2	1⇨CP3
CP2A. HAVE YOU EVER DONE SOMETHING OR USED ANY METHOD TO DELAY OR AVOID GETTING PREGNANT?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module
CP3. WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY? *Do not prompt.* *If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.*	Female sterilization .... A Male sterilization .... B IUD .... C Injectables .... D Implants .... E Pill .... F Male condom .... G Female condom .... H Diaphragm .... I Foam / Jelly .... J Lactational amenorrhoea method (LAM) .... K Periodic abstinence / Rhythm .... L Withdrawal .... M Other *(specify)* _____ X	
CP3A. *Check CP3 for contraception method used to delay or avoid a pregnancy* ☐ *CP3 = C – J ⇨ Continue with CP4.* ☐ *Else ⇨ Go to CP5.*		

CP4. WHERE DID YOU OBTAIN *(name of current method in CP3)*?
 	
If more than one method code circled for CP3 categories C-J, ask this question for highest method in list.
 	
Probe to identify the type of source.
 	
If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.
 	
_____
(Name of place)
	Public sector
	   Public hospital 11
	   Family Health Centre/Maternity 12
	   Gynaecology/Obstetric Clinic 14
	
	   Other public *(specify)* _____ 16
	   Public pharmacy 17
	
	Private medical sector
	   Private hospital / clinic 21
	   Private physician 22
	   Private pharmacy 23
	
	   Other private medical *(specify)* _____ 26
	
	Other source
	   Relative / Friend 31
	   Shop 32
	
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96	

CP5. WOULD YOU SAY THAT USING CONTRACEPTION IS MAINLY YOUR DECISION, MAINLY YOUR HUSBAND'S/PARTNER'S DECISION, OR DID YOU BOTH DECIDE TOGETHER?	Mainly respondent .... 1 Mainly husband/partner .... 2 Joint decision .... 3 Other *(specify)* _____ 6	

UNMET NEED		UN
UN1. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant* ⇨ *Continue with UN2* ☐ *No, unsure or DK* ⇨ *Go to UN5*		
UN2. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT YOUR CURRENT PREGNANCY. WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT, DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨UN4
UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later .... 1 No more 2	
UN4. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. AFTER THE CHILD YOU ARE NOW EXPECTING, WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE ANOTHER CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY MORE CHILDREN?	Have another child.. 1 No more / None .... 2 Undecided / DK.. 8	1⇨UN7 2⇨UN13 8⇨UN13
UN5. *Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?* ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UN13* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Continue with UN6*		
UN6. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE FUTURE. WOULD YOU LIKE TO HAVE (A/ANOTHER) CHILD, OR WOULD YOU PREFER NOT TO HAVE ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Have (a/another) child... 1 No more / None .... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant .... 3 Undecided / DK.. 8	 2⇨UN9 3⇨UN11 8⇨UN9
UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ANOTHER) CHILD? *Record the answer as stated by respondent.*	Months ....1 __ __ Years ....2 __ __ Does not want to wait (soon/now).......................... 993 Says she cannot get pregnant .... 994 After marriage... 995 Other .... 996 DK 998	 994⇨UN11
UN8. *Check CP1. Currently pregnant?* ☐ *Yes, currently pregnant* ⇨ *Go to UN13* ☐ *No, unsure or DK* ⇨ *Continue with UN9*		
UN9. *Check CP2. Currently using a method?* ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go to UN13* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Continue with UN10*		
UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	1⇨UN13 8⇨UN13
UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?	Infrequent sex / No sex... A Menopausal.. B Never menstruated.. C Hysterectomy (surgical removal of uterus) .... D Has been trying to get pregnant for 2 years or more without result.....E Postpartum amenorrheic .... F Breastfeeding.. G Too old .... H Fatalistic .... I Other *(specify)* _____ X DK .... Z	

UN12. *Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?* ☐ *Mentioned* ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ☐ *Not mentioned* ⇨ *Continue with UN13*	
UN13. WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START? *Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent*	Days ago ....1 __ __ Weeks ago ....2 __ __ Months ago...3 __ __ Years ago ....4 __ __ In menopause / Has had hysterectomy .... 994 Before last birth.. 995 Never menstruated.. 996

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				DV
DV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling..1		2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children...1		2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him 1		2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex 1		2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food 1		2	8
[F] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE HOUSEHOLD AND HYGIENE WORK?	Neglects household and hygiene work 1		2	8
[G] IF SHE NEGLECTS HIS PARENTS?	Neglects his parents 1		2	8
[H] IF SHE MAKES HIM JEALOUS BY HER BEHAVIOUR TO OTHER MEN?	Makes him jealous 1		2	8
[I] IF SHE MAKES DECISIONS FOR THE FAMILY WITHOUT CONSULTING HIM?	Makes decisions without consulting him 1		2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MA
MA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married .... 1 Yes, living with a man .... 2 No, not in union 3	3⇨MA5
MA2. HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? *Probe:* HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?	Age in years .... _ _ DK 98	
MA3. BESIDES YOURSELF, DOES YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER HAVE ANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS OR DOES HE LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MA7
MA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number... _ _ DK 98	⇨MA7 98⇨MA7
MA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married .... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a man .... 2 No 3	3⇨Next Module
MA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed .... 1 Divorced.. 2 Separated 3	
MA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A MAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once .... 1 More than once.. 2	1⇨MA8A 2⇨MA8B

MA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?
 	
MA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?
	Date of (first) marriage
	  Month... _ _
	  DK month 98
	
	  Year .... _ _ _ _
	  DK year 9998
		⇨Next Module

MA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (<u>FIRST</u>) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years .... _ _	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
SB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse .... 00 Age in years ....___ ___ First time when started living with (first) husband/partner.............. 95	00⇨Next Module
SB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Don't remember.. 8	
SB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ....1 ___ ___ Weeks ago ....2 ___ ___ Months ago...3 ___ ___ Years ago ....4 ___ ___	4⇨SB15
SB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
SB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend/fiancé', then ask:* *WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?* *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.*	Husband .... 1 Cohabiting partner... 2 Boyfriend/Fiancé.. 3 Casual acquaintance .... 4 Other *(specify)* _____ 6	3⇨SB7 4⇨SB7 6⇨SB7
SB6. *Check MA1:* ☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇨ Go to SB8* ☐ *Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇨ Continue with SB7*		
SB7. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* *ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?*	Age of sexual partner ....___ ___ DK 98	
SB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
SB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'boyfriend/fiancé' then ask:* *WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?* *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Husband .... 1 Cohabiting partner... 2 Boyfriend/ Fiancé .... 3 Casual acquaintance .... 4 Other *(specify)* _____ 6	3⇨SB12 4⇨SB12 6⇨SB12

SB11. *Check MA1 and MA7:*
 	
☐ *Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2)*
   AND
   Married only once or lived with a man only once (MA7 = 1) ⇨ Go to SB13
 	
☐ *Else ⇨ Continue with SB12*		

SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON? *If response is DK, probe:* ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ....___ ___ DK 98	
SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨SB15
SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ....___ ___	
SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners ....___ ___ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		HA
HA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HIV/AIDS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
HA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA3A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING HANDS WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
HA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy...1 2 8 During delivery..1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
HA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
HA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
HA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
HA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH HIV/AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
HA13. *Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years?* ☐ *No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No")* ⇨ *Go to HA24* ☐ *One or more live births in last 2 years* ⇨ *Continue with HA14*		

