

# Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo (UNSCR 1244)

Monitoring the situation of children and women



## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014



## CREDITS

Design: Julie Pudlowski Consulting

Layout: XHAD.net

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The Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) was carried out in 2013-2014 by the Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics, as part of the global MICS programme. The above mentioned MICS was conducted in parallel to the 2013-2014 Kosovo\* MICS which was based on a separate sample. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). UNICEF, the Federal Ministry for European and International Affairs of Austria, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), and the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare (MLSW) provided financial support. UNICEF, UNFPA and MLSW as well as the World Health Organisation, the National Institute of Public Health, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, Science and Technology, the Office of Strategic Planning and the Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics of the Office of the Prime Minister were represented on the Inter-Ministerial Technical and Steering Committees. Technical support was provided throughout the entire process through the secondment of UNICEF Staff and Consultants to work alongside the Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics during all stages of the implementation of these surveys. Without the accompaniment and support of UNICEF Kosovo\* these two surveys would not have been possible. The Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics is grateful to the UNICEF Office in Kosovo\* for its collaboration.

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. This MICS presents up-to-date information for assessing the situation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children, women and men as well as to provide data for monitoring the existing strategies and action plans on the inclusion of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities. 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.

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### Suggested citation:

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

# Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*

Monitoring the situation of children and women



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## Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014





### Summary Table of Survey Implementation and the Survey Population, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS, 2013-2014

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION			
<b>Sample frame</b>	2011 Kosovo* Population and Housing Census	<b>Questionnaires</b>	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Questionnaire form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Updated	August - September 2013		
<b>Interviewer training</b>	October - November 2013	<b>Fieldwork</b>	November 2013 - March 2014
<b>Survey sample</b>			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	1,266	- Eligible	794
- Occupied	1,177	- Mothers (or caretakers) interviewed	735
- Interviewed	1,118	- Response rate (Percent)	92.6
- Response rate (Percent)	95.0		
Women		Men <sup>1</sup>	
- Eligible for interviews	1,601	- Eligible for interviews	811
- Interviewed	1,439	- Interviewed	599
- Response rate (Percent)	89.9	- Response rate (Percent)	73.9

SURVEY POPULATION			
Average household size	5.9	<b>Percentage of population living in</b>	
		- Urban areas	60.0
<b>Percentage of population under</b>		- Rural areas	40.0
- Age 5	12.2		
- Age 18	44.7		
Percentage of women age 15-49 years with at least one live birth in the last 2 years	21.6		

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS		HOUSEHOLD OR PERSONAL ASSETS	
<b>Percentage of households with</b>		<b>Percentage of households that own</b>	
- Finished floor	95.1	- A Flat screen/LCD TV	20.3
- Finished roofing	98.1	- A refrigerator	86.5
- Finished walls	98.3	- Agricultural land	19.2
		- Farm animals/livestock	21.1
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.12	<b>Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a</b>	
		- Cell phone	92.2
		- Car	28.0
		- Bank account	62.4

<sup>1</sup> The questionnaire for men age 15-49 was administered in half of the selected households in each cluster.

## Summary Table of Findings<sup>2</sup>

Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys (MICS) and Millennium Development Goals (MDG) Indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

CHILD MORTALITY			
Early childhood mortality <sup>a</sup>			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	29
1.2	<b>MDG 4.2</b> Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	41
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	12
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	7
1.5	<b>MDG 4.1</b> Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	49

<sup>a</sup> 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	<b>MDG 1.8</b> 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)	7.7
2.1b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	1.6
2.2a	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)	14.6
2.2b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	2.5
2.3a	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)	4.0
2.3b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	1.1
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	3.0
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	95.2
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	43.9
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	16.4
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	51.5
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(72.6)
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	(63.0)
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	23.8

<sup>2</sup> See Appendix E of the Final Report 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	55.6
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	(88.6)
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	68.1
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	76.1
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	32.3
2.17a	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	25.7
2.17b		(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	16.2
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	57.0
<b>Low-birthweight</b>			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	9.7
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	94.7
( ) Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases			

**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	100.0
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	55.3
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	63.2
3.4	<b>MDG 4.3</b> Measles immunization coverage	Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received measles vaccine by their second birthday	53.6
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	71.7
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	59.9
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)	30.2

<b>Diarrhoea</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
-	Children with diarrhoea	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks	17.2
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	63.7
SS <sup>3</sup>	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) <sup>4</sup>	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	40.1
SS	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding <sup>5</sup>	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	34.4
<b>Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms</b>			
-	Children with ARI symptoms	Percentage of children under age 5 with ARI symptoms in the last 2 weeks	17.2
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	73.6
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	52.0
<b>Solid fuel use</b>			
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	86.2
<b>Fever</b>			
-	Children with fever	Percentage of children under age 5 with fever in the last 2 weeks	30.2
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	78.0

<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>			
<b>MICS Indicator</b>	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Value</b>
4.1	<b>MDG 7.8</b> Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	99.4
4.2	Water treatment	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water who use an appropriate treatment method	0.0
4.3	<b>MDG 7.9</b> Use of improved sanitation	Percentage of household members using improved sanitation facilities which are not shared	89.1
4.4	Safe disposal of child's faeces	Percentage of children age 0-2 years whose last stools were disposed of safely	9.7
4.5	Place for handwashing	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present	76.4
4.6	Availability of soap or other cleansing agent	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent	90.6

<sup>3</sup> 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.

<sup>4</sup> 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.

<sup>5</sup> 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\*.



REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH			
Contraception and unmet need			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate for women age 15-49 years	3.7
5.1	<b>MDG 5.4</b> Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	69
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	16.7
5.3	<b>MDG 5.3</b> 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	52.7
5.4	<b>MDG 5.6</b> 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	18.1
Maternal and newborn health			
5.5a	<b>MDG 5.5</b> 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	96.5
5.5b	<b>MDG 5.5</b>		73.6
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	71.1
5.7	<b>MDG 5.2</b> 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	97.7
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	98.2
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	18.0
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	96.9
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	96.0
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	91.2

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	16.1
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	40.7
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	7.0
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	20.5
6.5	Availability of children's books	Percentage of children under age 5 who have three or more children's books	6.0
6.6	Availability of playthings	Percentage of children under age 5 who play with two or more types of playthings	68.6
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	12.5
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	77.2

LITERACY AND EDUCATION			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
7.1	<b>MDG 2.3</b>	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	72.8
		(b) men	86.5
7.2	School readiness	Percentage of children in first grade of primary school who attended pre-school during the previous school year	53.9
7.3	Net intake rate in primary education	Percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school	68.1
7.4	<b>MDG 2.1</b>	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school
7.5	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of secondary school age currently attending secondary school or higher	53.4
SS	Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of lower secondary school age currently attending lower secondary school or higher	65.0
SS	Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of upper secondary school age currently attending upper secondary school or higher	30.3
7.6	<b>MDG 2.2</b>	Children reaching last grade of primary	Percentage of children entering the first grade of primary school who eventually reach last grade
			85.4

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)	80.5
7.8	Transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>a</sup>	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	91.1
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	69.9
7.9	<b>MDG 3.1</b> Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01
7.10	<b>MDG 3.1</b> Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.90
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	0.94
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	0.80

<sup>a</sup> 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	92.9

### Child labour

8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	16.6
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### 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	71.2
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### 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	11.6
		(b) Men	1.0
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	42.7
		(b) Men	13.5

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	17.8 3.8
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) Women (b) Men	1.9 1.4
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	0.0 7.1
<b>Attitudes towards domestic violence</b>			
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	65.1 38.7
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	74.0 45.0
<b>Children's living arrangements</b>			
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	2.1
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	3.3
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	1.8
<b>HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR</b>			
<b>HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes</b>			
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	57.7 78.4

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	11.9
		(b) Men	3.9
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	28.5
		(b) Men	37.5
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	4.2
		(b) Men	6.3
<b>HIV testing</b>			
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	6.8
		(b) Men	26.9
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	0.1
		(b) Men	2.8
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	0.0
		(b) Men	7.4
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	2.7
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	0.0
<b>Sexual behaviour</b>			
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	98.5
		(b) Men	57.8
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	6.3
		(b) Men	10.1
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	6.9

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 (b) Men	0.0 7.0
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	- (39.6)
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 (b) Men	1.5 27.0
9.15 <b>MDG 6.2</b>	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-cohabitating sex partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	(*) 66.9
<p>“-” The figure is not presented because the denominator is zero ( ) Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases (*) Figure that is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases</p>			
<b>Male circumcision</b>			
9.17	Male circumcision	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised	96.1

**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 (b) Men	8.6 19.8
<b>Use of information/communication technology</b>			
10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	75.3 89.6
10.3	Use of internet	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used the internet during the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	76.1 90.9

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	83.9
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	77.5
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	36.7
		(b) Men	55.1

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	22.3
12.2	Smoking before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15	
		(a) Women	11.8
		(b) Men	36.0
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	4.8
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	2.7
		(b) Men	6.2





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# LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

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We hope that this report will help to improve the living conditions of all Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children and women in Kosovo\*.



# EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The 2013-2014 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS is a nationally representative sample survey in which 1,118 households, 1,439 women, 599 men and 735 mothers (or caretakers) on behalf of children under five were interviewed. This MICS was conducted in parallel to the 2013-2014 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 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 – March 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

The mortality trend among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptians is an almost horizontal line for the 15 years preceding the survey with the infant mortality rate during the five years preceding the survey at 41 per thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 49 per thousand live births. When compared to the average for Kosovo\*<sup>6</sup>, these values are about three times as high and match rates of the main population a decade ago.

## LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

Most infants (95 percent) are weighed at birth and approximately one in ten (10 percent) are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (i.e. to have low birth weight).

## NUTRITIONAL STATUS

One in seven Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children under five (15 percent) 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. The value is more than one in four children (26 percent) among the poorest quintile with values of stunting several times higher than the main population<sup>7</sup>. Similarly about one in ten (eight percent) children under five is underweight.

## BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Less than half of newborns (44 percent) are breastfed within one hour of birth and while at least four fifths (81 percent) are breastfed within one day of birth, exclusive breastfeeding is prevalent for only 16 percent of children under six months of age resulting in only half of children age 0-23 months (56 percent) appropriately breastfed. While the median duration of any breastfeeding is 23.8 months for children under age 3 years, exclusive breastfeeding is only 1.2 months on average and less than one (0.7) month in urban areas.

While three fourths of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children receive meals at least the recommended minimum number of times, only one third receive the necessary minimum dietary diversity, hence only one quarter (23 percent) of children age 6-23 months and only one in ten from the poorest households (11 percent) receive the minimum acceptable diet.

## VACCINATIONS

Less than one third of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children 24-35 months old are fully immunized (30 percent) in accordance with the Kosovo\* immunization schedule. There are notable reductions with each dose of a vaccine e.g. first dose of Polio is received by 79 percent while the third dose of Polio by only 51 percent indicating that of the reduced number who actually start their immunizations, fewer complete the required series of a vaccine leaving them potentially exposed to contracting those preventable childhood diseases. While BCG vaccination coverage is very high at 96 percent, barely half of the children received the Measles vaccine by their second birthday as recommended.

<sup>6</sup> The Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics. 2014. 2013-2014 Kosovo\* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Prishtinë/Priština, Kosovo\*: The Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics.

<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

### CARE OF ILLNESS

More than one in six (17 percent) Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children under age five years reported an episode of diarrhoea and symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey, while almost one in three (30 percent) had a fever in the last two weeks. Advice or treatment was not sought for more than one third of children (36 percent) with diarrhoea with 25 percent given much less or almost nothing to eat resulting in only one third (34 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, 74 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider yet only seven percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast breathing and difficult breathing).

### SOLID FUEL USE

Overall, more than four fifths (86 percent) of the household population in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (84 percent) and yet only seven 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 (45 percent).

### USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION

The vast majority of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community population has access to improved sanitation (97 percent) with only two percent of the poorest population practising open defecation. While only seven percent of the population on average use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households, the value is one quarter (25 percent) of the poorest population. Only two thirds of the poorest population (64 percent) have access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation while the highest proportion is found among the population in urban areas (91 percent). Of concern is the fact that only 10 percent of children's faeces was disposed of safely with the vast majority (88 percent) disposed of in the garbage.

### HANDWASHING

Among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, less than one percent of households could not indicate a specific place where household members usually wash their hands and only three-quarters (75 percent) of the poorest households had soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling compared to 90 percent and above for the other wealth quintiles.

### FERTILITY

The total fertility rate (TFR) which denotes the average number of children to which a woman will have given birth by the end of her reproductive years (by age 50) if current fertility rates prevailed is 3.7 children. One in ten (10 percent) of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian women age 15-19 have already had a birth while four percent are pregnant with their first child. Women age 15-19 years from Roma headed households are more likely (18 percent) to have had a live birth than those in Egyptian headed households (seven percent). Although the trend in early childbearing has declined slightly over the last 10 years particularly in urban areas, almost one in five (17 percent) Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian women age 20-24 years has had a live birth before age 18.

### CONTRACEPTION

Half (53 percent) of women currently married or in union reported current use of contraception with adolescents far less likely (19 percent) to use contraception than older women (64 percent). The most popular method, and actually one that is not considered a modern method, is withdrawal which is used by one in three married women (32 percent). Modern methods are used by only one in five women (19 percent) and none of the women with no living children. The decision on use of contraception appears to typically be a joint decision of the wife and husband (90 percent of the cases).

### UNMET NEED

One in five married women (18 percent) in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have expressed unmet need for contraception with the value being highest among those age 15-19 years (24 percent). Overall, three quarters of women have the demand for contraception satisfied with the value increasing with age.

### ANTENATAL CARE

The large majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (96 percent) and a relatively small percentage of women (four percent) do not receive any antenatal care. Although nine in ten mothers (90 percent) received antenatal care more than once, only three quarters received antenatal care the recommended minimum of four times (74 percent). More than half (57 percent) of the women living in poorest households received four or more antenatal care visits. While access to antenatal is largely sought in general, one in eight women had their first antenatal care visit after the first trimester and 24 percent of women in the poorest households do not get their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester. With increasing educational attainment the likelihood of having first antenatal care during the first trimester increases from 74 percent with no education to 93 percent for those with lower secondary education. The most common content of antenatal care was an ultrasound (93 percent) while less than three quarters (72 percent) had their health book updated indicating that although antenatal care is largely received throughout the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community, the full range of possible content provision is lacking.

### ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

Almost all births (98 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (87 percent by doctors and 11 percent delivered with assistance of a nurse/midwife). Only three percent of the women in Roma headed households have had a C-section while 23 percent of women in Ashkali headed households and 19 percent in Egyptian headed households had this method of delivery. The doctor was the main influence on the decision for the delivery by C-section in 76 percent of the cases.

### PLACE OF DELIVERY

One percent of births take place at home while 98 percent are delivered in a public health facility.

### 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, more than half stay two days or more and 13 percent stayed seven days or more. Importantly almost one quarter (23 percent) of newborns did not receive any post-natal care visit following discharge from a health facility with this value as high as 29 percent for newborns from Egyptian headed households. Almost all (98 percent) of post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from the health facility are provided by a doctor / nurse / midwife and 86 percent occur in the public sector. Almost half (48 percent) of those women with a C-section were not visited following discharge from the health facility to check their health and 68 percent of those from the poorest 60 percent of households did not receive any post-natal care visit upon discharge.

### ABORTIONS

Overall, 14 percent of women age 15-49 years have had at least one induced abortion and this increases to 37 percent among women age 45-49 years. Among women who had an abortion 45 percent had two or three abortions while one in eight (13 percent) had four or more abortions.

### EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

Only one in every six (16 percent) children age 36-59 months were attending an organised early childhood education programme with only one in ten (12 percent) in rural areas or among children from the poorest households.

### QUALITY OF CARE

For only two fifths (41 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 limited at only seven percent while one fifth of mothers engaged with their children in such activities. Furthermore, only six 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 one percent.

### EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (ECDI)

Three fourths (77 percent) of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track with significantly higher ECDI observed in children attending an early childhood education programme (91 percent). While 98 percent of children are on track in the physical domain and 97 in the learning domains, only 76 percent are on track in the social-emotional and less than one tenth (nine percent) on track in the literacy-numeracy domain.

### LITERACY AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

Only three fourths (73 percent) of young women from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are literate and only half (54 percent) of those who stated that primary school was their highest level of education. The literacy rate among men was higher at 87 percent with half (52 percent) of men who similarly stated that primary school was their highest level of education were actually able to read.

### SCHOOL READINESS

Half (54 percent) of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year and less than half (48 percent) among children in the poorest 60 percent of the population.

### PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

While 60 percent of males and 76 percent of females of primary school entry age (age 6) attend the first grade of primary school on average, only half (54 percent) of children living in the poorest households attend. One sixth (15 percent) of primary school age children are out of school and two fifths (38 percent) of male children age 6 are out of school. One in five children (21 percent) of lower secondary school age are out of school with only two thirds (65 percent) attending lower secondary school or higher. For lower secondary school age children male net attendance rates generally increase with age but for females by age 14 almost half (44 percent) are out of school. Less than a third (30 percent) of upper secondary school age children are attending upper secondary school. Of the remaining two thirds, most (60 percent) are completely out of school with three fourths (74 percent) of girl children are out of school in rural areas compared to less than half of boys (45 percent).

While one in six children (16 percent) attend early childhood education, barely half of the children attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. Of all children starting grade one, six in every seven (85 percent) will eventually reach grade 5 with the primary school completion rate at 81 percent. About one in ten children do not transition from primary to lower secondary and the attendance rates are about two thirds. 70 percent transition to upper secondary school and the attendance rates are about one third painting a stark picture for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*.