HA14. *Check MN1: Received antenatal care?*		
☐ *Received antenatal care* ⇨ *Continue with HA15*		
☐ *Did not receive antenatal care* ⇨ *Go to HA24*		
HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH *(name)*, WERE YOU GIVEN ANY INFORMATION ABOUT: [A] BABIES GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM THEIR MOTHER? [B] THINGS THAT YOU CAN DO TO PREVENT GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS? [C] GETTING TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS? WERE YOU: [D] OFFERED A TEST FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Y N DK HIV/AIDS from mother ....1 2 8 Things to do ....1 2 8 Tested for HIV/AIDS ....1 2 8 Offered a test 1 2 8	
HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	 2⇨HA19 8⇨HA19
HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA18. REGARDLESS OF THE RESULT, ALL WOMEN WHO ARE TESTED ARE SUPPOSED TO RECEIVE COUNSELLING AFTER GETTING THE RESULT. AFTER YOU WERE TESTED, DID YOU RECEIVE COUNSELLING?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	1⇨HA22 2⇨HA22 8⇨HA22
HA19. *Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)?*		
☐ *Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or C)* ⇨ *Continue with HA20*		
☐ *No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else)* ⇨ *Go to HA24*		
HA20. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BETWEEN THE TIME YOU WENT FOR DELIVERY BUT BEFORE THE BABY WAS BORN?	Yes .... 1 No 2	 2⇨HA24
HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨HA25
HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Less than 12 months ago .... 1 12–23 months ago.. 2 2 or more years ago 3	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module 3⇨Next Module
HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	 2⇨HA27
HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago .... 1 12–23 months ago.. 2 2 or more years ago 3	
HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
TA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette .... 00 Age .... ___ ___	00⇨TA6
TA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨TA6
TA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes.. ___ ___	
TA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day... 30	
TA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨TA10
TA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars .... A Water pipe .... B Cigarillos.. C Pipe..D Other *(specify)* _____ X	
TA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days .... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day... 30	
TA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨TA14
TA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨TA14
TA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco .... A Snuff .... B Dip .... C Other *(specify)* _____ X	
TA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day... 30	
TA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
TA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, RAKI, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.. 00 Age .... ___ ___	00⇨Next Module

TA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month.. 00 Number of days .... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day.. 30	00⇨ Next Module
TA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?	Number of drinks... ____ ____	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
LS1. *Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49* ⇨ *Go to WM11* ☐ *Age 15-24* ⇨ *Continue with LS2*		
LS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy .... 1 Somewhat happy .... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy .... 3 Somewhat unhappy .... 4 Very unhappy 5	
LS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions LS3 to LS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied .... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied .... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied .... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied .... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨LS7
LS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied .... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied .... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that she does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having a job, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have a job .... 0 Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied .... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied .... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	
LS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied .... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied .... 4 Very unsatisfied 5	

LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that she does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how she feels about not having any income, unless she tells you herself.*	Does not have any income.. 0 Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved .... 1 More or less the same... 2 Worsened 3	
LS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better .... 1 More or less the same... 2 Worse 3	

WM11. Record the time.	Hour and minutes.. __ __ : __ __

WM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*

Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking her for her cooperation and proceed to complete the result of woman's interview (WM7) on the cover page*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy

SIDE 2

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied

APPENDIX F3. Questionnaire for Individual Men

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR INDIVIDUAL MEN	Kosovo*
MAN'S INFORMATION PANEL	**MWM**

This questionnaire is to be administered to all men age 15 through 49 (see List of Household Members, column HL7A).
A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible man.

MWM1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**MWM2.** Household number: ___ ___
MWM3. Man's name: Name _____	**MWM4.** Man's line number: ___ ___
MWM5. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**MWM6.** Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this man: WE ARE FROM **THE Kosovo* AGENCY OF STATISTICS**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT THESE SUBJECTS. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT YOUR HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle '03' in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

MWM7. Result of man's interview	Completed 01
	Not at home 02
	Refused 03
	Partly completed 04
	Incapacitated 05
	Other *(specify)* _____ 96

MWM8. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**MWM9.** Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___

MWM10. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes.. __ __ : __ __	
MAN'S BACKGROUND		**MWB**
MWB1. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month... __ __ DK month .... 98 Year .... __ __ __ __ DK year 9998	
MWB2. HOW OLD ARE YOU? *Probe:* HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY? *Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent*	Age (in completed years)..__ __	
MWB3. HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MWB7
MWB4. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-primary .... 0 Primary.. 1 Lower secondary .... 2 Upper secondary.. 3 Higher.. 4	0⇨MWB7
MWB5. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? *If the first grade/year at this level is not completed, enter "00"*	Grade/Year .... __ __	
MWB5A. *Check MWB4:* ☐ *Higher (MWB4 = 4)* ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary, lower secondary or upper secondary (MWB4 = 1, 2 or 3)* ⇨ *Continue with MWB5B*		
MWB5B. IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU HAVE ATTENDED PART OF THE OLD OR THE NEW SCHOOL SYSTEM?	Old school system... 1 New school system 2	
MWB6. *Check MWB4:* ☐ *Upper secondary (MWB4 = 3)* ⇨ *Go to Next Module* ☐ *Primary or lower secondary (MWB4 = 1 or 2)* ⇨ *Continue with MWB7*		
MWB7. NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. *Show sentence on the card to the respondent.* *If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:* CAN YOU READ PART OF THE SENTENCE TO ME?	Cannot read at all .... 1 Able to read only parts of sentence .... 2 Able to read whole sentence .... 3 No sentence in required language *(specify language)* _____ 4 Blind / visually impaired.. 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
MMT1. *Check MWB7:*		
☐ *Question left blank (Respondent has upper secondary or higher education)* ⇨ *Continue with MMT2*		
☐ *Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4)* ⇨ *Continue with MMT2*		
☐ *Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5)* ⇨ *Go to MMT3*		
MMT2. HOW OFTEN DO YOU READ A NEWSPAPER OR MAGAZINE: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT4. HOW OFTEN DO YOU WATCH TELEVISION: WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOU WATCH ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT5. *Check MWB2: Age of respondent?*		
☐ *Age 15-24* ⇨ *Continue with MMT6*		
☐ *Age 25-49* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*		
MMT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MMT9
MMT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MMT9
MMT8. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE A COMPUTER: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	
MMT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MMT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? *If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.*	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MMT11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, HOW OFTEN DID YOU USE THE INTERNET: ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?	Almost every day .... 1 At least once a week .... 2 Less than once a week .... 3 Not at all 4	

FERTILITY		MCM
MCM1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE HAD IN YOUR LIFE. I AM INTERESTED IN ALL OF THE CHILDREN THAT ARE BIOLOGICALLY YOURS, EVEN IF THEY ARE NOT LEGALLY YOURS OR DO NOT HAVE YOUR LAST NAME. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨MCM8 8⇨MCM8
MCM3. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?	Age in years .... __ __	
MCM4. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MCM6
MCM5. HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons at home .... __ __ Daughters at home .... __ __	
MCM6. DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MCM8
MCM7. HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? *If none, record '00'.*	Sons elsewhere.. __ __ Daughters elsewhere.. __ __	
MCM8. HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? *If "No" probe by asking:* I MEAN, A CHILD WHO EVER BREATHED OR CRIED OR SHOWED OTHER SIGNS OF LIFE – EVEN IF HE OR SHE LIVED ONLY A FEW MINUTES OR HOURS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MCM10
MCM9. HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? *If none, record '00'.*	Boys dead .... __ __ Girls dead... __ __	
MCM10. *Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.*	Sum .... __ __	

MCM11. JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL *(total number in MCM10)* LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?
 	