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 0.94 for lower secondary education and even lower to 0.80 for upper secondary education. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in rural areas at the upper secondary level (0.41) as well as among children living in the poorest households (0.47) indicating there are more than twice as many males as females in the school system at that level. Interestingly while more girls from Roma headed households than boys are attending at the primary level (1.13) and at the lower secondary level (1.08), at the upper secondary level suddenly less girls than boys are attending (0.80).

### BIRTH REGISTRATION

While 80 percent of children possess a birth certificate, the births of 93 percent of children under five years in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have been reported as registered and registration becomes more likely as a child grows older. Two fifths (40 percent) of mothers of unregistered children do not knowing how to register a child's birth.



### CHILD LABOUR

While 22 percent of children age 15-17 are engaged in some form of economic activities, three percent are performing such tasks for long hours. Male children age 5-11 years are more likely to be involved in economic activities (16 percent) than female children this age (four percent). In general one in every six children age 5-17 years (17 percent) are involved in child labour. The incidence is higher among male children with over a quarter involved in child labour while among female children it is seven percent. Thirteen percent of children age 5-17 years are working under hazardous conditions and more than a quarter (27 percent) of children age 5-17 years who are not attending school are involved in child labour.

### CHILD DISCIPLINE

Three quarters (71 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 40 percent experienced physical punishment. While only one in five children (19 percent) was disciplined in an only non-violent manner, 12 percent were subjected to severe punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly). Interestingly, only a quarter (24 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 in ten (12 percent) women age 15-49 years were married before age 15 and almost half (43 percent) of women age 20-49 years were married before age 18. About one in five (18 percent) young women age 15-19 years is currently married and this proportion is strongly related to the level of education

### ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

Overall, two thirds (65 percent) of women in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 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 (56 percent) or if she demonstrates her autonomy exemplified by going out without telling her husband (36 percent) or arguing with him (41 percent). Around a third of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and more than a fifth if she burns the food. Justification in any of the five situations is less present among those living in richest households, more educated, and never married women. With increasing education women are less likely to feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife with 83 percent agreeing with no education compared to 38 percent agreeing with upper secondary or higher education. In general men are less likely to justify violence than women with over a third (39 percent) of men justifying wife-beating for any of the five reasons.

### CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Very few children have lost one or both parents with 91 percent of children age 0-17 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities living with both parents and only one percent living with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive.

### KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV

Just more than half (58 percent) of the women age 15-49 years and three quarters (78 percent) of men 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 31 percent for women and 55 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 extremely low with seven percent of women and six percent of men.

Overall, less than half (45 percent) of women and two thirds (64 percent) of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. About one in three women and men (29 percent and 38 percent respectively) know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission. However one in eight women or men did not know of any specific way of transmission.

### 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 four percent for women and six percent for men.

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

While only seven percent of women and 27 percent of men know where to be tested, only one percent and nine percent respectively have actually been tested with less than one percent of women and seven percent of men knowing the result of their most recent test. While antenatal care coverage from a health care professional for their last pregnancy is almost universal (97 percent), only three percent of women received HIV counselling during their antenatal care and none 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.

### 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 the population age 15-49 years as a whole for men but slightly better for women. Overall, almost two fifths (39 percent) of young women and more than half (57 percent) of young men reported ever having sex and about 10 percent respectively before age 15. Furthermore, while no young women had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months the figure for young men was nine percent. Just over a quarter (27 percent) of the young men had sex in the last 12 months with a non-marital non-cohabiting partner, yet only 70 percent of these men used a condom during the most recent encounter.

### MALE CIRCUMCISION

Male circumcision is almost universal (96 percent) with the majority undergoing the procedure during age 5-9 years (57 percent), age 10-14 (23 percent) followed by 1-4 years (19 percent). The traditional practitioner/family/friend is the most common person performing circumcision (73 percent on average) for 92 percent of the oldest age group compared to 57 percent for the youngest age group. Almost two thirds (64 percent) of circumcisions of those age 15-24 years occur at home while one third (33 percent) at a private health institution.

### ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

Men age 15-49 years report a higher level of exposure to all types of media than women. Only 13 percent of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian women in Kosovo\* read a newspaper or magazine, 43 percent listen to the radio, and 97 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, two percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 98 percent are exposed to at least one and nine percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis. At least once a week, 31 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 53 percent listen to the radio, and 97 percent watch television. Two percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. 99 percent are exposed to at least one and 20 percent to all the three types of media on a weekly basis.

### USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

Overall, four in every five (82 percent) women age 15-24 years ever used the internet and about two thirds (66 percent) of women with primary education report using a computer during the last year compared to almost all of the women (96 percent) with higher education. The use of the internet during the last year is greatest among young women in the richest households (97 percent), as opposed to those living in the poorest households (34 percent).

Two thirds (69 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). 90 percent of 15-24 year old men used a computer during the last year.

### SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Roma women are least likely (72 percent) to be satisfied with their health while Egyptian women are more likely (92 percent). 84 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall with the figure ranging from 78 percent living in the poorest households to 87 percent living in the richest households showing a strong relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. 78 percent of women and 84 of men age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy with a third (37 percent) of women and half (55 percent) of men think their lives improved during the last one year and expect their lives will get better after one year.

### TOBACCO USE

While three quarters (75 percent) of men and two fifths of women (39 percent) reported to have ever used a tobacco product, 54 percent of men and 22 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products during the last month. One fifth (21 percent) of women and more than half of men (53 percent) age 15-49 years who currently smoke live in the same households with at least one under five year old. Roma women (36 percent) are more likely to be current tobacco users than other ethnic groups (21 percent for Ashkali and 19 percent for Egyptian).

A third (36 percent) of men 15-49 years old smoked a cigarette before age 15 compared to 12 percent of women. Two thirds (64 percent) of men and a third (33 percent) of women smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours while 85 percent of men and 53 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 16 percent of men 15-49 years old had at least one drink of alcohol during the last month compared to five percent of women this age. Use of alcohol before the age of 15 is slightly more common among men (six percent) than among women (three percent). While 82 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink, the same is true for only half (52 percent) of men.



# I. INTRODUCTION

## BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS is destined to support the generation of high quality data on Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 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 for the Integration of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities 2009-2015” and the “Strategy and 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS was conducted in parallel to the 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS has as its primary objectives:

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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\* level. The enumeration areas (EAs) with more than 10 households with at least one Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian member formed the sample frame for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS. In order to provide a good level of precision for the key maternal and child health indicators for the population in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, it was recommended to have a sample size of about 1,200 households for these ethnic groups. At the first stage a sample of 80 EAs were selected with Probability Proportionate to Size (PPS) from the frame of EAs with 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, where the measure of size is based on the number of households with persons of these ethnic groups in the frame. Following a new listing to identify the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the sample EAs, 16 of these households were selected in each EA at the second sampling stage. Based on the selection of 80 sample EAs with PPS, the EAs with 50 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were selected in the sample with a probability of 1. Since there are 22 such certainty EAs in the frame, a sample of 58 additional sample EAs was selected from the remainder of the frame with PPS. In eight EAs there were less than 16 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in which case all of these households were interviewed. 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. All of the selected enumeration areas were visited during the fieldwork period. The sample was stratified by two main strata as “EAs with more than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households” and “EAs with less than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households”, 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<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> This module included a survey-specific question about the main influence to have the caesarean section.

- Post-natal Health Checks
- Illness Symptoms
- Contraception<sup>9</sup>
- Unmet Need
- Attitudes Toward Domestic Violence
- Marriage/Union
- Sexual Behaviour
- HIV/AIDS
- Tobacco and Alcohol Use
- Life Satisfaction

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<sup>10</sup> 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<sup>11</sup>. From the MICS5 model English version, the questionnaires were customised and translated into Albanian and Serbian languages and were pre-tested in Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo\* Polje, Graçanicë/Gračanica, 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS questionnaires is provided in Appendix F.

<sup>9</sup> This module included survey-specific questions about the source of modern contraceptive methods and the main decision-maker on the use of contraception.

<sup>10</sup> The terms "children under 5", "children age 0-4 years", and "children age 0-59 months" are used interchangeably in this report.

<sup>11</sup> The model MICS5 questionnaires can be found at <http://mics.unicef.org/tools#survey-design>

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 Fushë Kosovë/Kosovo\* Polje and Graçanicë/Gračanica municipalities.

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 March 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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). The findings related to the education category "Higher" are mainly based on less than 25 unweighted cases and are therefore too small to be reported separately. As such, the category "Higher" has been combined with the category "Upper secondary" and presented as "Upper secondary or higher".

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.

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 1,266 households from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities selected for the sample, 1,177 were found to be occupied. Of these, 1,118 were successfully interviewed yielding a household response rate of 95 percent.

In the interviewed households, 1,601 women (age 15-49 years) were identified. Of these, 1,439 were successfully interviewed, yielding a response rate of 90 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 811 men (age 15-49 years) were listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 599 eligible men, which corresponds to a response rate of 74 percent within eligible interviewed households.

There were 794 children under age five listed in the household questionnaires. Questionnaires were completed for 735 of these children, which corresponds to a response rate of 93 percent within interviewed households.

Overall response rates of 85, 70, and 88 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
<b>Households</b>			
Sampled	1266	727	539
Occupied	1177	674	503
Interviewed	1118	634	484
Household response rate	95.0	94.1	96.2
<b>Women</b>			
Eligible	1601	913	688
Interviewed	1439	812	627
Women's response rate	89.9	88.9	91.1
Women's overall response rate	85.4	83.7	87.7
<b>Men</b>			
Eligible	811	447	364
Interviewed	599	314	285
Men's response rate	73.9	70.2	78.3
Men's overall response rate	70.2	66.1	75.3
<b>Children under 5</b>			
Eligible	794	417	377
Mothers (or caretakers) interviewed	735	384	351
Under-5s' response rate	92.6	92.1	93.1
Under-5s' overall response rate	87.9	86.6	89.6

Response rates at the household level as well as that of women and children under age five are similar between urban and rural domains while there is some variation of the men's response rates. 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 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.

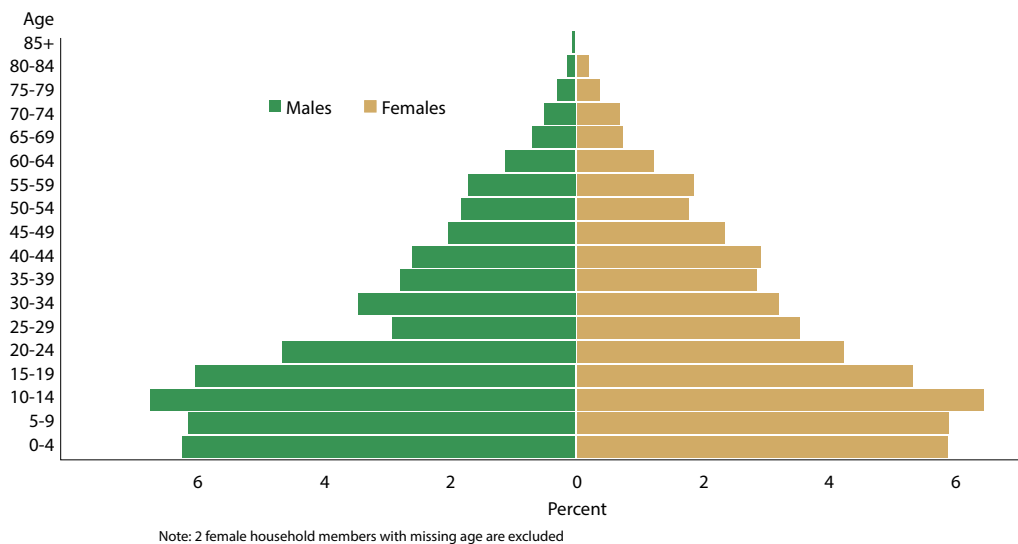
### CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

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 1,118 households successfully interviewed in the survey, 6,642 household members were listed. Of these, 3,333 were males, and 3,309 were females.

<b>Table HH.2: Age distribution of household population by sex</b>						
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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014						
	<b>Total</b>		<b>Males</b>		<b>Females</b>	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
<b>Total</b>	6642	100.0	3333	100.0	3309	100.0
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	812	12.2	418	12.5	394	11.9
5-9	806	12.1	411	12.3	395	12.0
10-14	883	13.3	452	13.6	432	13.0
15-19	760	11.4	404	12.1	357	10.8
20-24	594	8.9	312	9.3	283	8.5
25-29	431	6.5	195	5.9	236	7.1
30-34	445	6.7	231	6.9	214	6.5
35-39	377	5.7	186	5.6	191	5.8
40-44	367	5.5	173	5.2	195	5.9
45-49	292	4.4	135	4.1	157	4.7
50-54	239	3.6	121	3.6	118	3.6
55-59	239	3.6	114	3.4	124	3.8
60-64	155	2.3	74	2.2	81	2.5
65-69	94	1.4	46	1.4	48	1.4
70-74	77	1.2	33	1.0	45	1.3
75-79	43	0.7	19	0.6	24	0.7
80-84	20	0.3	8	0.2	12	0.3
85+	6	0.1	3	0.1	2	0.1
Missing/DK	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
<b>Dependency age groups</b>						
0-14	2501	37.7	1280	38.4	1221	36.9
15-64	3899	58.7	1944	58.3	1955	59.1
65+	240	3.6	109	3.3	131	3.9
Missing/DK	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1
<b>Child and adult populations</b>						
Children age 0-17 years	2971	44.7	1527	45.8	1444	43.6
Adults age 18+ years	3669	55.2	1806	54.2	1863	56.3
Missing/DK	2	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.1

The percentage distribution of the household population in terms of age and sex distribution in Table HH.2 closely aligns 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 (38 percent) compared to the share of the population age 65 and over (four 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 half (45 percent) of the population being 0-17 years of age and two thirds (65 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 70 percent, meaning that there were 70 inactive persons for each 100 active ones. There is very little variation in the percent distribution based on gender and the ages of two female household members were not known.

**Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**



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<sup>12</sup>.

Table HH.3 provides basic background information on the households, including the sex of the household head, area, number of household members, and education of household head, and ethnicity<sup>13</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> See Appendix A on sample design for more details on sample weights.

<sup>13</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Weighted percent	Number of households	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1118	1118
<b>Sex of household head</b>			
Male	86.8	971	965
Female	13.2	147	153
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	60.2	673	634
Rural	39.8	445	484
<b>Number of household members</b>			
1	4.1	45	49
2	6.3	70	78
3	8.2	92	85
4	9.5	107	107
5	16.1	180	185
6	17.4	194	195
7	12.9	145	151
8	9.7	109	99
9	7.1	80	77
10+	8.7	97	92
<b>Education of household head</b>			
None	14.4	161	162
Primary	24.4	272	271
Lower secondary	39.9	446	452
Upper secondary or higher	21.2	237	231
Missing/DK	0.1	2	2
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
Roma	20.5	229	251
Ashkali	47.7	533	488
Egyptian	21.2	236	260
Albanian	10.2	114	113
Other ethnic groups	0.5	6	6
<b>Mean household size</b>	5.9	1118	1118

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 approximately two thirds (60 percent) of households are located in urban areas. Almost two fifths (39 percent) of households have a household head with either no education or with only primary education. Almost three fourths of households (72 percent) have 5 or more members and the estimated average household size was 5.9 members. Almost half (48 percent) of household heads are from the Ashkali 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Weighted percent	Number of women	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	1439	1439
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	60.5	871	812
Rural	39.5	568	627
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	22.5	324	330
20-24	16.3	234	233
25-29	14.1	203	189
30-34	13.3	192	198
35-39	11.7	168	178
40-44	12.3	177	171
45-49	9.8	141	140
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union	67.6	973	969
Widowed	1.3	19	21
Divorced	1.7	24	22
Separated	1.7	24	26
Never married/in union	27.7	399	401
<b>Motherhood and recent births</b>			
Never gave birth	33.9	487	486
Ever gave birth	66.1	952	953
Gave birth in last two years	21.6	311	306
No birth in last two years	44.5	640	647
<b>Education</b>			
None	27.5	395	383
Primary	25.7	369	358
Lower secondary	34.2	491	523
Upper secondary	12.7	183	175
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	18.1	261	266
Second	19.6	282	279
Middle	20.1	290	286
Fourth	21.3	306	276
Richest	20.9	301	332
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60 percent	57.8	832	831
Richest 40 percent	42.2	607	608

**Table HH.4: Women's background characteristics (cont...)**

Ethnicity of household head			
Roma	17.9	258	288
Ashkali	48.8	702	644
Egyptian	22.8	328	359
Albanian	10.2	147	143
Other ethnic groups	0.4	5	5

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<sup>14</sup>, wealth index quintiles<sup>15, 16</sup>, and wealth index, and ethnicity of the household head. In the majority of tables, wealth index quintiles have also been merged into two groups — the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles) — in order to allow for the interpretation of data by wealth status in cases where denominators for wealth index quintiles are too small.

More than half (53 percent) of women are 15-29 years of age and two thirds (68 percent) of women age 15-49 years are currently married or in union while 28 percent have never been married or in union. The distribution by motherhood status is similar with 66 percent of women having ever given birth and more than one fifth (22 percent) of women giving birth in the last two years. More than half (53 percent) of women have no education or only primary education and almost two thirds (58 percent) of women live in households within the poorest 60 percent wealth index of the household population.

**Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics**

Percent and frequency distribution of men age 15-49 years by selected background characteristics, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Weighted percent	Number of men	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	599	599
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	57.3	343	314
Rural	42.7	256	285
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	26.3	158	155
20-24	17.0	102	98
25-29	10.5	63	67
30-34	14.8	89	87
35-39	12.3	74	75
40-44	9.8	59	61
45-49	9.3	56	56

<sup>14</sup> 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.

<sup>15</sup> 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. Instead of regressing urban and rural factor scores on an initial score for the total sample to obtain a combined, final factor score, in the 2013-2014 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS factor scores are immediately calculated for the total sample. 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 clothes washing machine, a flat screen/LCD television; possession by any household member of a motorcycle/scooter, a car, a truck, a tractor, a cell phone, a smart phone; ownership of dwelling, bank account, agriculture land and livestock 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.

<sup>16</sup> 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.

<b>Table HH.4M: Men's background characteristics (cont...)</b>			
<b>Marital/Union status</b>			
Currently married/in union	62.4	374	373
Widowed	0.4	2	2
Divorced	0.4	2	3
Separated	1.8	11	10
Never married/in union	35.0	210	211
<b>Fatherhood status</b>			
Has at least one living child	56.9	341	342
Has no living children	43.1	258	257
<b>Education</b>			
None	6.2	37	38
Primary	21.8	130	121
Lower secondary	43.9	263	271
Upper secondary	28.1	168	169
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	14.8	88	89
Second	22.8	137	128
Middle	20.0	120	119
Fourth	20.8	125	119
Richest	21.6	129	144
<b>Wealth Index</b>			
Poorest 60 percent	57.6	345	336
Richest 40 percent	42.4	254	263
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
Roma	16.7	100	111
Ashkali	56.0	336	309
Egyptian	18.7	112	131
Albanian	8.2	49	45
Other ethnic groups	0.4	2	3

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 wealth index, and ethnicity of the household head.

More than half (54 percent) of men are 15-29 years of age and two thirds (62 percent) of men age 15-49 years are currently married or in union while 35 percent have never been married or in union. The distribution by fatherhood status showcases 57 percent of men have at least one living child. Less than one third (28 percent) of men have no education or only primary education and almost two thirds (58 percent) of men live in households within the poorest 60 percent wealth index of the household population.

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 51 and 49 percent respectively with a larger proportion 57 percent living in urban areas. More than two thirds (70 percent) of children under five years of age have a mother with no education or with primary education only. Almost all (99 percent) of children under five years of age live with their mother. As far as wealth index quintiles are concerned, a larger proportion of children under five years live in households within the poorest population quintile (27 percent) compared to children this age living in households within the richest population quintile (15 percent).

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

Percent and frequency distribution of children under five years of age by selected characteristics, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Weighted percent	Number of under-5 children	
		Weighted	Unweighted
Total	100.0	735	735
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	51.2	376	373
Female	48.8	359	362
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	57.0	419	384
Rural	43.0	316	351
<b>Age</b>			
0-5 months	9.8	72	73
6-11 months	10.2	75	73
12-23 months	18.5	136	143
24-35 months	19.4	143	140
36-47 months	21.6	159	150
48-59 months	20.6	151	156
<b>Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire</b>			
Mother	98.3	722	722
Other primary caretaker	1.7	13	13
<b>Mother's education<sup>a</sup></b>			
None	40.3	296	281
Primary	29.2	215	216
Lower secondary	25.4	187	202
Upper secondary	5.0	37	36
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	27.3	201	205
Second	21.5	158	159
Middle	19.0	139	142
Fourth	17.4	128	109
Richest	14.8	109	120
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60 percent	67.8	498	506
Richest 40 percent	32.2	237	229
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
Roma	17.0	125	134
Ashkali	54.5	400	365
Egyptian	20.6	152	175
Albanian	7.7	56	59
Other ethnic groups	0.3	2	2

<sup>a</sup> 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 (95 percent), finished roofing (98 percent) and finished exterior walls (98 percent) with very little variation 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 3.12 with a larger average in rural areas (3.23) compared to urban areas (3.05).

**Table HH.6: Housing characteristics**

Percent distribution of households by selected housing characteristics, according to area of residence, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
<b>Flooring</b>			
Natural floor	0.3	0.5	0.0
Rudimentary floor	4.0	3.0	5.5
Finished floor	95.1	95.9	93.9
Other	0.6	0.7	0.6
<b>Roof</b>			
Natural roofing	0.0	0.0	0.0
Rudimentary roofing	1.9	3.6	0.0
Finished roofing	98.1	96.4	100.0
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing/DK	0.0	0.0	0.0
<b>Exterior walls</b>			
Natural walls	0.2	0.3	0.0
Rudimentary walls	1.0	0.0	2.3
Finished walls	98.3	99.5	96.8
Other	0.4	0.0	1.0
Missing/DK	0.1	0.2	0.0
<b>Rooms used for sleeping</b>			
1	27.6	26.2	29.5
2	45.2	45.1	45.5
3 or more	26.4	28.0	23.9
Missing/DK	0.8	0.7	1.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1118	673	445
Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.12	3.05	3.23

In Table HH.7 households are distributed according to ownership of assets by households and by individual household members. The ownership of household assets varies somewhat between urban and rural areas. A large percentage of households owns a refrigerator (87 percent) and a bed (88 percent) while three fourths own a water heater (76 percent) and clothes washing machine (75 percent). Less than two thirds (62 percent) of households have internet access, 58 percent own a computer and 13 percent own a laptop. As expected, a larger

percentage of households own agricultural land (32 percent) and farm animals/livestock (32 percent) in rural areas than in urban areas (11 percent and 14 percent respectively). Cell phones are the most common item to be owned by at least one member of a household at 92 percent while only 27 percent of households where at least one member owns a phone with a touch screen or keyboard. Almost two fifths (38 percent) of households do not have a bank account and one in six (16 percent) 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Total	Area	
		Urban	Rural
<b>Percentage of households that own a</b>			
Refrigerator	86.5	89.7	81.7
Bed	87.5	89.7	84.1
Table and chairs	44.8	48.3	39.6
Internet	61.5	64.6	56.8
Clothes dryer	2.4	3.3	1.0
Vacuum cleaner	60.2	65.4	52.4
Air conditioner	1.7	2.4	0.6
Jacuzzi tub	0.5	0.9	0.0
Water heater	75.9	78.0	72.6
Laptop computer	13.3	15.6	9.9
PC computer	58.4	60.5	55.2
Dish washer	5.4	7.2	2.8
Clothes washing machine	75.4	79.7	69.0
Flat screen/ LCD TV	20.3	24.0	14.7
<b>Percentage of households that own</b>			
Agricultural land	19.2	10.5	32.4
Farm animals/Livestock	21.1	14.0	31.7
<b>Percentage of households where at least one member owns or has a</b>			
Motorcycle or scooter	3.8	4.0	3.6
Animal-drawn cart	2.6	1.5	4.3
Car	28.0	25.5	31.8
Truck	0.7	0.9	0.4
Tractor	2.7	1.9	3.8
Cell phone	92.2	93.2	90.7
Phone with a touch screen or keyboard	27.1	29.7	23.1
Bank account	62.4	64.6	59.1
<b>Ownership of dwelling</b>			
Owned by a household member	83.4	80.4	87.9
Not owned	16.6	19.6	12.1
Rented	3.8	5.6	1.2
Temporary housing	1.1	1.0	1.2
Other	11.7	13.0	9.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of households	1118	673	445

Table HH.8 shows the distribution of the household population by wealth index quintiles and grouped wealth quintiles, according to area of residence, as well as sex, and education 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 with 28 percent of the rural household population living in the poorest wealth index quintile, compared to 15 percent of the urban household population. 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. Yet even among the household population where the head of household has upper secondary or higher education there is still one third (35 percent) who reside in the poorest 60 percent of the household population. It is important to note that the information presented here in terms of wealth indexes is not equivalent to expenditures.

<b>Table HH.8: Wealth quintiles</b>									
Percent distribution of the household population by wealth index quintile and grouped wealth quintiles, according to area of residence, sex, and education of the household head, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014									
	Wealth index quintile					Wealth index		Total	Number of household members
	Poorest	Second	Middle	Fourth	Richest	Poorest 60 percent	Richest 40 percent		
<b>Total</b>	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	20.0	60.0	40.0	100.0	6642
<b>Sex of household head</b>									
Male	20.0	20.5	19.1	20.2	20.2	59.6	40.4	100.0	5956
Female	20.1	15.4	28.4	17.9	18.3	63.8	36.2	100.0	686
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	14.5	20.7	19.8	24.1	20.9	55.0	45.0	100.0	3986
Rural	28.2	19.0	20.4	13.7	18.6	67.6	32.4	100.0	2656
<b>Education of household head</b>									
None	33.1	21.8	22.5	12.6	10.0	77.4	22.6	100.0	899
Primary	32.3	19.9	19.5	17.0	11.4	71.7	28.3	100.0	1647
Lower secondary	16.1	21.1	22.0	17.8	22.9	59.2	40.8	100.0	2756
Upper secondary	4.0	16.8	14.4	33.2	31.5	35.3	64.7	100.0	1331
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>									
Roma	23.8	21.5	21.3	16.4	17.1	66.5	33.5	100.0	1208
Ashkali	19.3	21.9	20.8	23.5	14.6	61.9	38.1	100.0	3356
Egyptian	20.6	15.4	18.8	16.0	29.2	54.8	45.2	100.0	1382
Albanian	16.1	17.2	16.8	16.9	33.0	50.1	49.9	100.0	673
Other ethnic groups	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	24





## 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

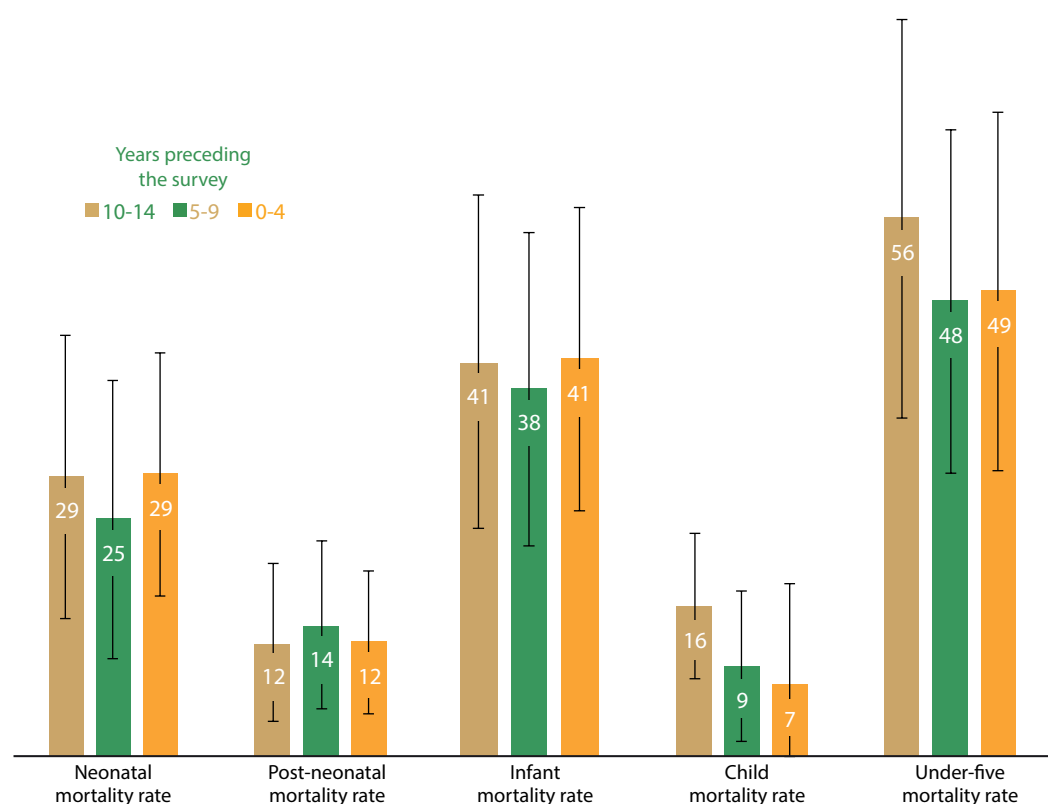
Rates are expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births, except in the case of child mortality, which is expressed as deaths per 1,000 children surviving to age one, and post-neonatal mortality, which is the difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates.

**Table CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates**

Neonatal, post-neonatal, infant, child and under-five mortality rates for five year periods preceding the survey, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2,a</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
<b>Years preceding the survey</b>					
0-4	29	12	41	7	49
5-9	25	14	38	9	48
10-14	29	12	41	16	56
	<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate <sup>5</sup> MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate				
	<sup>a</sup> 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 29 per 1,000 live births, while the post-neonatal mortality rate is estimated at 12 per 1,000 live births.

**Figure CM.1: Early childhood mortality rates, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 41 per 1,000 live births and under-five mortality is 49 deaths per 1,000 live births for the same period, indicating that 84 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths.

The table and figure also show an almost horizontal line at the Kosovo\* level, during the last 15 years, with under-five mortality at 56 per 1,000 during the 10-14 year period preceding the survey, and 49 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Neonatal mortality rate <sup>1</sup>	Post-neonatal mortality rate <sup>2, a</sup>	Infant mortality rate <sup>3</sup>	Child mortality rate <sup>4</sup>	Under-five mortality rate <sup>5</sup>
Total	29	12	41	7	49
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	(32)	(8)	(40)	(11)	(50)
Rural	(26)	(18)	(44)	(3)	(47)
<b>Sex of child</b>					
Male	(32)	(8)	(40)	(10)	(49)
Female	(27)	(16)	(43)	(5)	(48)

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 1.1 - Neonatal mortality rate

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 1.3 - Post-neonatal mortality rate

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 1.2; MDG indicator 4.2 - Infant mortality rate

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 1.4 - Child mortality rate

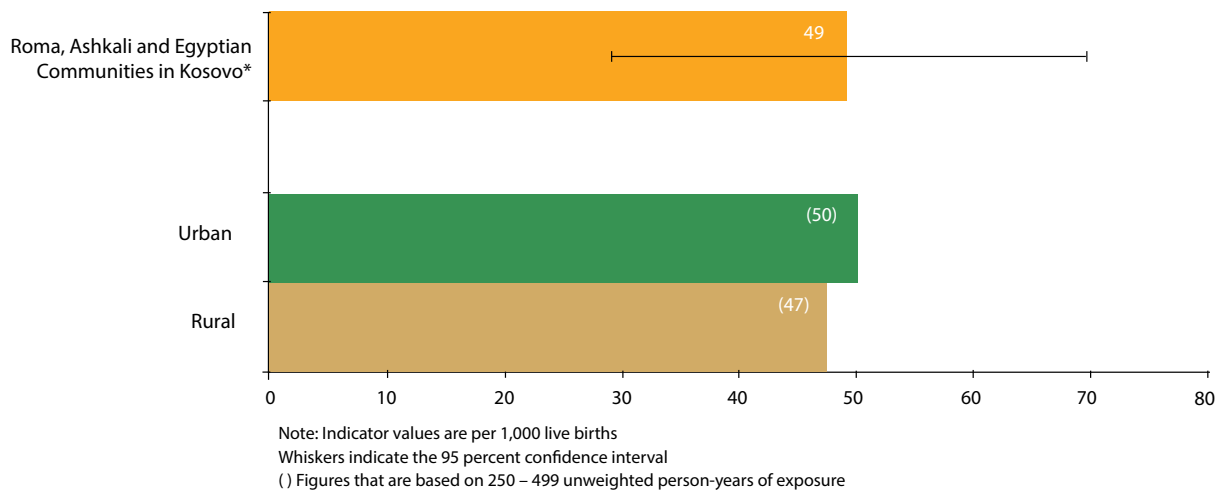
<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator 1.5; MDG indicator 4.1 - Under-five mortality rate

<sup>a</sup> Post-neonatal mortality rates are computed as the difference between the infant and neonatal mortality rates

( ) Figures that are based on 250 – 499 unweighted person-years of exposure

Table CM.2 provides estimates of child mortality by background characteristics. There is some difference between the probabilities of dying among males and females as well as between urban and rural areas (Figure CM.2). Figure CM.2 provides a graphical presentation of these differences in under-5 mortality rates by area.

**Figure CM.2: Under-5 mortality rates by area, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**



Findings of the MICS on childhood mortality in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are the first of its type and therefore, cannot be compared against other sources.



## 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, the large 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<sup>17</sup>. 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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					Total	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		Below 2,500 grams <sup>1</sup>	Weighed at birth <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	19.4	8.0	53.4	16.9	2.3	100.0	9.7	94.7	311
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>									
Less than 20 years	(23.7)	(9.2)	(54.1)	(7.8)	(5.2)	100.0	(11.2)	(88.0)	41
20-34 years	17.7	7.8	54.2	18.3	2.1	100.0	9.3	95.5	247
35-49 years	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	23
<b>Birth order</b>									
1	28.5	5.9	45.6	12.8	7.2	100.0	11.6	93.4	66
2-3	13.9	8.7	58.2	18.4	0.8	100.0	8.5	96.2	119
4-5	16.9	8.5	52.9	19.8	1.9	100.0	9.3	98.1	81
6+	(25.0)	(8.2)	(53.1)	(13.8)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.9)	(86.3)	45
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	22.5	7.9	53.5	12.5	3.5	100.0	10.4	93.5	178
Rural	15.2	8.1	53.3	22.7	0.7	100.0	8.7	96.2	133
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None	22.1	9.9	50.0	17.2	0.8	100.0	10.4	93.9	117
Primary	20.8	3.7	54.9	18.0	2.5	100.0	9.1	92.6	107
Lower secondary	17.6	10.2	54.7	12.2	5.2	100.0	10.1	97.7	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	21.6	7.4	50.1	18.4	2.6	100.0	10.0	91.4	82
Second	22.7	3.7	61.9	11.7	0.0	100.0	9.6	95.1	69
Middle	28.2	5.6	52.8	13.4	0.0	100.0	10.9	92.1	59
Fourth	(9.1)	(16.9)	(46.5)	(21.1)	(6.5)	100.0	(9.2)	(100.0)	55
Richest	11.6	7.9	55.7	21.4	3.3	100.0	8.1	96.7	46
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	23.8	5.6	54.7	14.8	1.0	100.0	10.1	92.8	210
Richest 40 percent	10.3	12.8	50.7	21.2	5.0	100.0	8.7	98.5	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>									
Roma	26.7	8.6	46.7	18.0	0.0	100.0	11.0	94.2	53
Ashkali	19.3	9.1	53.6	15.4	2.6	100.0	9.8	95.4	173
Egyptian	14.6	5.5	60.8	16.7	2.4	100.0	8.4	93.0	63
Albanian	(17.0)	(5.3)	(45.0)	(27.4)	(5.3)	100.0	(8.8)	(94.7)	22
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.20 - Low-birthweight infants <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 2.21 - Infants weighed at birth <sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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									

Overall, 95 percent of births were weighed at birth and approximately 10 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 much 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<sup>18</sup>. 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<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> [http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical\\_report](http://www.who.int/childgrowth/standards/technical_report)

<sup>19</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Weight for age			Number of children under age 5	Height for age			Number of children under age 5	Weight for height			Number of children under age 5	
	Underweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Stunted		Mean Z-Score (SD)		Wasted		Overweight		Mean Z-Score (SD)
	Percent below -2 SD <sup>1</sup>	-3 SD <sup>2</sup>			Percent below -2 SD <sup>3</sup>	-3 SD <sup>4</sup>			Percent below -2 SD <sup>5</sup>	-3 SD <sup>6</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	7.7	1.6	-0.6	708	14.6	2.5	-0.9	703	4.0	1.1	3.0	-0.2	703
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	5.0	0.9	-0.5	362	13.3	1.6	-0.8	364	3.2	0.4	3.7	-0.1	361
Female	10.6	2.3	-0.7	346	16.0	3.5	-0.9	340	4.8	1.8	2.3	-0.2	342
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	7.4	1.5	-0.5	398	11.1	1.7	-0.8	395	4.4	1.3	3.5	-0.2	395
Rural	8.2	1.6	-0.7	310	19.1	3.6	-1.0	308	3.5	0.8	2.5	-0.2	308
<b>Age</b>													
0-5 months	12.6	7.2	-0.7	71	15.3	4.6	-0.6	71	0.9	0.9	3.0	-0.1	70
6-11 months	16.1	2.6	-0.7	74	7.3	1.9	-0.6	74	16.4	1.5	2.4	-0.4	74
12-17 months	7.6	2.0	-0.6	70	20.2	4.1	-0.8	66	8.0	7.2	7.2	-0.5	70
18-23 months	9.4	1.1	-0.6	64	17.5	4.1	-0.8	64	1.1	0.0	0.0	-0.2	64
24-35 months	4.8	1.5	-0.5	134	14.3	1.2	-1.1	134	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.0	131
36-47 months	3.5	0.0	-0.5	149	15.1	0.8	-0.9	148	0.6	0.0	3.1	0.0	148
48-59 months	7.5	0.0	-0.6	146	13.9	3.3	-0.9	146	3.4	0.6	3.8	-0.1	146
<b>Mother's education</b>													
None	8.6	1.4	-0.7	292	16.1	2.2	-1.0	288	5.2	1.4	2.9	-0.2	290
Primary	8.5	2.6	-0.6	209	15.0	4.0	-0.8	209	2.8	1.2	3.4	-0.1	209
Lower secondary	5.8	0.9	-0.6	171	12.4	1.7	-0.8	173	3.3	0.5	1.7	-0.2	171
Upper secondary or higher	(5.0)	(0.0)	(-0.2)	35	(10.4)	(0.0)	(-0.3)	33	(4.4)	(0.0)	(8.0)	(-0.1)	33
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	8.2	1.8	-0.8	199	26.1	4.7	-1.3	199	3.6	0.9	2.7	-0.1	199
Second	7.6	0.6	-0.5	152	12.4	2.1	-0.9	146	3.6	2.9	3.8	-0.2	150
Middle	11.1	2.6	-0.7	135	14.4	2.9	-0.9	135	5.5	0.0	3.2	-0.2	134
Fourth	7.3	1.3	-0.5	121	3.6	0.6	-0.5	124	5.5	1.2	2.0	-0.4	121
Richest	3.0	1.6	-0.2	100	8.7	0.7	-0.4	99	1.5	0.0	3.7	0.1	99
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Poorest 60 percent	8.8	1.6	-0.7	487	18.6	3.4	-1.0	481	4.1	1.3	3.1	-0.1	483
Richest 40 percent	5.4	1.4	-0.4	221	5.8	0.7	-0.5	222	3.7	0.7	2.8	-0.2	220
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>													
Roma	8.1	2.3	-0.7	120	18.1	2.8	-1.0	119	0.9	0.9	1.7	-0.1	119
Ashkali	7.7	1.4	-0.6	389	14.1	2.2	-0.8	387	5.1	1.5	2.7	-0.2	386
Egyptian	7.2	1.9	-0.6	144	15.9	4.1	-0.9	142	2.6	0.5	4.3	-0.2	142
Albanian	9.0	0.0	-0.2	53	7.9	0.0	-0.4	53	6.3	0.0	5.4	0.0	53

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.1a and MDG indicator 1.8 - Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 2.1b - Underweight prevalence (severe)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 2.2a - Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 2.2b - Stunting prevalence (severe)

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator 2.3a - Wasting prevalence (moderate and severe)

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator 2.3b - Wasting prevalence (severe)

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator 2.4 - Overweight prevalence

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

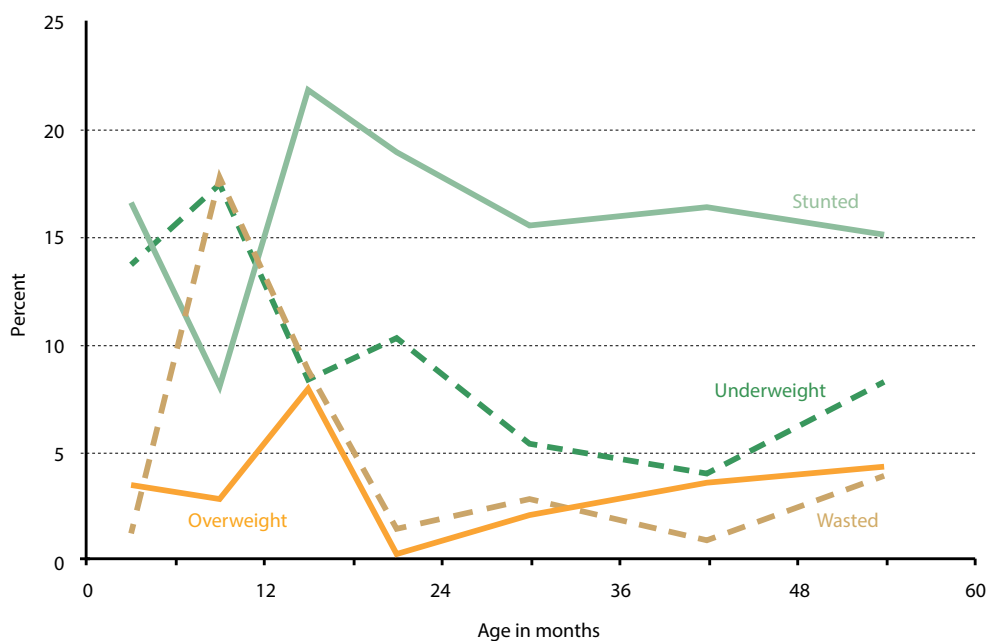


show that due to implausible measurements, and/or missing weight and/or height, four percent of children have been excluded from calculations of the weight-for-age indicator, four percent from the height-for-age indicator, and four percent for the weight-for-height indicator. One-quarter (25 percent) 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.

One in twelve Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children under age five in Kosovo\* are moderately or severely underweight (eight percent) and two percent are classified as severely underweight (Table NU.2). One in seven Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children (15 percent) are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age and four percent are moderately or severely wasted or too thin for their height. Three percent of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children are overweight or too heavy for their height. Children living in the poorest 60 percent of the population are more likely to experience stunting (19 percent) compared to those living in the richest 40 percent of the population (six percent).

Boys appear to be slightly less likely to be underweight than girls. The age pattern shows that a similar percentage of children age 21 months and older are wasted, underweight, and overweight, whereas stunting appears to peak at about 42 months (Figure NU.1).

**Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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.<sup>20</sup>

<sup>20</sup> 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.<sup>21</sup> Information on breastfeeding 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.<sup>22</sup> A summary of key guiding principles<sup>23, 24</sup>, 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).<sup>25</sup>

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 from 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	<b>Breastfed children</b> Depending on age, two or three meals/snacks provided in the last 24 hours	NU.6
	<b>Non-breastfed children</b> Four meals/snacks and/or milk feeds provided in the last 24 hours	
Appropriate nutrient content of food	Four food groups <sup>26</sup> 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

<sup>21</sup> WHO. 2003. Implementing the Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding. Meeting Report Geneva, 3-5 February 2003.

<sup>22</sup> WHO. 2003. *Global Strategy for Infant and Young Child Feeding*.

<sup>23</sup> PAHO. 2003. *Guiding principles for complementary feeding of the breastfed child*.

<sup>24</sup> WHO. 2005. *Guiding principles for feeding non-breastfed children 6-24 months of age*.

<sup>25</sup> WHO. 2008. *Indicators for assessing infant and young child feeding practices. Part 1: Definitions*.

<sup>26</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage who were ever breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Percentage who were first breastfed:		Percentage who received a prelacteal feed	Number of last live-born children in the last two years
		Within one hour of birth <sup>2</sup>	Within one day of birth		
<b>Total</b>	95.2	43.9	81.2	19.6	311
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	93.2	41.2	78.2	19.5	178
Rural	97.7	47.7	85.2	19.6	133
<b>Months since last birth</b>					
0-11 months	96.1	38.7	79.9	18.5	152
12-23 months	94.2	49.0	82.5	20.5	159
<b>Assistance at delivery</b>					
Skilled attendant	95.5	44.0	81.6	19.6	306
Other	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
No one/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Place of delivery</b>					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Public Health facility	95.5	44.0	81.6	19.6	306
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None	99.2	44.8	85.6	23.4	117
Primary	93.0	39.5	77.9	18.8	107
Lower secondary	90.4	46.5	80.5	14.6	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	98.5	56.1	88.0	9.3	82
Second	98.1	44.0	86.2	18.8	69
Middle	91.4	31.1	75.4	29.5	59
Fourth	(92.3)	(39.1)	(74.5)	(23.5)	55
Richest	93.0	44.4	77.0	21.5	46
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60 percent	96.4	45.1	83.9	18.1	210
Richest 40 percent	92.6	41.5	75.6	22.6	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>					
Roma	97.1	38.1	75.6	18.8	53
Ashkali	96.2	43.8	83.3	19.5	173
Egyptian	94.1	45.8	82.5	25.8	63
Albanian	(85.0)	(51.4)	(73.4)	(4.9)	22

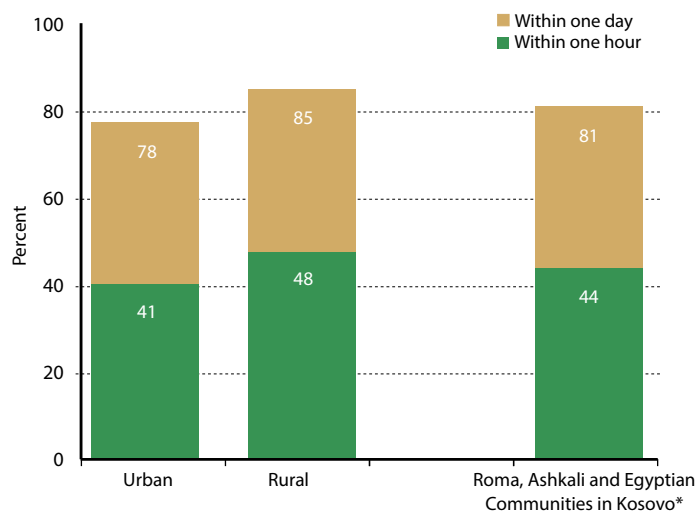
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.5 - Children ever breastfed<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 2.6 - Early initiation of breastfeeding<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

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

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

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.<sup>27</sup> Although a very important step in management of lactation and establishment of a physical and emotional relationship between the baby and the mother, only 44 percent of babies are breastfed for the first time within one hour of birth, while 81 percent of newborns start breastfeeding within one day of birth and 95 percent were ever breastfed. There is almost no variability between urban and rural areas (Figure NU.2).

<sup>27</sup> 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).

**Figure NU.2: Initiation of breastfeeding, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

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<sup>a</sup>**

Percentage of living children according to breastfeeding status at selected age groups, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Children age 0-5 months			Children age 12-15 months		Children age 20-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Percent predominantly breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 1 year) <sup>3</sup>	Number of children	Percent breastfed (Continued breastfeeding at 2 years) <sup>4</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	16.4	51.5	72	(72.6)	42	(63.0)	40
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	(22.7)	(63.2)	35	(*)	19	(77.4)	23
Female	(10.3)	(40.2)	37	(*)	23	(*)	17
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	(10.7)	(53.0)	38	(*)	18	(56.4)	23
Rural	(23.0)	(49.7)	34	(79.2)	24	(*)	17
<b>Mother's education<sup>b</sup></b>							
Lower secondary/ Primary/None	(15.8)	(52.1)	70	(70.6)	39	(60.5)	37
Upper secondary/ Higher	(*)	(*)	2	(*)	3	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	(21.0)	(56.1)	46	(67.3)	30	(70.0)	26
Richest 40 percent	(8.3)	(43.5)	26	(*)	12	(*)	14

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 2.8 - Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 2.9 - Continued breastfeeding at 1 year

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 2.10 - Continued breastfeeding at 2 years

<sup>a</sup> The background characteristic "Wealth index quintile" and "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

<sup>b</sup> 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

Approximately 16 percent of children age less than six months are exclusively breastfed. With 52 percent predominantly breastfed, it is evident that water-based liquids are displacing feeding of breastmilk to a great degree. By age 12-15 months, 73 percent<sup>28</sup> of children are breastfed and by age 20-23 months, 63 percent are breastfed. Male children (23 percent) age less than six months are more likely to be exclusively breastfed than females (10 percent). Similarly children age less than six months are more exclusively breastfed in rural (23 percent) compared to urban areas (11 percent), however these findings should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases.

Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months. Even at the earliest ages, the majority of children are receiving liquids or foods other than breast milk, with plain water being of highest prevalence, even at the early age of 0-5 months. At age 6-11 months old, the percentage of children exclusively breastfed is below one percent. Only about 61 percent of children are receiving breast milk at age 2 years.

**Figure NU.3: Infant feeding patterns by age, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

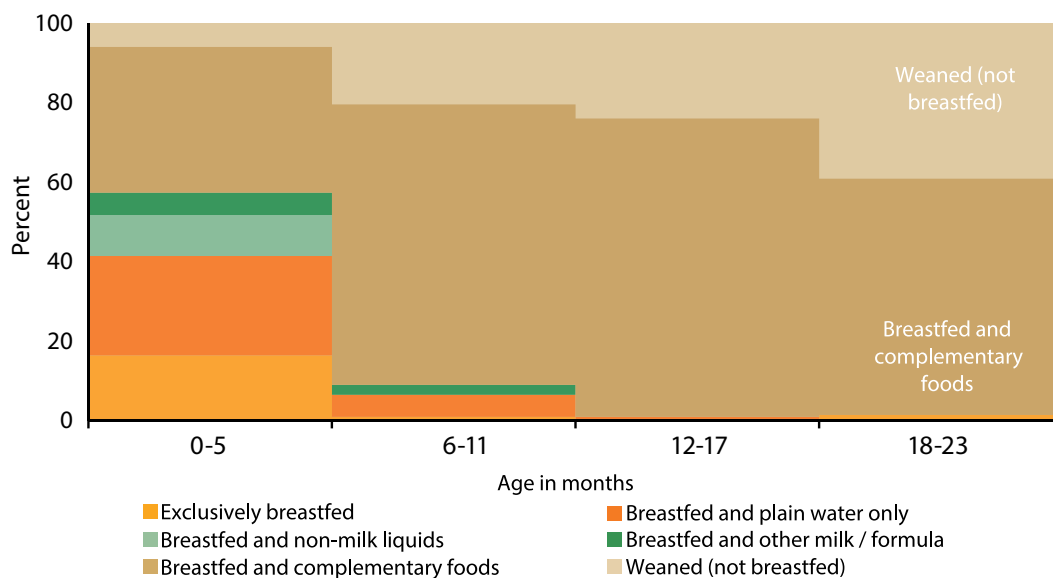


Table NU.5 shows the median duration of breastfeeding by selected background characteristics. Among children under age 3, the median duration is 23.8 months for any breastfeeding, 1.2 months for exclusive breastfeeding, and 2.7 months for predominant breastfeeding. Male children appear to be breastfed for a longer duration (24.7 months) compared to female children (19.5 months) while breastfeeding duration is slightly longer in rural (25.4 months) compared to urban areas (21.8 months). The median duration of breastfeeding is longer among the poorest 60 percent of the population (24.5 months) compared to the richest 40 percent of the population (19.9 months).