 ☐ *Yes. Check below:*
      ☐ *No live births ⇨ Go to Next Module*
      ☐ *One or more live births ⇨ Continue with MCM11A*
 	
 ☐ *No ⇨ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary*		

MCM11A. DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨MCM12
MCM11B. IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?	Number of women... __ __	

MCM12. OF THESE *(total number in MCM10)* BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?
 	
 Month and year must be recorded.
	Date of last birth
	    Month.. __ __
	
	    Year .... __ __ __ __	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE				MDV
MDV1. SOMETIMES A HUSBAND IS ANNOYED OR ANGERED BY THINGS THAT HIS WIFE DOES. IN YOUR OPINION, IS A HUSBAND JUSTIFIED IN HITTING OR BEATING HIS WIFE IN THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS:		Yes	No	DK
[A] IF SHE GOES OUT WITHOUT TELLING HIM?	Goes out without telling..1		2	8
[B] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE CHILDREN?	Neglects children..1		2	8
[C] IF SHE ARGUES WITH HIM?	Argues with him 1		2	8
[D] IF SHE REFUSES TO HAVE SEX WITH HIM?	Refuses sex 1		2	8
[E] IF SHE BURNS THE FOOD?	Burns food 1		2	8
[F] IF SHE NEGLECTS THE HOUSEHOLD AND HYGIENE WORK?	Neglects household and hygiene work 1		2	8
[G] IF SHE NEGLECTS HIS PARENTS?	Neglects his parents 1		2	8
[H] IF SHE MAKES HIM JEALOUS BY HER BEHAVIOUR TO OTHER MEN?	Makes him jealous 1		2	8
[I] IF SHE MAKES DECISIONS FOR THE FAMILY WITHOUT CONSULTING HIM?	Makes decisions without consulting him 1		2	8

MARRIAGE/UNION		MMA
MMA1. ARE YOU CURRENTLY MARRIED OR LIVING TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, currently married .... 1 Yes, living with a woman.. 2 No, not in union 3	 3⇨MMA5
MMA3. DO YOU HAVE OTHER WIVES OR DO YOU LIVE WITH OTHER WOMEN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes (More than one)... 1 No (Only one).. 2	 2⇨MMA7
MMA4. HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE–IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number.. __ __	⇨MMA8B
MMA5. HAVE YOU EVER BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED TOGETHER WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Yes, formerly married .... 1 Yes, formerly lived with a woman .... 2 No 3	 3⇨Next Module
MMA6. WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed .... 1 Divorced.. 2 Separated 3	
MMA7. HAVE YOU BEEN MARRIED OR LIVED WITH A WOMAN ONLY ONCE OR MORE THAN ONCE?	Only once.. 1 More than once... 2	1⇨MMA8A 2⇨MMA8B

MMA8A. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?
 	
MMA8B. IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?
	Date of (first) marriage
	  Month... __ __
	  DK month 98
	
	  Year .... __ __ __ __
	  DK year 9998
		
		⇨Next Module

MMA9. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years .... __ __	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.		
MSB1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN ORDER TO GAIN A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF SOME IMPORTANT LIFE ISSUES. THE INFORMATION YOU SUPPLY WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE FOR THE VERY FIRST TIME?	Never had intercourse .... 00 Age in years .... __ __ First time when started living with (first) wife/partner 95	00⇨ Next Module
MSB2. THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Don't remember... 8	
MSB3. WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).* *If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.*	Days ago ....1 __ __ Weeks ago ....2 __ __ Months ago...3 __ __ Years ago ....4 __ __	4⇨ MSB15
MSB4. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
MSB5. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend/Fiancé', then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle'3'.*	Wife .... 1 Cohabiting partner .... 2 Girlfriend/Fiancé .... 3 Casual acquaintance.. 4 Prostitute .... 5 Other *(specify)* _____ 6	
MSB8. HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ MSB15
MSB9. THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	
MSB10. WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON? *Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse* *If 'girlfriend/Fiancé' then ask:* WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? *If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle' 3'.*	Wife .... 1 Cohabiting partner .... 2 Girlfriend/Fiancé .... 3 Casual acquaintance.. 4 Prostitute .... 5 Other *(specify)* _____ 6	
MSB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ MSB15
MSB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners.. __ __	
MSB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME? *If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.* *If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.*	Number of lifetime partners .... __ __ DK 98	

HIV/AIDS		MHA
MHA1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HIV/AIDS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MHA2. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY HAVING JUST ONE UNINFECTED SEX PARTNER WHO HAS NO OTHER SEX PARTNERS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA3. CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA3A. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY HUGGING OR SHAKING HANDS WITH A PERSON WHO IS INFECTED WITH HIV/AIDS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA4. CAN PEOPLE REDUCE THEIR CHANCE OF GETTING THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY USING A CONDOM EVERY TIME THEY HAVE SEX?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA5. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA6. CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BY SHARING FOOD WITH A PERSON WHO HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA7. IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
MHA8. CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY: [A] DURING PREGNANCY? [B] DURING DELIVERY? [C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	Yes No DK During pregnancy.......................................1 2 8 During delivery ....1 2 8 By breastfeeding 1 2 8	
MHA9. IN YOUR OPINION, IF A FEMALE TEACHER HAS THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS BUT IS NOT SICK, SHOULD SHE BE ALLOWED TO CONTINUE TEACHING IN SCHOOL?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
MHA10. WOULD YOU BUY FRESH VEGETABLES FROM A SHOPKEEPER OR VENDOR IF YOU KNEW THAT THIS PERSON HAD THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
MHA11. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY GOT INFECTED WITH THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS, WOULD YOU WANT IT TO REMAIN A SECRET?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
MHA12. IF A MEMBER OF YOUR FAMILY BECAME SICK WITH HIV/AIDS, WOULD YOU BE WILLING TO CARE FOR HER OR HIM IN YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK / Not sure / Depends.. 8	
MHA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MHA27
MHA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?	Less than 12 months ago .... 1 12-23 months ago... 2 2 or more years ago 3	
MHA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	1⇨Next Module 2⇨Next Module 8⇨Next Module
MHA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	

CIRCUMCISION		MMC
MMC1. SOME MEN ARE CIRCUMCISED, THAT IS, THE FORESKIN IS COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE PENIS. ARE YOU CIRCUMCISED?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨ Next Module
MMC2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU GOT CIRCUMCISED?	Age in completed years ....__ __ DK 98	
MMC3. WHO DID THE CIRCUMCISION?	Traditional practitioner .... 1 Health worker/Professional.. 2 Other *(specify)* _____ 6 DK 8	
MMC4. WHERE WAS IT DONE?	Public Health facility .... 1 Circumcision done at home .... 3 Private Health facility.. 5 Other place *(specify)* _____ 6 DK 8	