<sup>28</sup>The figure for continued breastfeeding at 1 year is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

**Table NU.5: Duration of breastfeeding**

Median duration of any breastfeeding, exclusive breastfeeding, and predominant breastfeeding among children age 0-35 months, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Median duration (in months) of:			Number of children age 0-35 months
	Any breastfeeding <sup>1</sup>	Exclusive breastfeeding	Predominant breastfeeding	
Median	23.8	1.2	2.7	425
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	24.7	1.1	3.6	217
Female	19.5	1.7	2.2	208
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	21.8	0.7	2.9	246
Rural	25.4	1.7	2.5	179
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None	23.6	1.7	3.5	164
Primary	20.0	0.6	2.6	131
Lower secondary	24.9	0.7	2.2	106
Upper secondary or higher	(24.5)	(3.1)	(3.1)	24
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	22.0	0.8	3.1	117
Second	26.2	2.1	2.1	93
Middle	23.4	-	5.1	81
Fourth	17.5	0.6	2.4	72
Richest	20.5	1.8	2.2	63
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	24.5	1.2	3.0	290
Richest 40 percent	19.9	1.3	2.3	135
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>				
Roma	19.5	-	2.3	73
Ashkali	22.2	0.8	2.9	238
Egyptian	26.0	1.7	2.4	86
Albanian	(20.2)	(2.0)	(3.1)	27
Mean	20.9	1.5	3.9	425
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.11 - Duration of breastfeeding				
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown				
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25-49 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. While the median duration of any breastfeeding is high at 23.8 months only 16 percent of children are exclusive breastfed under the age of 6 months. As a result of feeding patterns, only 69 percent of children age 6-23 months are being appropriately breastfed and age-appropriate breastfeeding among all children age 0-23 months drops to 56 percent. Age appropriate breastfeeding of children 0-23 months is higher among the poorest 60 percent of households (60 percent) compared to the richest households (46 percent).

**Table NU.6: Age-appropriate breastfeeding**

Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were appropriately breastfed during the previous day, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Children age 0-5 months		Children age 6-23 months		Children age 0-23 months	
	Percent exclusively breastfed <sup>1</sup>	Number of children	Percent currently breastfeeding and receiving solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Number of children	Percent appropriately breastfed <sup>2</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	16.4	72	69.0	210	55.6	282
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	(22.7)	35	71.9	111	60.0	146
Female	(10.3)	37	65.6	99	50.7	136
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	(10.7)	38	63.9	114	50.5	153
Rural	(23.0)	34	74.9	96	61.5	130
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None	(*)	25	69.7	83	59.5	108
Primary	(7.8)	26	60.8	63	45.4	89
Lower secondary	(*)	19	76.2	51	59.3	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	2	(*)	13	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	(*)	19	72.6	56	60.5	75
Second	(*)	12	(72.7)	48	65.0	60
Middle	(*)	15	(72.9)	42	55.2	57
Fourth	(*)	14	(63.9)	35	(46.6)	49
Richest	(*)	12	(56.6)	30	(44.2)	42
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	(21.0)	46	72.7	146	60.3	191
Richest 40 percent	(8.3)	26	60.5	65	45.5	91
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
Roma	(*)	11	(69.7)	37	54.6	48
Ashkali	(15.3)	42	69.8	116	55.3	158
Egyptian	(*)	13	71.3	45	61.1	58
Albanian	(*)	5	(*)	13	(*)	18
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.7 - Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 2.12 - Age-appropriate breastfeeding <sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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						

Overall, 89 percent of infants age 6-8 months received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods at least once during the previous day (Table NU.7) while among currently breastfeeding infants this percentage is 87, however results should be treated with caution due to the small number of cases.

**Table NU.7: Introduction of solid, semi-solid, or soft foods<sup>a</sup>**

Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid, or soft foods during the previous day, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 6-8 months
Total	(86.9)	31	(*)	5	(88.6)	36

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.13 - Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods

<sup>a</sup> The background characteristic "Sex" and "Area" are not shown in the table due to 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, more than two thirds of the children age 6-23 months (76 percent) were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times as shown in Table NU.8. 78 percent of males were achieving the minimum meal frequency compared to 74 percent of females. 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 slightly higher proportion of older (12-17 month old) children (38 percent) were achieving the minimum dietary diversity compared to younger (9-11 month old) children (21 percent<sup>29</sup>). The overall assessment using the indicator of minimum acceptable diet revealed that only 23 percent of children age 6-23 months were benefitting from a diet sufficient in both diversity and frequency. While children age 6-23 months who were receiving solid, semi-solid and soft foods the minimum number of times and were achieving the minimum dietary diversity is higher among those who were not currently breastfeeding, the minimum acceptable diet is lower for this group when compared to the currently breastfeeding group.

**Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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:			At least 2 milk feeds <sup>d</sup>	Number of children age 6-23 months	Percent of children who received:			Number of children age 6-23 months
	Minimum dietary diversity <sup>a</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>b</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,c</sup>		Minimum dietary diversity <sup>a</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>b</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>1,c</sup>			Minimum dietary diversity <sup>a,b</sup>	Minimum meal frequency <sup>b</sup>	Minimum acceptable diet <sup>f</sup>	
Total	29.4	73.9	25.7	153	42.2	82.4	16.2	68.1	51	32.3	76.1	23.3	210
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	30.8	76.3	28.2	86	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	33.9	78.3	25.7	111
Female	27.6	70.9	22.4	66	(40.0)	(79.6)	(16.8)	(63.8)	30	30.6	73.6	20.7	99
<b>Age</b>													
6-8 months	(0.0)	(65.3)	(0.0)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(0.0)	(68.5)	(0.0)	36
9-11 months	(11.5)	(62.3)	(11.5)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(20.5)	(70.7)	(17.0)	39
12-17 months	42.4	79.3	36.9	54	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16	38.3	83.0	30.5	71
18-23 months	(47.7)	(81.8)	(40.8)	40	(56.4)	(65.0)	(16.3)	(46.4)	24	50.6	75.5	31.6	65
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	27.7	66.6	23.9	78	(48.1)	(72.8)	(13.3)	(65.0)	33	34.3	68.5	20.7	114
Rural	31.2	81.5	27.6	75	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18	30.0	85.1	26.4	96
<b>Mother's education</b>													
None	34.1	74.2	30.2	60	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	20	35.5	74.5	23.9	83
Primary	(16.4)	(61.8)	(12.5)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	23.5	68.7	12.7	63
Lower secondary	(29.5)	(82.9)	(25.3)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	31.8	84.4	26.2	51
Upper secondary/ Higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	13

<sup>29</sup> The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.



**Table NU.8: Infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices (cont...)**

Wealth index quintile													
Poorest	(13.1)	(71.8)	(10.7)	44	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	14.4	74.7	10.7	56
Second	(36.7)	(69.8)	(33.9)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(34.9)	(73.5)	(31.0)	48
Middle	(42.6)	(76.0)	(37.1)	31	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(43.3)	(79.3)	(33.7)	42
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	(29.1)	(67.9)	(17.0)	35
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(50.1)	(88.8)	(27.8)	30
Wealth index													
Poorest 60 percent	29.1	72.3	25.7	112	(32.4)	(88.1)	(17.3)	(73.7)	29	29.4	75.6	24.0	146
Richest 40 percent	(30.2)	(78.4)	(25.6)	40	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	38.8	77.1	21.7	65
Ethnicity of household head													
Roma	(32.1)	(74.3)	(24.4)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(36.0)	(74.1)	(20.0)	37
Ashkali	26.9	74.3	24.4	84	(37.2)	(81.1)	(14.4)	(63.2)	29	29.3	76.1	21.8	116
Egyptian	(32.5)	(71.4)	(27.8)	35	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9	35.3	75.3	24.5	45
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	8	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.17a - Minimum acceptable diet (breastfed) <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 2.17b - Minimum acceptable diet (non-breastfed) <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 2.14 - Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children <sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 2.16 - Minimum dietary diversity <sup>5</sup> MICS indicator 2.15 - Minimum meal frequency													
<sup>a</sup> 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 <sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>c</sup> 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 () 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 among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*. More than half (57 percent) of children age 0-23 months are fed using a bottle with a nipple. This number reaches almost two thirds (63 percent) of children by the age of 12-23 months and has little variability by wealth, area 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 0-23 months fed with a bottle with a nipple <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-23 months
<b>Total</b>	57.0	282
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	52.2	146
Female	62.1	136
<b>Age</b>		
0-5 months	46.9	72
6-11 months	56.4	75
12-23 months	62.7	136
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	60.2	153
Rural	53.2	130
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None	50.7	108
Primary	63.0	89
Lower secondary	59.4	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	48.0	75
Second	53.0	60
Middle	73.6	57
Fourth	(51.9)	49
Richest	(62.3)	42
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60 percent	57.1	191
Richest 40 percent	56.7	91
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>		
Roma	65.4	48
Ashkali	58.1	158
Egyptian	52.1	58
Albanian	(*)	18
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 2.18 - Bottle feeding</b>		
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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		





## VI. CHILD HEALTH

### VACCINATIONS

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<sup>30</sup> 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community in 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.

<sup>30</sup> <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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Antigen	Children age 12-23 months:				Children age 24-35 months:			
	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age <sup>a</sup>	Vaccinated at any time before the survey according to:			Vaccinated by 12 months of age (measles by 24 months) <sup>a</sup>
	Health facility records or vaccination card	Mother's report	Either		Health facility records or vaccination card	Mother's report	Either	
<b>BCG<sup>1</sup></b>	86.9	13.1	100.0	100.0	72.0	24.5	96.5	95.5
<b>Polio</b>								
1	77.5	8.8	86.3	86.3	67.1	15.5	82.5	79.3
2	69.1	5.0	74.1	72.6	56.1	11.4	67.5	66.8
3 <sup>2</sup>	57.0	4.7	61.7	55.3	49.0	5.4	54.3	51.1
<b>DPT</b>								
1	76.1	4.9	81.0	81.0	69.1	12.1	81.2	81.2
2	68.8	4.9	73.7	73.7	59.4	9.0	68.4	68.4
3 <sup>3</sup>	59.0	4.2	63.2	63.2	50.6	5.6	56.2	56.2
<b>HepB</b>								
At birth	53.6	2.0	55.6	55.6	42.4	7.1	49.6	49.1
1 <sup>b</sup>	84.2	4.8	89.0	89.0	74.8	10.4	85.2	84.3
2	75.0	3.5	78.5	78.5	66.5	13.5	79.9	79.9
3 <sup>4</sup>	68.3	3.5	71.7	71.7	56.3	4.9	61.2	61.2
<b>Hib</b>								
1	72.9	5.3	78.3	78.3	62.7	11.9	74.5	74.5
2	67.8	2.9	70.7	70.7	53.9	8.6	62.6	62.6
3 <sup>5</sup>	58.5	1.4	59.9	59.9	47.1	4.3	51.3	51.3
Measles (MMR) <sup>6</sup>	40.9	2.3	43.2	na	43.9	12.1	56.0	53.6
Fully vaccinated <sup>7,d</sup>	na	na	na	na	37.8	0.6	38.5	30.2
No vaccinations	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3	1.2	2.5	2.5
Number of children	136	136	136	136	143	143	143	143

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

na: not applicable  
<sup>a</sup> 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  
<sup>b</sup> 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)  
<sup>c</sup> Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo\*  
<sup>d</sup> 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.

All children (100 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 81, 89 and 78 percent respectively. Note however the birth dose of HepB which should be administered within 24 hours was only given to 56 percent of children age 12-23 months. The percentages decline to 74, 79 and 71 percent respectively for the second dose of DPT, HepB, and Hib, and to 63, 72 and 60 percent respectively for the third dose. Similarly, 86 percent of children received Polio 1 by age 12 months and this declines to 55 percent by the third dose. The coverage for the first dose of the measles vaccine by 24 months (54 percent) is lower than for the other vaccines for children at the same age. As a result, the percentage of children who had all the recommended vaccinations by their first birthday (except measles which is by 24 months) is extremely low at only 30 percent. The individual coverage figures for children age 24-35 months are generally lower than those age 12-23 months suggesting that immunization coverage of children in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities has been on average improving slightly in Kosovo\* between 2012 and 2013.

**Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

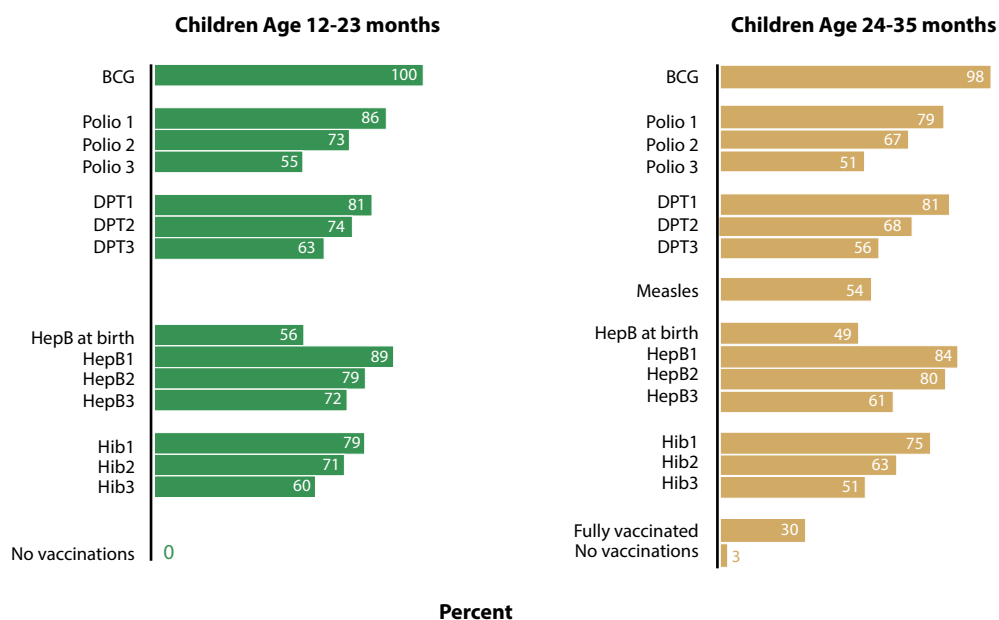


Table CH.2 presents vaccination coverage estimates among children age 12-23 and 24-35 months by background characteristics. The figures indicate children receiving the vaccinations at any time up to the date of the survey, and are based on information from both the health facility records or vaccination cards and mothers' (or caretakers') reports. Vaccination cards have been seen by the interviewer for 79 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 with health facility records or vaccination card seen	Number of children age 24-35									
	Polio			DPT			HepB			Hib						Percentage of children age 24-35 months who received:								
	1	2	3	1	2	3	At birth	1	2	3	None						Full <sup>b</sup>	None						
<b>Total</b>	1000	86.3	74.1	61.7	81.0	73.7	63.2	55.6	89.0	78.5	71.7	78.3	70.7	59.9	0.0	88.2	136	56.0	38.5	2.5	78.9	143		
<b>Sex</b>																								
Male	1000	83.3	73.8	65.9	79.0	73.9	67.2	53.0	92.1	79.9	74.8	80.3	73.4	65.2	0.0	90.5	70	54.1	37.5	0.9	77.4	70		
Female	1000	89.5	74.4	57.4	83.0	73.4	59.1	58.2	85.8	77.2	68.7	76.3	68.0	54.5	0.0	85.8	66	57.9	39.4	4.1	80.4	72		
<b>Area</b>																								
Urban	1000	87.2	78.7	66.8	82.2	77.7	67.7	61.7	89.0	79.1	76.5	80.4	77.3	67.6	0.0	90.5	70	59.4	41.3	2.0	76.5	94		
Rural	1000	85.4	69.1	56.2	79.6	69.5	58.5	49.1	89.0	77.9	66.7	75.9	63.4	51.7	0.0	85.8	66	49.4	33.0	3.5	83.7	49		
<b>Mother's education</b>																								
None	1000	82.3	59.1	53.6	73.0	58.9	52.4	43.8	80.4	66.7	55.4	68.4	55.1	47.1	0.0	83.0	53	43.2	24.1	6.5	64.7	56		
Primary	1000	86.0	83.8	68.9	82.5	82.5	69.5	54.7	92.8	82.2	82.2	82.8	78.8	64.5	0.0	86.8	39	68.7	45.7	0.0	83.1	42		
Lower secondary	1000	91.1	81.3	57.0	88.4	81.3	64.1	66.0	94.7	88.4	78.7	83.8	78.7	64.1	0.0	94.7	33	53.6	41.5	0.0	95.0	36		
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	9		
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																								
Poorest	1000	67.6	49.0	27.5	61.1	47.5	26.5	28.6	84.7	57.3	44.6	54.7	41.3	25.3	0.0	86.4	30	33.3	21.2	1.5	68.2	42		
Second	1000	85.7	78.3	68.3	83.4	78.0	68.3	66.5	92.0	78.4	72.9	79.1	76.5	63.9	0.0	88.9	34	67.7	39.2	0.0	75.0	33		
Middle	1000	95.9	76.4	71.5	89.0	76.4	71.5	55.9	84.5	84.7	73.6	83.7	68.6	65.2	0.0	88.2	31	49.7	36.2	12.1	89.2	25		
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23		
Richest	1000	96.0	92.0	76.9	93.2	93.2	80.9	64.8	97.2	93.2	93.2	96.0	93.2	77.7	0.0	97.2	22	76.6	67.8	0.0	95.2	21		
<b>Wealth index</b>																								
Poorest 60 percent	1000	83.4	68.5	56.7	78.2	67.8	56.1	51.0	87.2	73.9	64.2	72.6	62.4	51.9	0.0	87.9	95	48.4	30.9	3.6	75.6	99		
Richest 40 percent	1000	93.1	87.0	73.6	87.6	87.6	80.6	66.6	93.4	89.6	89.6	91.2	89.6	78.3	0.0	89.0	40	72.3	55.7	0.0	86.5	44		
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																								
Roma	1000	55.9	46.3	32.1	59.6	50.1	36.0	53.8	81.4	53.6	50.1	53.8	47.3	33.2	0.0	92.2	44.9	29.2	0.0	78.6	25	42		
Ashkali	1000	91.7	73.6	61.8	80.2	71.7	62.3	51.8	85.9	79.8	73.2	80.1	71.4	60.0	0.0	81.0	53.7	35.3	4.5	75.4	80	33		
Egyptian	1000	94.6	92.4	77.5	94.6	92.4	79.2	57.7	97.8	90.0	84.5	91.7	87.0	77.8	0.0	97.8	67.2	56.4	0.0	88.8	28	25		
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	23	

\* Includes: BCG, Polio3, DPT3, HepB3, Hib3, and Measles (MMR) as per the vaccination schedule in Kosovo\*  
<sup>b</sup> Measles is administered through the combined measles, mumps and rubella (MMR) vaccine in Kosovo\*

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



Interestingly, while the first and second doses of Polio, DPT, HepB, and Hib are similar between sex, there appear to be lower numbers (ranging from 6 to 11 percentage points) of female children receiving the third dose. Similarly while the first dose of these vaccines appear similar between rural and urban areas, there is a range of up to 16 percentage points difference. Wealth and educational attainment of the mother appear strongly correlated to immunization coverage.