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
MTA1. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA2. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette .... 00 Age .... ___ ___	00⇨MTA6
MTA3. DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA6
MTA4. IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes.. ___ ___	
MTA5. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day.. 30	
MTA6. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS OTHER THAN CIGARETTES, SUCH AS CIGARS, WATER PIPE, CIGARILLOS OR PIPE?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA7. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA10
MTA8. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Cigars...A Water pipe ....B Cigarillos ....C Pipe...D Other *(specify)* _____X	
MTA9. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day.. 30	
MTA10. HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA14
MTA11. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MTA14
MTA12. WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? *Circle all mentioned.*	Chewing tobacco ....A Snuff ....B Dip ....C Other *(specify)* _____X	
MTA13. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Number of days ....0 ___ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day.. 30	
MTA14. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨Next Module
MTA15. WE COUNT ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL AS ONE CAN OR BOTTLE OF BEER, ONE GLASS OF WINE, OR ONE SHOT OF COGNAC, RAKI, VODKA, WHISKEY OR RUM. HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU HAD YOUR FIRST DRINK OF ALCOHOL, OTHER THAN A FEW SIPS?	Never had one drink of alcohol.. 00 Age .... ___ ___	00⇨Next Module

MTA16. DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL? *If respondent did not drink, circle "00".* *If less than 10 days, record the number of days.* *If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".* *If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"*	Did not have one drink in last one month... 00 Number of days ....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ....10 Every day / Almost every day... 30	00⇨ Next Module
MTA17. IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?	Number of drinks... ___ ___	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
MLS1. *Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?* ☐ *Age 25-49 ⇨ Go to MWM11* ☐ *Age 15-24 ⇨ Continue with MLS2*		
MLS2. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION. FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY? YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.*	Very happy .... 1 Somewhat happy .... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy.................................... 3 Somewhat unhappy .... 4 Very unhappy 5	
MLS3. NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS. IN EACH CASE, WE HAVE FIVE POSSIBLE RESPONSES: PLEASE TELL ME, FOR EACH QUESTION, WHETHER YOU ARE VERY SATISFIED, SOMEWHAT SATISFIED, NEITHER SATISFIED NOR UNSATISFIED, SOMEWHAT UNSATISFIED OR VERY UNSATISFIED. AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE. *Show side 2 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent, for questions MLS3 to MLS13.* HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied.. 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
MLS4. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied.. 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
MLS5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes .... 1 No 2	2⇨MLS7
MLS6. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied.. 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
MLS7. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB? *If the respondent says that he does not have a job, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having a job, unless he tells you himself.*	Does not have a job .... 0 Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied.. 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	
MLS8. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied.. 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied.. 4 Very unsatisfied... 5	

MLS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE? *If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.*	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied... 4 Very unsatisfied... 5
MLS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied... 4 Very unsatisfied... 5
MLS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied... 4 Very unsatisfied... 5
MLS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?	Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied... 4 Very unsatisfied... 5
MLS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME? *If the respondent says that he does not have any income, circle "0" and continue with the next question. Do not probe to find out how he feels about not having any income, unless he tells you himself.*	Does not have any income.. 0 Very satisfied .... 1 Somewhat satisfied... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied .... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied... 4 Very unsatisfied... 5
MLS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENED, OVERALL?	Improved .... 1 More or less the same... 2 Worsened 3
MLS15. AND IN ONE YEAR FROM NOW, DO YOU EXPECT THAT YOUR LIFE WILL BE BETTER, WILL BE MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WILL BE WORSE, OVERALL?	Better .... 1 More or less the same... 2 Worse 3

MWM11. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes .... ____ : ____

MWM12. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15*

Is the respondent the caretaker of any child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes ⇨ Proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page and then go to QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE for that child and start the interview with this respondent.*

☐ *No ⇨ End the interview with this respondent by thanking him for his cooperation and proceed to complete the result of man's interview (MWM7) on the cover page*

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

RESPONSE CARD:

SIDE 1

Very happy	Somewhat happy	Neither happy, nor unhappy	Somewhat unhappy	Very unhappy

SIDE 2

Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Neither satisfied, nor unsatisfied	Somewhat unsatisfied	Very unsatisfied

APPENDIX F4. Questionnaire for Children Under Five

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE	Kosovo*
UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	UF

This questionnaire is to be administered to all mothers or caretakers (see List of Household Members, column HL15) who care for a child that lives with them and is under the age of 5 years (see List of Household Members, column HL7B).

A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.

UF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**UF2.** Household number: ___ ___
UF3. Child's name: Name _____	**UF4.** Child's line number: ___ ___
UF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	**UF6.** Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
UF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**UF8.** Day / Month / Year of interview: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___

Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent: WE ARE FROM **Kosovo* AGENCY OF STATISTICS**. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT *(child's name from UF3)*'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.	*If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:* NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT *(child's name from UF3)*'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.

MAY I START NOW?

☐ *Yes, permission is given* ⇨ *Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.*

☐ *No, permission is not given* ⇨ *Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.*

UF9. Result of interview for children under 5 *Codes refer to mother/caretaker.*	Completed .... 01 Not at home .... 02 Refused .... 03 Partly completed .... 04 Incapacitated .... 05 Other *(specify)* _____ 96

UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___	**UF11.** Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name_____ ___ ___

UF12. *Record the time.*	Hour and minutes... __ __ : __ __	
AGE		**AG**
AG1. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF *(name)*. ON WHAT DAY, 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* *Month and year must be recorded.*	Date of birth Day...__ __ DK day.. 98 Month...__ __ Year.. 2 0 __ __	
AG2. HOW OLD IS *(name)*? *Probe:* HOW OLD WAS *(name)* AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY? *Record age in completed years.* *Record '0' if less than 1 year.* *Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.*	Age (in completed years)... __	

BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
BR1. DOES *(name)* HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE? *If yes, ask:* MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen .... 1 Yes, not seen .... 2 No .... 3 DK 8	1⇨ Next Module 2⇨ Next Module
BR2. HAS *(name)*'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL REGISTRATION AGENCY?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	1⇨ Next Module
BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER *(name)*'S BIRTH?	Yes .... 1 No 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT				EC
EC1. HOW MANY CHILDREN'S BOOKS OR PICTURE BOOKS DO YOU HAVE FOR *(name)*?	None .... 00 Number of children's books .... 0 ___ Ten or more books 10			
EC2. I AM INTERESTED IN LEARNING ABOUT THE THINGS THAT *(name)* PLAYS WITH WHEN HE/SHE IS AT HOME. DOES HE/SHE PLAY WITH: [A] HOMEMADE TOYS (SUCH AS DOLLS, CARS, OR OTHER TOYS MADE AT HOME)? [B] TOYS FROM A SHOP OR MANUFACTURED TOYS? [C] HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS (SUCH AS BOWLS OR POTS) OR OBJECTS FOUND OUTSIDE (SUCH AS STICKS, ROCKS, ANIMAL SHELLS OR LEAVES)? *If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response*	Y N DK Homemade toys .... 1 2 8 Toys from a shop.. 1 2 8 Household objects or outside objects 1 2 8			
EC3. SOMETIMES ADULTS TAKING CARE OF CHILDREN HAVE TO LEAVE THE HOUSE TO GO SHOPPING, WASH CLOTHES, OR FOR OTHER REASONS AND HAVE TO LEAVE YOUNG CHILDREN. ON HOW MANY DAYS IN THE PAST WEEK WAS *(name)*: [A] LEFT ALONE FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? [B] LEFT IN THE CARE OF ANOTHER CHILD, THAT IS, SOMEONE LESS THAN 10 YEARS OLD, FOR MORE THAN AN HOUR? *If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'*	 Number of days left alone for more than an hour .... ___ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour............. ___			

EC4. *Check AG2: Age of child*
 	
  ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇨ Go to Next Module*
 	
  ☐ *Child age 3 or 4 ⇨ Continue with EC5*				

EC5. DOES *(name)* ATTEND ANY ORGANIZED LEARNING OR EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION PROGRAMME, SUCH AS A PRIVATE OR GOVERNMENT FACILITY, INCLUDING KINDERGARTEN OR COMMUNITY CHILD CARE?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8			

EC7. IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH *(name)*:
 	
If yes, ask:
WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH *(name)*?
Circle all that apply.
 	
  [A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH *(name)*?
  [B] TOLD STORIES TO *(name)*?
  [C] SANG SONGS TO *(name)* OR WITH *(name)*, INCLUDING LULLABIES?
  [D] TOOK *(name)* OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?
  [E] PLAYED WITH *(name)*?
  [F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH *(name)*?				

	Mother	Father	Other	No One
Read books	A	B	X	Y
Told stories	A	B	X	Y
Sang songs	A	B	X	Y
Took outside	A	B	X	Y
Played with	A	B	X	Y
Named/counted	A	B	X	Y

EC8. I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF *(name)*. CHILDREN DO NOT ALL DEVELOP AND LEARN AT THE SAME RATE. FOR EXAMPLE, SOME WALK EARLIER THAN OTHERS. THESE QUESTIONS ARE RELATED TO SEVERAL ASPECTS OF *(name)*'S DEVELOPMENT. CAN *(name)* IDENTIFY OR NAME AT LEAST TEN LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC9. CAN *(name)* READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	

EC10. DOES *(name)* KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC11. CAN *(name)* PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC12. IS *(name)* SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC13. DOES *(name)* FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC14. WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS *(name)* ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC15. DOES *(name)* GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC16. DOES *(name)* KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
EC17. DOES *(name)* GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE				BD
BD1. *Check AG2: Age of child*				
☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2* ⇨ *Continue with BD2*				
☐ *Child age 3 or 4* ⇨ *Go to CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE*				
BD2. HAS *(name)* EVER BEEN BREASTFED?	Yes 1			
	No 2			2⇨BD4
	DK 8			8⇨BD4
BD3. IS *(name)* STILL BEING BREASTFED?	Yes 1			
	No 2			
	DK 8			
BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID *(name)* <u>DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE</u>?	Yes 1			
	No 2			
	DK 8			
BD5. DID *(name)* <u>DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION)</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1			
	No 2			
	DK 8			
BD6. DID *(name)* <u>DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES</u> YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?	Yes 1			
	No 2			
	DK 8			

BD7. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) LIQUIDS THAT *(name)* MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER *(name)* HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE LIQUIDS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID *(name)* DRINK *(Name of item)* YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] PLAIN WATER?	Plain water	1	2	8	
[B] JUICE OR JUICE DRINKS?	Juice or juice drinks	1	2	8	
[C] THIN SOUP?	Thin soup	1	2	8	
[D] MILK SUCH AS TINNED, POWDERED, OR FRESH ANIMAL MILK?	Milk	1	2	8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID *(name)* DRINK MILK? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank milk...____				
E] INFANT FORMULA FOR EXAMPLE BEBLAK; HIPP; APTAMIL; NAN; HUMANA. ETC.?	Infant formula	1	2	8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID *(name)* DRINK INFANT FORMULA? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.* *If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank infant formula .... ___				
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS? *(Specify)_____*	Other liquids	1	2	8	

BD8. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT *(name)* MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER *(name)* HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID *(name)* EAT *(Name of food)* YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK	
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8	
If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID *(name)* DRINK OR EAT YOGURT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.*	Number of times drank/ate yogurt .... ___				
[B] ANY COMMERCIAL FOOD FOR THE INFANT FOR EXAMPLE: HIPP, NESTLE, LINO, FRUTEK, ETC.?	Hipp, Nestle, Lino, Frutek, etc.	1	2	8	
[C] BREAD, RICE, NOODLES, PORRIDGE, OR OTHER FOODS MADE FROM GRAINS?	Foods made from grains	1	2	8	
[D] PUMPKIN, CARROTS, OR SQUASH?	Pumpkin, carrots, or squash	1	2	8	
[E] POTATOES, BEETROOT, OR ANY OTHER FOODS MADE FROM ROOTS?	Potatoes, beetroot, etc.	1	2	8	
[F] ANY DARK GREEN, LEAFY VEGETABLES?	Dark green, leafy vegetables	1	2	8	
[G] SOUR CHERRIES, APRICOTS, OR PRUNES?	Sour cherries, apricots, or prunes	1	2	8	
[H] ANY OTHER FRUITS OR VEGETABLES?	Other fruits or vegetables	1	2	8	
[I] LIVER, KIDNEY, HEART OR OTHER ORGAN MEATS?	Liver, kidney, heart or other organ meats	1	2	8	
[J] ANY MEAT, SUCH AS BEEF, PORK, LAMB, GOAT, CHICKEN, OR DUCK?	Meat, such as beef, pork, lamb, goat, etc.	1	2	8	
[K] EGGS?	Eggs	1	2	8	
[L] FRESH OR DRIED FISH OR SHELLFISH?	Fresh or dried fish	1	2	8	
[M] ANY FOODS MADE FROM BEANS, PEAS, LENTILS, OR NUTS?	Foods made from beans, peas, etc.	1	2	8	
[N] CHEESE OR OTHER FOOD MADE FROM MILK?	Cheese or other food made from milk	1	2	8	
[O] ANY OTHER SOLID, SEMI-SOLID, OR SOFT FOOD THAT I HAVE NOT MENTIONED? (Specify)_____	Other solid, semi-solid, or soft food	1	2	8	

BD9. *Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")*
☐ *At least one "Yes" or all "DK"* ⇨ *Go to BD11*
☐ *Else* ⇨ *Continue with BD10*

BD10. *Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night*
☐ *The child did not eat or the respondent does not know* ⇨ *Go to Next Module*
☐ *The child ate at least one solid, semi-solid or soft food item mentioned by the respondent* ⇨ *Go back to BD8 and record food eaten yesterday [A to O]. When finished, continue with BD11*

BD11. HOW MANY TIMES DID *(name)* EAT ANY SOLID, SEMI-SOLID OR SOFT FOODS YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT? *If 7 or more times, record '7'.*	Number of times... ___ DK 8	