### 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 results, 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 findings, 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	
<b>Total</b>	17.2	17.2	30.2	735
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	18.0	16.4	32.9	376
Female	16.3	18.0	27.4	359
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	15.2	17.7	31.3	419
Rural	19.7	16.5	28.8	316
<b>Age</b>				
0–11 months	23.7	15.1	30.4	147
12–23 months	23.1	24.5	40.8	136
24–35 months	15.7	18.9	25.0	143
36–47 months	13.8	14.6	30.0	159
48–59 months	10.3	13.8	25.7	151
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None	17.6	16.2	31.8	296
Primary	21.8	18.2	26.6	215
Lower secondary	14.2	17.7	31.5	187
Upper secondary or higher	(1.9)	(16.3)	(31.3)	37
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	20.4	15.8	29.8	201
Second	17.7	17.5	34.7	158
Middle	17.4	18.6	31.7	139
Fourth	17.0	17.5	27.1	128
Richest	10.3	17.1	26.1	109
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	18.7	17.1	31.9	498
Richest 40 percent	13.9	17.3	26.7	237
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>				
Roma	14.6	10.5	30.4	125
Ashkali	20.1	20.9	33.3	400
Egyptian	16.1	16.7	28.3	152
Albanian	5.6	7.2	13.7	56

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Overall, 17 percent of under five children were reported to have had diarrhoea in the two weeks preceding the survey, 17 percent symptoms of ARI, and 30 percent an episode of fever (Table CH.3). Period-prevalence ranges from two<sup>31</sup> percent to 24 percent in the case of diarrhoea, seven percent to 25 percent in the case of ARI, and 14 percent to 41 percent in the case of fever. The period-prevalence for diarrhoea range from 10 percent for children living in the richest population wealth quintile to 20 percent for those living in the poorest population wealth quintile. As mentioned earlier the period-prevalence for diarrhoea is strongly associated with wealth.

## 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 (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.

<sup>31</sup> Based on 25–49 unweighted cases and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

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 17 percent (Table CH.3).

**Table CH.4: Care-seeking during diarrhoea**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children with diarrhoea for whom: Advice or treatment was sought from:				Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks
	Health facilities or providers		Other source	A health facility or provider <sup>1,b</sup>	
	Public <sup>a</sup>	Private			
<b>Total</b>	58.3	5.4	0.0	63.7	126
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	61.2	6.6	0.0	67.8	68
Female	54.9	4.1	0.0	59.0	58
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	50.3	6.5	0.0	56.8	64
Rural	66.5	4.3	0.0	70.8	62
<b>Age<sup>c</sup></b>					
0-23 months	56.1	6.4	0.0	62.5	66
24-59 months	60.7	4.4	0.0	65.1	60
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None	56.7	7.7	0.0	64.4	52
Primary	(55.3)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(57.7)	47
Lower secondary	(65.5)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(72.2)	27
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	(82.6)	(1.4)	(0.0)	(84.0)	41
Second	(63.4)	(3.9)	(0.0)	(67.3)	28
Middle	(41.8)	(4.3)	(0.0)	(46.1)	24
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60 percent	66.2	2.9	0.0	69.1	93
Richest 40 percent	(35.9)	(12.6)	(0.0)	(48.5)	33
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>					
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Ashkali	61.6	4.3	0.0	65.9	80
Egyptian	(48.1)	(6.5)	(0.0)	(54.5)	24
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 3.10 - Care-seeking for diarrhoea</b>					
<sup>a</sup> Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies					
<sup>b</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes public and private pharmacy					
<sup>c</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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 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 64 percent of cases, predominantly in the public sector (58 percent). Advice or treatment was sought for 68 percent of male children age 0-59 months and 59 percent for female children the same age. Rural areas (71 percent) had higher values of care-seeking during diarrhoea compared to urban areas (57 percent). Poorest 60 per cent of households (69 percent) were more likely to display care-seeking behaviour during diarrhoea compared to the richest 40 percent of households (49 percent)<sup>32</sup>.

<sup>32</sup> Based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

**Table CH.5: Feeding practices during diarrhoea**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	
<b>Total</b>	7.6	38.1	40.8	11.3	2.3	100.0	10.3	36.1	31.2	7.5	15.0	100.0	126
<b>Sex</b>													
Male	4.8	39.9	42.7	11.9	0.8	100.0	10.9	36.7	34.0	8.1	10.4	100.0	68
Female	10.9	36.0	38.6	10.6	3.9	100.0	9.5	35.5	28.0	6.8	20.3	100.0	58
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	6.4	30.5	46.6	12.1	4.5	100.0	9.4	34.4	38.4	7.8	10.0	100.0	64
Rural	8.8	45.9	34.9	10.4	0.0	100.0	11.1	37.8	23.8	7.1	20.1	100.0	62
<b>Age<sup>a</sup></b>													
0-23 months	8.2	43.1	38.0	9.4	1.3	100.0	10.9	34.2	24.8	3.7	26.3	100.0	66
24-59 months	6.9	32.5	43.9	13.3	3.3	100.0	9.5	38.2	38.2	11.6	2.5	100.0	60
<b>Mother's education</b>													
None	10.7	38.7	37.7	11.8	1.1	100.0	14.6	26.1	33.1	7.5	18.7	100.0	52
Primary	(8.5)	(37.8)	(38.6)	(11.9)	(3.1)	100.0	(5.8)	(43.5)	(24.4)	(11.8)	(14.5)	100.0	47
Lower secondary	(0.0)	(38.3)	(49.2)	(9.4)	(3.1)	100.0	(9.8)	(43.6)	(37.6)	(0.0)	(9.0)	100.0	27
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	(11.1)	(49.6)	(33.1)	(6.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(6.1)	(42.2)	(23.5)	(7.1)	(21.0)	100.0	41
Second	(4.9)	(40.3)	(35.0)	(13.9)	(5.9)	100.0	(14.5)	(37.5)	(32.7)	(2.5)	(12.8)	100.0	28
Middle	(5.2)	(30.6)	(48.6)	(13.2)	(2.3)	100.0	(3.6)	(33.1)	(31.1)	(7.8)	(24.5)	100.0	24
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	11
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Poorest 60 percent	7.7	41.9	37.7	10.3	2.4	100.0	8.0	38.4	28.2	5.9	19.4	100.0	93
Richest 40 percent	(7.3)	(27.3)	(49.6)	(14.0)	(1.9)	100.0	(16.7)	(29.5)	(39.6)	(11.9)	(2.3)	100.0	33
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>													
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
Ashkali	6.8	43.4	34.6	13.4	1.8	100.0	12.6	38.6	29.7	10.1	8.9	100.0	80
Egyptian	(9.9)	(25.0)	(52.5)	(9.2)	(3.5)	100.0	(8.4)	(38.0)	(33.5)	(5.2)	(14.9)	100.0	24
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3

<sup>a</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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 CH.5 provides statistics on drinking and feeding practices during diarrhoea. Less than one ninth (11 percent) of under five children with diarrhoea were given more to drink than usual while 87 percent were given the same or less. About 75 percent were given somewhat less, the same or more to eat (continued feeding), but 25 percent were given much less or almost nothing. Children living in rural areas were less likely to be provided sufficient rehydration based on drinking and eating practices. More than one quarter (26 percent) of children 0-23 months were given nothing to eat while they had diarrhoea.

**Table CH.6: Oral rehydration solutions**

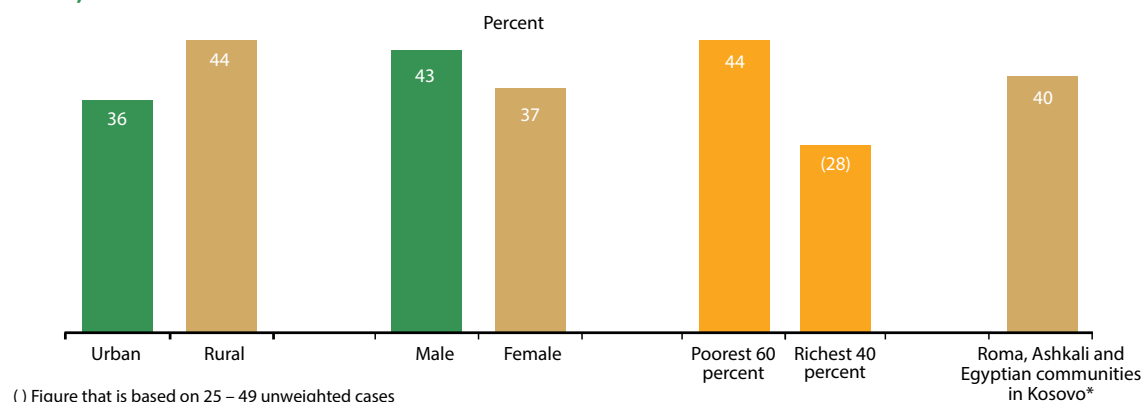
Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks, and treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	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 <sup>1,a</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	34.1	10.5	40.1	126
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	36.7	10.9	43.1	68
Female	31.0	10.1	36.6	58
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	30.3	11.0	36.3	64
Rural	37.9	10.0	43.9	62
<b>Age<sup>b</sup></b>				
0-23 months	29.1	9.2	35.8	66.2
24-59 months	39.5	12.0	44.8	60.0
<b>Mother's education</b>				
None	38.3	9.2	41.2	52
Primary	(36.2)	(12.9)	(45.8)	47
Lower secondary	(22.9)	(6.7)	(26.3)	27
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	(51.8)	(5.7)	(54.0)	41
Second	(32.7)	(15.8)	(46.1)	28
Middle	(23.3)	(6.5)	(26.3)	24
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	38.6	8.9	44.4	93
Richest 40 percent	(21.1)	(15.0)	(27.9)	33
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Ashkali	37.0	8.3	40.9	80
Egyptian	(31.7)	(16.5)	(39.6)	24
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	3
<sup>1</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)				
<sup>a</sup> 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				
<sup>b</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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 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 40 percent received fluids from ORS packets or pre-packaged ORS fluids. Children from the poorest 60 percent of households are more likely (44 percent) to receive ORS than children from the richest 40 percent of households (28 percent)<sup>33</sup>. While only one quarter (23 percent) of children age 0-11 months with diarrhoea received oral rehydration salts, the value is half (50 percent) of children age 12-23 months.

<sup>33</sup> The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

**Figure CH.2: Children under-5 with diarrhoea who received ORS, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**



**Table CH.7: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Children with diarrhoea who were given:													Number of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks	
	ORS or increased fluids		ORT with continued feeding <sup>a</sup>		Other treatments										Not given any treatment or drug
					Pill or syrup				Injection			Home remedy, herbal medicine			
				Antibiotic	Anti-motility	Other	Unknown	Antibiotic	Non-antibiotic	Unknown	Intravenous				
<b>Total</b>	48.1	34.4	3.9	1.0	7.9	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.9	11.8	31.6	126	
<b>Sex</b>															
Male	51.5	37.7	6.0	0.0	5.3	7.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.1	30.1	68	
Female	44.2	30.5	1.5	2.2	10.9	10.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.0	15.0	33.3	58	
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	43.7	37.0	0.9	2.0	8.7	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	11.2	32.1	64	
Rural	52.7	31.7	6.9	0.0	7.0	6.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	0.0	12.4	31.0	62	
<b>Age<sup>b</sup></b>															
0-23 months	41.0	21.9	3.4	1.0	4	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.8	15.8	39.4	66	
24-59 months	56.0	48.1	4.5	1.0	12	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.4	23.0	60	
<b>Mother's education</b>															
None	47.2	26.8	5.1	1.3	8.9	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15.7	33.9	52	
Primary	(55.4)	(46.3)	(3.6)	(1.3)	(8.2)	(9.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.5)	(8.8)	(22.0)	47	
Lower secondary	(35.8)	(26.4)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(5.5)	(14.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.8)	(44.8)	27	
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	(57.0)	(40.6)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(1.4)	(1.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	(14.1)	(27.0)	41	
Second	(56.2)	(37.8)	(8.2)	(0.0)	(11.5)	(7.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.9)	(19.9)	28	
Middle	(39.5)	(27.5)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(10.2)	(11.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(9.0)	(50.5)	24	
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11	
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Poorest 60 percent	52.2	36.3	4.7	0.0	6.7	5.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	1.3	11.2	31.0	93	
Richest 40 percent	(36.5)	(28.7)	(1.6)	(3.9)	(11.1)	(18.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(13.4)	(33.2)	33	

**Table CH.7: Oral rehydration therapy with continued feeding and other treatments (cont...)**

Ethnicity of household head														
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
Ashkali	50.5	37.7	3.8	1.6	10.2	12.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.6	27.3	80
Egyptian	(44.4)	(37.7)	(2.4)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(4.8)	(2.4)	(46.0)	24
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	3

<sup>1</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding

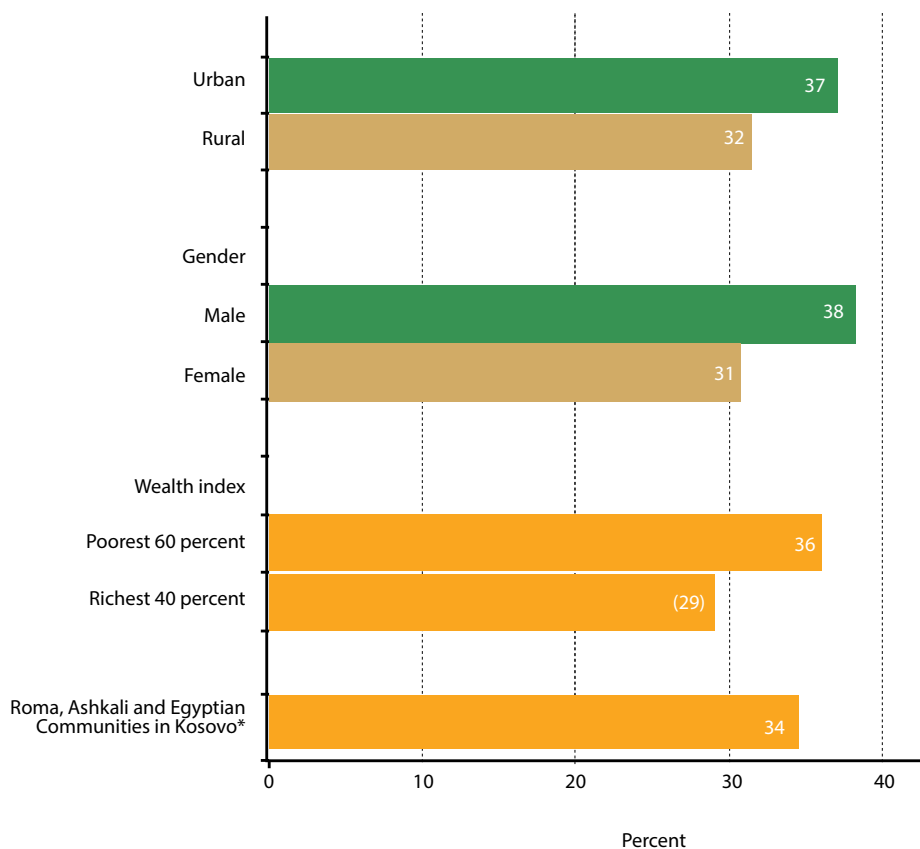
<sup>a</sup> This is comparable to MICS Indicator 3.12 "Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding" with the exception that recommended homemade fluids are not included as part of the Institutional approach in Kosovo\*

<sup>b</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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 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, 48 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 34 percent of children received ORT and, at the same time, feeding was continued, as is the recommendation. These values range from 28 percent among children age 24-59 months to 22 percent among children 0-23 months. 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 (32 percent) of them without any treatment or drug.

**Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**


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

**Table CH.8: Source of ORS**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months with diarrhoea in the last two weeks who were given ORS, by source of ORS, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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		A health facility or provider <sup>b</sup>	
			Public <sup>a</sup>	Private		
<b>Total</b>	40.1	126	10.8	89.2	100.0	51
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	43.1	68	(6.3)	(93.7)	100.0	29
Female	36.6	58	(17.0)	(83.0)	100.0	21
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	36.3	64	(5.9)	(94.1)	100.0	23
Rural	43.9	62	(15.0)	(85.0)	100.0	27
<b>Age<sup>c</sup></b>						
0-23 months	(35.8)	(66.2)	(12.5)	(87.5)	100.0	24
24-59 months	(44.8)	(60.0)	(9.3)	(90.7)	100.0	27
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None	41.2	52	(17.4)	(82.6)	100.0	21
Primary	(45.8)	47	(*)	(*)	100.0	21
Lower secondary	(26.3)	27	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	(54.0)	41	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Second	(46.1)	28	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
Middle	(26.3)	24	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Fourth	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Richest	(*)	11	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	44.4	93	(10.3)	(89.7)	100.0	41
Richest 40 percent	(27.9)	33	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
Roma	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
Ashkali	40.9	80	(16.6)	(83.4)	100.0	33
Egyptian	(39.6)	24	(*)	(*)	100.0	10
Albanian	(*)	3	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

<sup>a</sup> Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies  
<sup>b</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers  
<sup>c</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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 CH.8 provides information on the source of ORS for children who benefitted from these treatments with the main source of ORS as the private sector (89 percent).

### ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS

Symptoms of ARI are collected during the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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<sup>34</sup>. 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.

<sup>34</sup> 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)<sup>a</sup>**  
 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI for whom:				Percentage of children with symptoms of ARI in the last two weeks who were given antibiotics <sup>c</sup>	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		
	Advice or treatment was sought from:		Health facilities or providers				Public	Private	Other source		A health facility or provider <sup>d</sup>	
	Public <sup>c</sup>	Private	Other source <sup>b</sup>	A health facility or provider <sup>d,e</sup>								No advice or treatment sought
<b>Total</b>	66.6	7.0	0.0	73.6	26.4	52.0	126	5.8	88.9	0.9	94.8	66
<b>Sex</b>												
Male	65.9	9.3	0.0	75.2	24.8	53.2	62	(5.7)	(87.1)	(1.9)	(92.8)	33
Female	67.2	4.9	0.0	72.1	27.9	50.8	65	(5.9)	(90.8)	(0.0)	(96.8)	33
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	67.3	6.9	0.0	74.2	25.8	59.0	74	(4.3)	(90.3)	(1.4)	(94.6)	44
Rural	65.5	7.3	0.0	72.8	27.2	42.1	52	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22
<b>Age<sup>e</sup></b>												
0-23 months	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	55	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	26
24-59 months	(71.3)	(6.1)	(0.0)	(77.4)	(22.6)	(55.7)	71	(8.4)	(87.6)	(1.6)	(96.0)	39
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None	(66.5)	(5.0)	(0.0)	(71.5)	(28.5)	(60.1)	48	(1.8)	(93.4)	(2.1)	(95.2)	29
Primary	(63.9)	(7.2)	(0.0)	(71.1)	(28.9)	(44.7)	39	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Lower secondary	(66.5)	(8.4)	(0.0)	(74.9)	(25.1)	(47.5)	33	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	(63.5)	(3.3)	(0.0)	(66.8)	(33.2)	(55.1)	32	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
Second	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	28	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Middle	(84.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(84.7)	(15.3)	(59.9)	26	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	22	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	11
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	72.6	3.3	0.0	76.0	24.0	56.8	85	(5.1)	(90.8)	(0.0)	(95.8)	49
Richest 40 percent	(53.9)	(14.8)	(0.0)	(68.7)	(31.3)	(41.8)	41	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6
Ashkali	74.1	4.2	0.0	78.4	21.6	53.1	84	(7.3)	(89.1)	(1.4)	(96.4)	44
Egyptian	(56.9)	(13.7)	(0.0)	(70.6)	(29.4)	(58.9)	25	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4	-	-	-	-	0

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 3.13 - Care-seeking for children with acute respiratory infection (ARI) symptoms

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 3.14 - Antibiotic treatment for children with ARI symptoms

<sup>a</sup> Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies

<sup>b</sup> Other source includes the Internet

<sup>c</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers, but excludes private pharmacy

<sup>d</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

<sup>e</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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  
 "-" denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

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. 74 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider. The vast majority of children with symptoms of ARI are receiving advice or treatment from the public sector (67 percent) compared to seven 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* 52 percent of under-5 children with symptoms of ARI received antibiotics during the two weeks prior to the survey. The percentage was higher in urban areas (59 percent) than in rural areas (42 percent).

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 (89 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	Has other symptoms		
<b>Total</b>	3.8	4.8	77.7	0.8	6.0	0.0	2.1	44.6	51.1	6.6	519
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	2.3	5.3	76.0	0.8	6.0	0.0	2.0	45.5	50.2	6.4	303
Rural	6.0	4.1	80.1	0.8	6.1	0.0	2.2	43.3	52.4	6.8	215
<b>Education</b>											
None	2.3	7.0	75.0	0.0	6.7	0.0	0.7	41.8	53.7	6.7	204
Primary	6.1	4.6	80.4	1.5	6.5	0.0	2.1	48.2	46.2	8.1	153
Lower secondary	2.5	2.1	78.1	1.3	5.8	0.0	2.8	40.9	49.6	6.3	132
Upper secondary or higher	(8.4)	(2.4)	(80.6)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.2)	(61.2)	(64.9)	(0.0)	30
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	5.4	4.7	75.8	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.6	54.8	58.4	2.6	123
Second	3.8	6.0	75.7	1.1	9.0	0.0	1.8	43.7	52.5	10.1	112
Middle	3.4	4.4	76.6	1.6	5.2	0.0	1.8	44.5	39.8	5.8	104
Fourth	2.6	2.6	75.6	0.0	9.2	0.0	2.8	37.4	56.2	9.2	95
Richest	3.6	6.3	86.8	1.2	4.5	0.0	4.2	39.2	46.7	5.8	84
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	4.2	5.0	76.0	0.9	5.5	0.0	1.3	48.0	50.7	6.1	339
Richest 40 percent	3.1	4.3	80.8	0.6	7.0	0.0	3.5	38.2	51.7	7.6	180
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>											
Roma	3.6	1.7	84.4	0.0	2.7	0.0	0.8	51.6	46.3	2.7	84
Ashkali	3.1	5.7	75.6	1.1	7.3	0.0	2.1	44.0	51.1	8.4	277
Egyptian	5.9	4.6	75.2	0.0	5.7	0.0	3.4	39.4	52.7	5.7	110
Albanian	(3.9)	(5.7)	(83.6)	(2.2)	(5.2)	(0.0)	(1.5)	(49.0)	(57.1)	(5.2)	46

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 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 seven 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 (78 percent). Less than one percent of mothers identified fast breathing and six 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<sub>2</sub>), 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of household members in households mainly using:							Total	Solid fuels for cooking <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Electricity	Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG)	Solid fuels				No food cooked in the household			
			Coal/Lignite	Charcoal	Wood	Other fuel				
<b>Total</b>	11.4	2.2	1.9	0.7	83.6	0.1	0.0	100.0	86.2	6642
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	14.3	2.7	0.2	0.7	82.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	83.0	3986
Rural	7.2	1.6	4.6	0.8	85.6	0.2	0.1	100.0	91.0	2656
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>										
None	9.2	0.7	0.3	1.0	88.3	0.6	0.0	100.0	89.5	899
Primary	10.6	1.4	2.0	0.0	86.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	87.9	1647
Lower secondary	10.8	2.0	1.6	1.3	84.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.1	2756
Upper secondary or higher	15.4	4.8	3.7	0.4	75.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	79.9	1331
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	2.3	0.0	5.4	0.5	91.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	97.2	1328
Second	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.4	94.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	96.1	1329
Middle	5.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	91.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	93.8	1331
Fourth	11.8	3.2	1.6	1.0	82.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	85.0	1326
Richest	34.9	6.2	0.8	0.6	57.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	59.0	1329
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	3.5	0.6	1.6	1.0	82.4	0.0	0.1	100.0	95.7	3987
Richest 40 percent	23.4	4.7	0.8	0.6	57.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	72.0	2655
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>										
Roma	13.1	2.8	7.7	1.1	74.8	0.5	0.0	100.0	83.6	1208
Ashkali	10.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	87.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	88.4	3356
Egyptian	10.1	2.5	0.8	0.4	86.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	87.4	1382
Albanian	16.7	4.4	1.0	0.0	78.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	78.9	673

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 3.15 - Use of solid fuels for cooking

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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

Overall, more than four fifths (86 percent) of the household population in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* use solid fuels for cooking, consisting mainly of wood (84 percent). Use of solid fuels is slightly lower in urban areas (83 percent) when compared to rural areas (91 percent). There is a negative association between use of solid fuels for cooking and wealth (59 percent for the household population living in the richest wealth quintile compared to 97 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Place of cooking:				Total	Number of household members in households using solid fuels for cooking
	In the house		In a separate building	Outdoors		
	In a separate room used as kitchen	Elsewhere in the house				
<b>Total</b>	7.2	89.6	2.4	0.8	100.0	5726
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	8.1	89.8	1.7	0.4	100.0	3310
Rural	6.1	89.3	3.4	1.2	100.0	2416
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
None	4.8	90.6	4.6	0.0	100.0	805
Primary	2.4	97.0	0.1	0.4	100.0	1448
Lower secondary	9.6	86.4	3.1	0.9	100.0	2401
Upper secondary or higher	9.7	86.4	2.4	1.5	100.0	1063
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	0.8	97.5	1.5	0.3	100.0	1291
Second	5.0	92.3	2.2	0.4	100.0	1276
Middle	10.4	85.9	2.7	1.1	100.0	1248
Fourth	6.3	91.1	1.7	0.9	100.0	1127
Richest	17.8	76.0	4.8	1.4	100.0	783
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	5.3	92.0	2.1	0.6	100.0	3815
Richest 40 percent	11.0	84.9	3.0	1.1	100.0	1911
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>						
Roma	4.7	89.0	5.6	0.7	100.0	1010
Ashkali	8.7	90.1	1.0	0.2	100.0	2967
Egyptian	7.8	88.9	2.1	1.2	100.0	1207
Albanian	2.5	89.4	4.7	3.3	100.0	531

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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS, only seven percent of the population living in households using solid fuels for cooking, cook food in a separate room that is used as a kitchen.

## 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<sup>35</sup>.

<sup>35</sup> 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.

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.

**Table CH.13: Care-seeking during fever**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children for whom:					Number of children with fever in last two weeks
	Advice or treatment was sought from:			A health facility or provider <sup>1,c</sup>	No advice or treatment sought	
	Health facilities or providers		Other source <sup>b</sup>			
	Public <sup>a</sup>	Private				
<b>Total</b>	71.3	7.3	0.0	78.0	22.0	222
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	69.5	6.4	0.0	75.4	24.6	124
Female	73.5	8.3	0.0	81.3	18.7	98
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	77.6	7.4	0.0	84.0	16.0	131
Rural	62.2	7.1	0.0	69.3	30.7	91
<b>Age<sup>d</sup></b>						
0-23 months	72.8	8.3	0.0	79.8	20.2	100
24-59 months	70.1	6.4	0.0	76.5	23.5	122
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None	72.3	5.5	0.0	76.5	23.5	94
Primary	66.7	6.8	0.0	73.5	26.5	57
Lower secondary	73.6	9.4	0.0	83.0	17.0	59
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	64.3	5.5	0.0	68.8	31.2	60
Second	79.8	4.9	0.0	84.6	15.4	55
Middle	(78.9)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(78.9)	(21.1)	44
Fourth	(78.9)	(9.1)	(0.0)	(88.1)	(11.9)	35
Richest	(48.5)	(22.3)	(0.0)	(70.8)	(29.2)	28
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	73.7	4.2	0.0	77.1	22.9	159
Richest 40 percent	65.3	15.1	0.0	80.3	19.7	63
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>						
Roma	(77.1)	(2.0)	(0.0)	(79.1)	(20.9)	38
Ashkali	77.3	6.3	0.0	82.6	17.4	133
Egyptian	54.6	12.1	0.0	66.7	33.3	43
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 3.20 - Care-seeking for fever

<sup>a</sup> Public health facilities and providers include public pharmacies

<sup>b</sup> Other source includes the Internet

<sup>c</sup> Includes all public and private health facilities and providers

<sup>d</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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 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 78 percent of children with fever; these services were provided mainly by the public sector (71 percent). However, no advice or treatment was sought in 22 percent of the cases with values as high as 31 percent in rural areas compared to 16 in urban areas. Egyptian headed households were less likely to seek advice or treatment (33 percent) than the Ashkali or Roma headed households (17 and 21 percent respectively).

**Table CH.14: Treatment of children with fever**

Percentage of children age 0-59 months who had a fever in the last two weeks, by type of medicine given for the illness, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	
<b>Total</b>	41.6	4.9	52.1	0.0	18.7	37.9	222
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	41.8	4.8	58.9	0.0	19.8	37.2	124
Female	41.3	5.0	43.6	0.0	17.4	38.7	98
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	44.2	8.2	52.5	0.0	22.1	39.8	131
Rural	37.7	0.0	51.6	0.0	13.9	35.1	91
<b>Age<sup>a</sup></b>							
0-23 months	42.3	3.6	53.1	0.0	16.9	44	100
24-59 months	41.0	5.9	51.3	0.0	20.2	33	122
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None	50.7	3.8	52.8	0.0	16.5	28.5	94
Primary	25.3	8.5	44.7	0.0	18.6	37.9	57
Lower secondary	42.2	4.0	56.0	0.0	20.1	47.2	59
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	39.0	2.3	51.4	0.0	14.1	26.9	60
Second	48.5	0.0	42.5	0.0	24.8	42.1	55
Middle	(39.6)	(11.0)	(38.6)	(0.0)	(17.3)	(48.5)	44
Fourth	(35.7)	(10.2)	(84.6)	(0.0)	(15.9)	(39.5)	35
Richest	(43.9)	(3.5)	(53.6)	(0.0)	(22.4)	(34.5)	28
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	42.4	3.9	44.8	0.0	18.7	38.1	159
Richest 40 percent	39.4	7.2	70.7	0.0	18.8	37.3	63
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
Roma	(23.6)	(12.8)	(46.6)	(0.0)	(10.0)	(23.7)	38
Ashkali	51.7	3.7	52.6	0.0	21.8	40.0	133
Egyptian	29.5	2.3	54.9	0.0	20.4	40.7	43
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	8

<sup>a</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Age" 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

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). 52 percent of children with fever in the last two weeks were treated with paracetamol, panadol or acetaminophen while 42 percent were treated with an antibiotic pill or syrup and five 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.<sup>36</sup>

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<sup>37</sup>, 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](http://data.unicef.org)<sup>38</sup> or the website of the WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply and Sanitation<sup>39</sup>.

### 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.

<sup>36</sup> WHO/UNICEF. 2012. *Progress on Drinking water and Sanitation: 2012 update*.

<sup>37</sup> Cairncross, S et al. 2010. *Water, sanitation and hygiene for the prevention of diarrhoea*. *International Journal of Epidemiology* 39: i193-i205.