IMMUNIZATION		IM
If an immunization card or child health book with vaccinations is available, copy the dates in IM3 for each type of immunization recorded on the card. IM6-IM16 will only be asked if a card is not available.		
IM1. DO YOU HAVE A CARD OR CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK WHERE *(name)*'S VACCINATIONS ARE WRITTEN DOWN? *If yes:* MAY I SEE IT PLEASE?	Yes, seen .... 1 Yes, not seen .... 2 No card 3	1⇨IM3 2⇨IM6
IM2. DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD OR CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK WITH VACCINATIONS FOR *(name)*?	Yes .... 1 No 2	1⇨IM6 2⇨IM6

IM3. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization			
		Day	Month	Year	
BCG	**BCG**				
POLIO 1	**OPV1**				
POLIO 2	**OPV2**				
POLIO 3	**OPV3**				
DPT 1	**DPT1**				
DPT 2	**DPT2**				
DPT 3	**DPT3**				
HEPB AT BIRTH	**HEP0**				
HEPB 1	**HEP1**				
HEPB 2	**HEP2**				
HEPB 3	**HEP3**				
HIB 1	**HIB1**				
HIB 2	**HIB2**				
HIB 3	**HIB3**				
DPT1 + HEPB2 + HIB1	**DPT1 + HEPB2 + HIB1**				
DPT2 + HEPB3 + HIB2	**DPT2 + HEPB3 + HIB2**				
DPT3 + HEPB4 + HIB3	**DPT3 + HEPB4 + HIB3**				
DPT1 + IPV1 + HIB1	**DPT1 + IPV1 + HIB1**				
DPT2 + IPV2 + HIB2	**DPT2 + IPV2 + HIB2**				
DPT3 + IPV3 + HIB3	**DPT3 + IPV3 + HIB3**				
MMR	**MMR**				

IM4. *Check IM3. Are all vaccines* **(BCG to MMR)** *recorded?* ☐ *Yes*⇨ *Go to IM20* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Continue with IM5*		
IM5. IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID *(name)* RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS? ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Go back to IM3 and probe for these vaccinations and write '66' in the corresponding day column for each vaccine mentioned. When finished, go to IM20* ☐ *No/DK* ⇨ *Go to IM20*		
IM6. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	 2⇨IM20 8⇨IM20
IM7. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED A BCG VACCINATION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE UPPER ARM OR SHOULDER THAT USUALLY CAUSES A SCAR?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	

IM8. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATION DROPS IN THE MOUTH OR AN INJECTION TO PROTECT HIM/HER FROM POLIO?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM11 8⇨IM11
IM10. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.. __	
IM11. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED A DPT VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE UPPER ARM OR SHOULDER TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING TETANUS, WHOOPING COUGH, OR DIPHTHERIA? *Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio*	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM13 8⇨IM13
IM12. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.. __	
IM13. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B? *Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines*	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM15A 8⇨IM15A
IM14. WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
IM15. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.. __	
IM15A. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED A HIB VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE SHOULDER TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B? *Probe by indicating that the Hib vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio, DPT and HepB vaccines*	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨IM16 8⇨IM16
IM15B. HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HIB VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.. __	
IM16. HAS *(name)* EVER RECEIVED AN MMR INJECTION– THAT IS, A SHOT IN THE ARM AT THE AGE OF 12 MONTHS OR OLDER TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING MEASLES?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
IM20. *Issue a "Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility" for this child. Complete the Information Panel on that Questionnaire and continue with Next Module.*		

CARE OF ILLNESS		CA
CA1. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes 1	
	No 2	2⇨CA6A
	DK 8	8⇨CA6A
CA2. I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH (*name*) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK). DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL? *If 'less', probe:* WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less .... 1 Somewhat less .... 2 About the same .... 3 More .... 4 Nothing to drink .... 5 DK 8	
CA3. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT? *If 'less', probe:* WAS HE/SHE GIVEN MUCH LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT OR SOMEWHAT LESS?	Much less .... 1 Somewhat less .... 2 About the same .... 3 More .... 4 Stopped food .... 5 Never gave food .... 6 DK 8	
CA3A. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes 1	
	No 2	2⇨CA4
	DK 8	8⇨CA4

CA3B. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**Public sector**
	   Public hospital .... A
	   Family Health Centre .... B
	   Public pharmacy ....F
	   Other public institution (*specify*) _____ H
	
	 Private medical sector
	   Private hospital / clinic I
	   Private physician ....J
	   Private pharmacy .... K
	   Other private institution (*specify*) _____ O
	
	 Other source
	   Relative / Friend .... P
	   Traditional practitioner .... R
	   Internet..S
	
	 Other (*specify*) _____ X	

CA4. DURING THE TIME (*name*) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS (*name*) GIVEN TO DRINK: [A] A FLUID MADE FROM A SPECIAL PACKET FOR EXAMPLE NELIT, REHIDROMIKS, QUIDRAL, HIDRATON, HUMANA ELEKTROLYT, RISOL, PICO, ETC.? [B] A PRE-PACKAGED ORS FLUID FOR DIARRHOEA FOR EXAMPLE HIPP ORS 200?	Y N DK Fluid from ORS packet .... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid... 1 2 8	
***CA4A.** Check CA4: ORS* ☐ *Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇨ Continue with CA4B* ☐ *Child was not given any ORS ⇨ Go to CA5*		

CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**Public sector** Public hospital ....11 Family Health Centre ....12 Other public *(specify)*_____ 16 Public pharmacy ....17 **Private medical sector** Private hospital / clinic ....21 Private physician ....22 Private pharmacy ....23 Other private medical *(specify)* _____ 26 **Other source** Relative / Friend ....31 Shop...32 Traditional practitioner .... 33 Other *(specify)*_____96	
CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA6A 8⇨CA6A
CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA? *Probe:* ANYTHING ELSE? *Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Name)*	**Pill or Syrup** Antibiotic.. A Antimotility .... B Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility)............................ G Unknown pill or syrup ....H **Injection** Antibiotic...L Non-antibiotic .... M Unknown injection ....N Intravenous .... O Home remedy / Herbal medicine ....Q Other *(specify)*_____X	
CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS *(name)* BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	
CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS *(name)* HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA9A 8⇨CA9A
CA8. WHEN *(name)* HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?	Problem in chest only ....1 Blocked or runny nose only .... 2 Both.. 3 Other *(specify)* _____ 6 DK 8	1⇨CA10 2⇨CA10 3⇨CA10 6⇨CA10 8⇨CA10
CA9A. *Check CA6A: Had fever?* ☐ *Child had fever* ⇨ *Continue with CA10* ☐ *Child did not have fever* ⇨ *Go to CA14*		
CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨CA12 8⇨CA12

CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT? *Probe:* ANYWHERE ELSE? *Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.* *Probe to identify each type of source.* *If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**Public sector** Public hospital.. A Family Health Centre .... B Public pharmacy...F Other public *(specify)* _____ H **Private medical sector** Private hospital / clinic ....I Private physician ....J Private pharmacy .... K Other private medical *(specify)* _____ 0 **Other source** Relative / Friend .... P Traditional practitioner .... R Internet...S Other *(specify)* _____ X	
CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS *(name)* GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?	Yes .... 1 No .... 2 DK 8	2⇨ CA14 8⇨ CA14
CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS *(name)* GIVEN? *Probe:* ANY OTHER MEDICINE? *Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.* _____ *(Names of medicines)*	**Antibiotics** Pill / Syrup .... I Injection ....J **Other medications:** Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen .... P Aspirin .... Q Ibuprofen.. R Other *(specify)* _____ X DK ....Z	
CA13A. *Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?* ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Continue with CA13B* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Go to CA14*		
CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE *(name of medicine from CA13)*? *Probe to identify the type of source.* *If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.* _____ *(Name of place)*	**Public sector** Public hospital ....11 Family Health Centre ....12 Other public *(specify)* _____ 16 Public pharmacy ....17 **Private medical sector** Private hospital / clinic ....21 Private physician .... 22 Private pharmacy .... 23 Other private medical *(specify)* _____ 26 **Other source** Relative / Friend ....31 Traditional practitioner .... 33 Already had at home .... 40 Other *(specify)* _____ 96	
CA14. *Check AG2: Age of child* ☐ *Child age 0, 1 or 2* ⇨ *Continue with CA15* ☐ *Child age 3 or 4* ⇨ *Go to UF13*		
CA15. 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	

| UF13. *Record the time.* | Hour and minutes .... __ __ : __ __ |

UF14. *Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15.*
Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of another child age 0-4 living in this household?

☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Indicate to the respondent that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child later. Go to the next QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN UNDER FIVE to be administered to the same respondent*

☐ *No* ⇨ *End the interview with this respondent by thanking her/him for her/his cooperation and tell her/him that you will need to measure the weight and height of the child before you leave the household*

Check to see if there are other woman's, man's or under-5 questionnaires to be administered in this household.

ANTHROPOMETRY		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 in the List of Household Members before recording measurements.*		
AN1. *Measurer's name and number:*	Name _____ __ __	
AN2. *Result of height / length and weight measurement*	Either or both measured .... 1 Child not present .... 2 Child or mother/caretaker refused .... 3 Other *(specify)*_____ 6	2⇨AN6 3⇨AN6 6⇨AN6
AN3. *Child's weight*	Kilograms (kg) .... __ __ . __ Weight not measured 99.9	
AN3A. *Was the child undressed to the minimum?* ☐ *Yes* ☐ *No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum*		
AN3B. *Check age of child in AG2:* ☐ *Child under 2 years old.* ⇨ *Measure length (lying down).* ☐ *Child age 2 or more years.* ⇨ *Measure height (standing up).*		
AN4. *Child's length or height*	Length / Height (cm) .... __ __ __ . __ Length / Height not measured 999.9	⇨AN6
AN4A. *How was the child actually measured? Lying down or standing up?*	Lying down .... 1 Standing up 2	

AN6. *Is there another child in the household who is eligible for measurement?* ☐ *Yes* ⇨ *Record measurements for next child.* ☐ *No* ⇨ *Check if there are any other individual questionnaires to be completed in the household.*	

Interviewer's Observations

Field Editor's Observations

Supervisor's Observations

Measurer's Observations

APPENDIX F5. Questionnaire Form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM FOR VACCINATION RECORDS AT HEALTH FACILITY	Kosovo*
UNDER-FIVE CHILD INFORMATION PANEL	HF

This questionnaire form is to be used at health facilities to record information on the vaccinations for children age 0-2 years. A separate questionnaire form should be used for each eligible child.

The Questionnaire for Children Under Five must be completed for the child prior to completing this form. This panel should be completed before visiting the health facility.

This questionnaire form must be appended to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five for each child.

HF1. Cluster number: ___ ___ ___	**HF2.** Household number: ___ ___
HF3. Child's name and surname: Name _____	**HF4.** Child's line number: ___ ___
HF5. Mother's / Caretaker's name: Name _____	**HF6.** Mother's / Caretaker's line number: ___ ___
HF7. Interviewer's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**HF8.** Day / Month / Year of facility visit: ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___
HF9. Day, month and year of birth *(From AG1 in Questionnaire for Children Under-5)* ___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___	HF10. Name of health facility: _____

HF11. Result of health facility visit	Vaccination record seen...01 Vaccination record not seen ....02 Other *(specify)* _____ 96

HF11A. Field editor's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___	**HF11B.** Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____ ___ ___

IMMUNIZATION									HF
HF12. *Record day, month and year of birth as written on vaccination record*		___ ___ / ___ ___ / 2 0 1 ___							
HF13. *(a) Copy dates for each vaccination from the card.* *(b) Write '44' in day column if card shows that vaccination was given but no date recorded.*		Date of Immunization							
		Day		Month		Year			
BCG	BCG								
POLIO 1	OPV1								
POLIO 2	OPV2								
POLIO 3	OPV3								
DPT 1	DPT1								
DPT 2	DPT2								
DPT 3	DPT3								
HEPB AT BIRTH	HEP0								
HEPB 1	HEP1								
HEPB 2	HEP2								
HEPB 3	HEP3								
HIB 1	HIB1								
HIB 2	HIB2								
HIB 3	HIB3								
DPT1 + HEPB2 + HIB1	DPT1 + HEPB2 + HIB1								
DPT2 + HEPB3 + HIB2	DPT2 + HEPB3 + HIB2								
DPT3 + HEPB4 + HIB3	DPT3 + HEPB4 + HIB3								
DPT1 + IPV1 + HIB1	DPT1 + IPV1 + HIB1								
DPT2 + IPV2 + HIB2	DPT2 + IPV2 + HIB2								
DPT3 + IPV3 + HIB3	DPT3 + IPV3 + HIB3								
MMR	MMR								

APPENDIX G. Education according to the International Standard Classification (ISCED)

Table ED.G1: Secondary school attendance and out of school children

Percentage of children of secondary school age attending secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), percentage attending primary school, and percentage out of school, Kosovo*, 2013-2014

	Male				Female				Total			
	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children:		Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)[1]	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]			Attending primary school	Out of school[a]	
Total	92.3	1.2	6.5	1916	89.4	1.8	8.8	1698	90.9	1.5	7.6	3614
Area												
Urban	92.4	1.7	5.9	618	93.0	2.0	5.0	599	92.7	1.8	5.4	1218
Rural	92.2	0.9	6.9	1298	87.4	1.7	10.9	1099	90.0	1.3	8.7	2397
Age at beginning of school year												
11	90.4	8.8	0.8	248	86.0	14.0	0.0	195	88.4	11.1	0.5	443
12	97.9	0.3	1.9	262	97.8	1.4	0.8	234	97.8	0.8	1.4	496
13	98.8	0.0	1.2	258	100.0	0.0	0.0	236	99.4	0.0	0.6	495
14	98.7	0.0	1.3	198	96.3	0.0	3.7	184	97.6	0.0	2.4	383
15	93.3	0.0	6.7	237	91.6	0.0	8.4	220	92.5	0.0	7.5	457
16	90.3	0.0	9.7	230	87.4	0.0	12.6	202	89.0	0.0	11.0	432
17	88.4	0.0	11.6	259	84.3	0.0	15.7	214	86.5	0.0	13.5	472
18	79.9	0.0	19.9	224	69.9	0.0	30.1	213	75.0	0.0	24.9	436
Mother's education												
None	90.9	2.2	6.9	73	(76.3)	(13.6)	(10.1)	32	86.4	5.7	7.9	105
Primary	87.6	2.2	10.2	101	80.3	6.7	13.0	54	85.0	3.8	11.2	155
Lower secondary	94.5	1.1	4.4	970	88.3	2.9	8.8	605	92.1	1.8	6.1	1575
Upper secondary	96.8	1.7	1.5	328	98.2	0.2	1.6	659	97.8	0.7	1.6	987
Higher	97.3	1.9	0.7	118	93.6	6.4	0.0	58	96.1	3.4	0.5	176
Cannot be determined[b]	81.0	0.0	18.8	326	73.7	0.0	26.3	289	77.5	0.0	22.4	616
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	85.9	0.8	13.2	459	78.9	3.6	17.5	397	82.7	2.1	15.2	857
Second	92.5	1.7	5.8	410	90.3	1.1	8.6	344	91.5	1.4	7.1	754
Middle	93.6	1.1	5.3	372	91.3	1.3	7.5	333	92.5	1.2	6.3	705
Fourth	94.6	1.3	4.1	369	92.3	1.4	6.3	294	93.5	1.4	5.1	663
Richest	97.0	1.0	2.0	306	96.5	1.2	2.3	329	96.8	1.1	2.1	635
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	92.8	1.2	6.0	1767	90.0	1.5	8.5	1565	91.5	1.3	7.2	3332
Serbian	(92.5)	(0.0)	(7.5)	66	(96.6)	(3.4)	(0.0)	62	94.5	1.6	3.8	128
Other ethnic groups	80.0	2.4	16.9	83	68.1	7.6	24.4	71	74.5	4.8	20.3	154

[1] MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)
[a] The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education
[b] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
( ) Figures that are based on 25 − 49 unweighted cases

Table ED.G2: Education gender parity

Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary, upper secondary and secondary school, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted NAR¹	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted NAR²	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted NAR³	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (NAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted NAR⁴
Total	98.2	97.8	1.00	95.4	96.4	0.99	80.4	83.4	0.96	89.4	92.3	0.97
Area												
Urban	97.7	97.4	1.00	94.7	94.2	1.01	89.2	86.5	1.03	93.0	92.4	1.01
Rural	98.4	98.0	1.00	95.7	97.4	0.98	75.6	81.9	0.92	87.4	92.2	0.95
Mother's educationᵇ												
None	(93.5)	(87.9)	(1.1)	(79.0)	(90.7)	(0.87)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(76.3)	90.9	(0.84)
Primary	96.6	96.9	1.00	86.1	91.1	0.94	(*)	(72.3)	(*)	80.3	87.6	0.92
Lower secondary	98.9	98.6	1.00	96.1	97.4	0.99	0.0	83.7	0.00	88.3	94.5	0.94
Upper secondary	97.7	98.4	0.99	99.2	96.5	1.03	97.8	92.2	1.06	98.2	96.8	1.01
Higher	97.2	95.2	1.02	93.6	95.6	0.98	-	96.2	-	93.6	97.3	0.96
Cannot be determinedᵃ	na	na	na	-	(*)	-	73.3	79.5	0.92	73.7	81.0	0.91
Wealth index quintile												
Poorest	98.6	96.5	1.02	90.4	94.4	0.96	63.0	70.3	0.90	78.9	85.9	0.92
Second	99.1	98.5	1.01	96.4	96.1	1.00	78.4	82.3	0.95	90.3	92.5	0.98
Middle	97.0	98.3	0.99	97.2	97.6	1.00	82.1	82.9	0.99	91.3	93.6	0.98
Fourth	97.5	99.5	0.98	96.9	96.9	1.00	86.8	90.0	0.96	92.3	94.6	0.98
Richest	98.1	96.4	1.02	97.4	98.0	0.99	94.4	94.9	0.99	96.5	97.0	0.99
Ethnicity of household head												
Albanian	98.8	98.6	1.00	96.4	97.0	0.99	80.6	84.1	0.96	90.0	92.8	0.97
Serbian	(*)	(85.0)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(96.6)	(92.5)	(1.04)
Other ethnic groups	(95.1)	94.0	(1.0)	(76.7)	82.8	(0.9)	(54.1)	(65.4)	(0.83)	68.1	80.0	0.85

¹ MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)
² Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (lower secondary school)
³ Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (upper secondary school)
⁴ MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

na: not applicable
ᵃ Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
ᵇ Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

Table ED.G3: Out of school gender parity

Percentage of girls in the total out of school population, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Kosovo*, 2013–2014

	Primary school				Lower secondary school				Upper secondary school				Secondary school			
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of primary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of primary school age	Number of children of primary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of lower secondary school age	Number of children of lower secondary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of upper secondary school age	Number of children of upper secondary school age out of school	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population of secondary school age	Number of children of secondary school age out of school
Total	1.9	1849	(39.7)	35	1.2	1816	(*)	21	14.1	1798	55.6	254	7.6	3614	54.5	275
Area																
Urban	2.5	705	(*)	17	1.9	613	(*)	12	9.1	604	48.0	55	5.4	1218	45.3	66
Rural	1.5	1144	(*)	18	0.8	1203	(*)	10	16.7	1194	57.7	199	8.7	2397	57.4	209
Mother's education [b]																
None	9.3	49	(*)	5	6.4	81	(*)	5	(*)	25	(*)	3	7.9	105	(*)	8
Primary	3.2	130	(*)	4	5.9	111	(*)	6	(24.3)	45	(*)	11	11.2	155	(*)	17
Lower secondary	1.1	1020	(*)	12	0.6	1099	(*)	7	18.7	476	56.1	89	6.1	1575	55.3	96
Upper secondary	1.9	458	(*)	9	0.5	391	(*)	2	2.2	595	(*)	13	1.6	987	(*)	15
Higher	3.2	190	(*)	6	0.7	130	(*)	1	0.0	46	-	0	0.5	176	(*)	1
Cannot be determined [a]	na	na	na	na	(*)	5	-	0	22.6	611	55.4	138	22.4	616	55.4	138
Wealth index quintile																
Poorest	2.1	449	(*)	10	3.5	456	(*)	16	28.5	400	56.2	114	15.2	857	53.5	130
Second	1.2	364	(*)	4	0.9	376	(*)	3	13.3	378	54.5	50	7.1	754	55.2	53
Middle	2.3	358	(*)	8	0.3	362	(*)	1	12.7	343	(54.8)	44	6.3	705	(55.8)	45
Fourth	1.4	314	(*)	4	0.3	315	(*)	1	9.5	348	(56.6)	33	5.1	663	(55.1)	34
Richest	2.4	364	(*)	9	0.0	307	-	0	4.1	329	(*)	14	2.1	635	(*)	14
Ethnicity of household head																
Albanian	1.3	1684	(*)	22	0.7	1668	(*)	11	13.7	1664	56.1	228	7.2	3332	55.5	239
Serbian	10.4	82	(*)	9	(0.0)	62	-	0	(7.4)	66	(*)	5	3.8	128	(*)	5
Other ethnic groups	5.6	83	(*)	5	11.4	87	(*)	10	31.8	68	(*)	21	20.3	154	(55.1)	31

na: not applicable
[a] Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household
[b] Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Mother's education" is not shown
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases
"-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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