<sup>38</sup> <http://data.unicef.org/water-sanitation>

<sup>39</sup> <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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Main source of drinking water											Percentage using improved sources of drinking water <sup>1</sup>	Number of household members
	Improved sources						Unimproved sources						
	Into yard/ dwelling	To plot neighbour	Public tap/ stand-pipe	Protected well	Protected spring	Bottled water <sup>2</sup>	Unprotected well	Other	Total	Total			
<b>Total</b>	77.2	11.2	0.5	1.0	3.3	0.3	5.9	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.4	6642	
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	78.8	8.2	0.3	1.4	2.4	0.3	8.1	0.2	0.3	100.0	99.4	3986	
Rural	74.8	15.6	0.8	0.5	4.7	0.3	2.5	0.2	0.5	100.0	99.2	2656	
<b>Education of household head<sup>3</sup></b>													
None	70.4	20.0	1.4	0.5	4.2	0.1	3.0	0.0	0.3	100.0	99.7	899	
Primary	73.3	17.5	0.5	0.6	3.2	0.0	3.8	0.5	0.5	100.0	99.0	1647	
Lower secondary	80.8	8.5	0.4	0.8	3.6	0.6	4.6	0.1	0.5	100.0	99.4	2756	
Upper secondary or higher	79.1	2.9	0.0	2.4	2.3	0.0	12.8	0.2	0.4	100.0	99.5	1331	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	44.8	42.2	2.0	0.0	7.5	0.5	0.7	1.1	1.1	100.0	97.8	1328	
Second	83.1	9.1	0.5	1.3	3.6	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.1	100.0	99.9	1329	
Middle	87.7	2.6	0.0	0.7	4.0	0.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1331	
Fourth	87.4	1.3	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.5	8.1	0.0	0.8	100.0	99.2	1326	
Richest	83.0	0.6	0.0	1.7	1.1	0.3	13.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	1329	
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Poorest 60 percent	71.9	18.0	0.8	0.7	5.0	0.2	2.6	0.4	0.4	100.0	99.2	3987	
Richest 40 percent	85.2	1.0	0.0	1.5	0.8	0.4	10.7	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	2655	
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>4</sup></b>													
Roma	75.6	9.0	1.0	0.0	4.3	0.5	9.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	1208	
Ashkali	79.1	10.2	0.1	1.1	2.6	0.4	6.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	99.6	3356	
Egyptian	75.3	16.2	0.6	0.7	4.2	0.0	1.4	1.1	0.4	100.0	98.5	1382	
Albanian	74.7	9.7	1.0	3.4	3.3	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.7	100.0	99.3	673	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

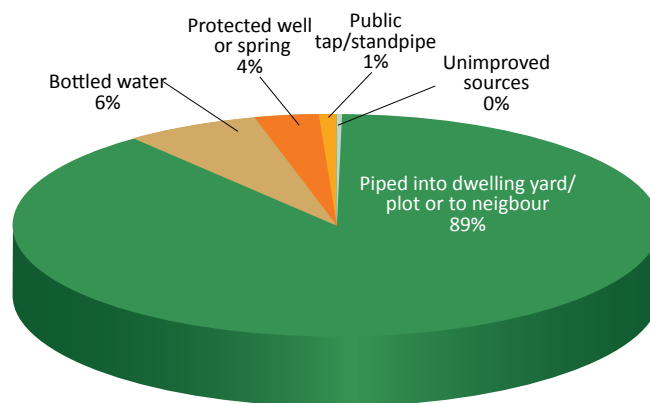
<sup>2</sup> Households using bottled water as the main source of drinking water are classified into improved or unimproved drinking water users according to the water source used for other purposes such as cooking and handwashing

<sup>3</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown

<sup>4</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

Overall, almost the entire population (99 percent) uses an improved source of drinking water with the majority having piped water into the dwelling (77 percent) or into the yard / plot (11 percent). Use of bottled water as the main source for drinking amounts to six percent on average and 13 percent for the household population living in the richest wealth quintile. Having water piped into the yard / plot is more common in rural areas (16 percent) compared to urban areas (eight percent). While access to an improved source of drinking water is very high on average, less than half of the household population in the poorest wealth quintile have water piped into the dwelling (45 percent). The main sources are depicted in Figure WS.1.

**Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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. 90 percent of the household population does not use any water treatment method while seven percent boil the water and two percent add bleach / chlorine to treat the water.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Water treatment method used in the household										Number of household members in households using appropriate water treatment method <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of household members in households using unimproved drinking water sources and using an appropriate water treatment method <sup>1</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	89.8	6.6	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6642	0.0	43
<b>Area</b>													
Urban	88.6	8.1	1.4	1.4	1.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	3986	(*)	22
Rural	91.7	4.2	3.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	2656	(0.0)	21
<b>Main source of drinking water</b>													
Improved	89.8	6.6	2.1	1.0	0.7	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6599	na	na
Unimproved	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	43	0.0	43
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>													
None	92.0	6.7	1.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	899	(*)	2
Primary	91.4	4.6	2.0	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1647	(*)	16
Lower secondary	90.6	5.8	1.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	2756	(*)	17
Upper secondary or higher	84.7	10.5	4.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1331	(*)	7
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>													
Poorest	89.1	8.1	2.7	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	1328	(0.0)	30
Second	88.7	7.5	2.5	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	1329	(*)	2
Middle	90.1	4.8	2.4	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1331	na	na
Fourth	89.4	9.1	0.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1326	(*)	11
Richest	91.9	3.2	2.7	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1329	na	na
<b>Wealth index</b>													
Poorest 60 percent	89.3	6.8	2.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	3987	(0.0)	32
Richest 40 percent	90.6	6.2	1.5	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2655	(*)	11
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>													
Roma	86.6	7.3	3.6	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	1208	(*)	5
Ashkali	88.9	8.1	1.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3356	(*)	12
Egyptian	94.1	2.0	2.1	0.7	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1382	(0.0)	21
Albanian	91.2	6.8	1.2	2.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	673	(*)	5

na: not applicable

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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

(<sup>1</sup>) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

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

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.2 - Water treatment

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 98 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. 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<sup>40</sup>. For one percent of the household population, it takes the household more than 30 minutes to get to the water source and bring water. 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014								
	Time to source of drinking water						Total	Number of household members
	Users of improved drinking water sources			Users of unimproved drinking water sources				
	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more	Water on premises	Less than 30 minutes	30 minutes or more		
Total	97.4	0.9	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	100.0	6642
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	97.3	0.6	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.3	100.0	3986
Rural	97.6	1.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	100.0	2656
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>								
None	98.3	0.9	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	899
Primary	97.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	100.0	1647
Lower secondary	97.1	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.2	100.0	2756
Upper secondary or higher	97.5	0.0	2.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	100.0	1331
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	96.1	1.7	0.0	1.2	1.0	0.0	100.0	1328
Second	97.3	1.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	1329
Middle	98.8	0.8	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1331
Fourth	97.3	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	1326
Richest	97.6	0.3	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1329
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60 percent	97.4	1.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.0	100.0	3987
Second 40 percent	97.5	0.2	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	100.0	2655
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>								
Roma	98.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1208
Ashkali	97.3	1.1	1.3	0.0	0.3	0.1	100.0	3356
Egyptian	97.1	1.1	0.3	1.1	0.0	0.4	100.0	1382
Albanian	95.9	0.0	3.4	0.0	0.0	0.7	100.0	673

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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

<sup>40</sup> 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 without drinking water on the premises (62 percent)<sup>41</sup>, an adult male usually collects drinking water when the source is not on the premises. Adult women collect water in one third (32 percent) of cases, while for the rest of the households, female children under age 15 collect water (seven percent).

**Table WS.4: Person collecting water<sup>a</sup>**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	Total	
Total	2.5	1118	(31.8)	(61.5)	(6.7)	100.0	27

<sup>a</sup> Data by background characteristics are 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

### 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 for Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* are provided in this report in Table WS.5.

97 percent of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian population is living in households using improved sanitation facilities (Table WS.5). This percentage is 99 in urban areas and 93 percent in rural areas. The table indicates that use of improved sanitation facilities ranges from 98 percent for Ashkali headed households to 95 percent for Egyptian headed households. In contrast, the most common facilities in urban areas are flush toilets with connection to a sewage system. Open defecation only occurs among the poorest households population and in two percent of the cases.

<sup>41</sup> The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

Table WS.5: Types of sanitation facilities

Percent distribution of household population according to type of toilet facility used by the household, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Type of toilet facility used by household											Number of household members
	Improved sanitation facility					Unimproved sanitation facility						
	Flush/Pour flush to:											
	Piped sewer system	Septic tank	Pit latrine	Unknown place/not sure/DK where	Pit latrine with slab	Flush/Pour flush to somewhere else	Pit latrine without slab/ open pit	Bucket	Other	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)	Total	
Total	86.2	8.2	2.0	0.1	0.1	2.4	0.5	0.0	0.1	0.5	100.0	6642
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	96.4	1.3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	100.0	3986
Rural	70.9	18.4	3.3	0.2	0.2	4.9	0.7	0.1	0.3	1.1	100.0	2656
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>												
None	88.3	6.9	0.3	0.5	0.0	2.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.3	100.0	899
Primary	84.8	9.5	2.3	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.8	100.0	1647
Lower secondary	85.3	8.9	2.4	0.2	0.2	2.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	2756
Upper secondary or higher	88.2	6.0	1.8	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.7	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1331
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	77.4	8.3	4.4	0.3	0.5	5.4	1.0	0.2	0.1	2.3	100.0	1328
Second	84.7	7.2	3.4	0.3	0.0	2.5	1.4	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	1329
Middle	88.7	10.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1331
Fourth	93.5	5.3	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1326
Richest	86.6	9.8	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1329
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	83.6	8.6	2.6	0.2	0.2	3.0	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.8	100.0	3987
Richest 40 percent	90.0	7.5	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	2655
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>												
Roma	88.2	6.9	1.4	0.4	0.4	1.7	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	1208
Ashkali	93.5	2.5	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.9	100.0	3356
Egyptian	71.9	20.4	2.8	0.3	0.1	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1382
Albanian	74.9	13.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.7	0.0	1.0	0.0	100.0	673

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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, 89 percent of the household population is using an improved sanitation facility. Only seven percent of households use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households. The household population in urban areas is as likely as that living in rural households to use a shared toilet facility of an improved type (seven percent respectively). As the education level of the household head increases the household population becomes more likely to have improved sanitation facilities that are not shared. One quarter (25 percent) of the poorest household populations share improved sanitation facilities with other households. Open defecation only occurs among the poorest households population. 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Users of improved sanitation facilities				Users of unimproved sanitation facilities			Total	Number of household members
	Not shared <sup>1</sup>	Public facility	Shared by		Not shared	Shared by 5 households or less	Open defecation (no facility, bush, field)		
			5 households or less	More than 5 households					
<b>Total</b>	89.1	7.3	0.1	0.1	2.6	0.4	0.5	100.0	6642
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	91.4	7.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	100.0	3986
Rural	85.5	7.4	0.1	0.0	5.2	0.8	1.1	100.0	2656
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>									
None	83.4	12.5	0.0	0.0	1.8	1.0	1.3	100.0	899
Primary	84.1	12.2	0.0	0.4	2.3	0.3	0.8	100.0	1647
Lower secondary	91.9	4.9	0.1	0.0	2.5	0.4	0.2	100.0	2756
Upper secondary or higher	93.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1331
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	65.3	24.9	0.3	0.4	5.2	1.5	2.3	100.0	1328
Second	87.3	8.2	0.0	0.0	4.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	1329
Middle	97.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	1331
Fourth	98.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1326
Richest	97.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	100.0	1329
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	83.3	11.7	0.1	0.1	3.6	0.5	0.8	100.0	3987
Richest 40 percent	97.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.0	100.0	2655
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>									
Roma	89.3	8.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	1208
Ashkali	91.2	6.4	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.9	100.0	3356
Egyptian	86.8	8.5	0.3	0.0	3.0	1.5	0.0	100.0	1382
Albanian	82.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	673

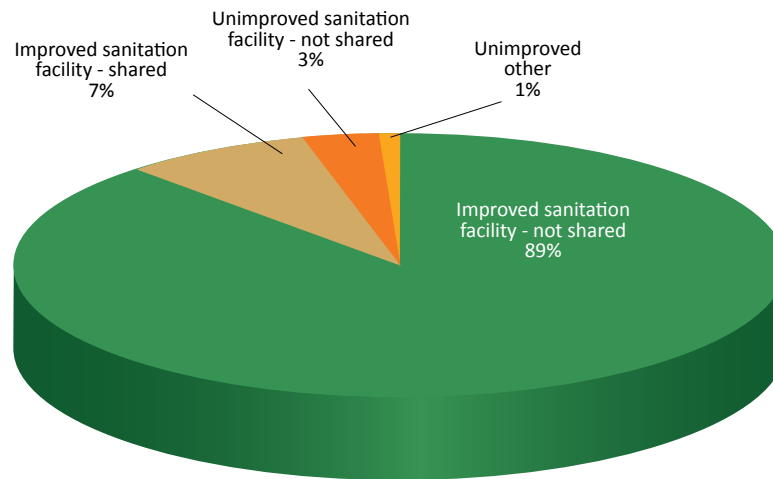
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category “Missing/DK” for the background characteristic “Education of household head” is not shown

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category “Other ethnicities” for the background characteristic “Ethnicity of household head” is not shown



**Figure WS.2: Percent distribution of household members by use and sharing of sanitation facilities, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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.<sup>42</sup> In its 2008 report<sup>43</sup>, 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<sup>44</sup> and sanitation ladders. The table also shows the percentage of household members using both improved sources of drinking water and an improved sanitary means of excreta disposal. 89 percent of the household population in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* have both an improved drinking water source and improved sanitation. The value was 91 percent in urban areas and 85 percent in rural areas mainly as a result of slightly lower improved sanitation in rural areas compared to urban areas. Access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation increases with increasing education levels of the head of the household. Only two thirds of the poorest households (64 percent) have access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation. These results are presented by wealth quintiles in Figure WS.3.

<sup>42</sup> 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](https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/193656/WASH-evidence-paper-april2013.pdf)

<sup>43</sup> WHO/UNICEF JMP. 2008, *MDG assessment report*. [http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP\\_08\\_en.pdf](http://www.wssinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/resources/1251794333-JMP_08_en.pdf)

<sup>44</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of household population using:										Number of household members
	Improved drinking water <sup>1,a</sup>			Unimproved drinking water	Total	Unimproved sanitation			Improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation	Total	
	Piped into dwelling, plot or yard	Other improved	Improved sanitation <sup>2</sup>			Shared improved facilities	Unimproved facilities	Open defecation			
<b>Total</b>	94.2	5.2	0.6	100.0	89.1	7.5	3.0	0.5	100.0	88.6	6642
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	95.0	4.4	0.6	100.0	91.4	7.4	1.1	0.1	100.0	90.9	3986
Rural	92.9	6.4	0.8	100.0	85.5	7.5	5.9	1.1	100.0	85.1	2656
<b>Education of household head<sup>b</sup></b>											
None	93.4	6.3	0.3	100.0	83.4	12.5	2.8	1.3	100.0	83.4	899
Primary	94.7	4.3	1.0	100.0	84.1	12.5	2.6	0.8	100.0	83.2	1647
Lower secondary	93.7	5.7	0.6	100.0	91.9	5.0	2.9	0.2	100.0	91.5	2756
Upper secondary or higher	94.8	4.6	0.5	100.0	93.1	2.9	4.0	0.0	100.0	92.8	1331
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	87.7	10.0	2.2	100.0	65.3	25.6	6.7	2.3	100.0	64.0	1328
Second	94.4	5.5	0.1	100.0	87.3	8.2	4.4	0.0	100.0	87.2	1329
Middle	95.3	4.7	0.0	100.0	97.0	1.9	1.1	0.0	100.0	97.0	1331
Fourth	96.9	2.3	0.8	100.0	98.2	1.2	0.6	0.0	100.0	97.4	1326
Richest	96.5	3.5	0.0	100.0	97.4	0.3	2.3	0.0	100.0	97.4	1329
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	92.5	6.7	0.8	100.0	83.3	11.9	4.1	0.8	100.0	82.8	3987
Richest 40 percent	96.7	2.9	0.4	100.0	97.8	0.8	1.4	0.0	100.0	97.4	2655
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>c</sup></b>											
Roma	93.8	5.8	0.4	100.0	89.3	8.0	2.7	0.0	100.0	88.9	1208
Ashkali	95.3	4.4	0.4	100.0	91.2	6.6	1.3	0.9	100.0	91.2	3356
Egyptian	93.0	5.5	1.5	100.0	86.8	8.7	4.5	0.0	100.0	85.4	1382
Albanian	91.5	7.8	0.7	100.0	82.2	8.5	9.3	0.0	100.0	81.5	673

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.1; MDG indicator 7.8 - Use of improved drinking water sources

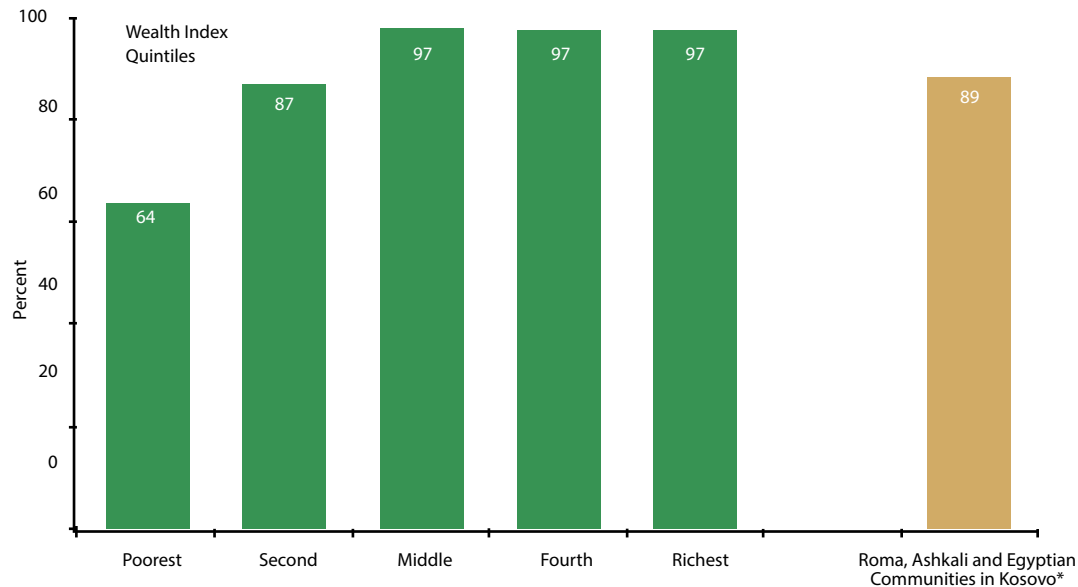
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 4.3; MDG indicator 7.9 - Use of improved sanitation

<sup>a</sup> 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

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

<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

**Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 10 percent of children this age, faeces were disposed of safely with the majority (88 percent) of cases where the faeces were disposed of in the garbage. Only five percent of children 0-2 years of age used the toilet/latrine, while for five percent of children of this age the faeces were put/rinsed into toilet or latrine and for two percent were left in the open. Safe disposal of a child's faeces is higher in the poorest 60 percent of the households compared to the richest 40 percent.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Place of disposal of child's faeces					Total	Percentage of children whose last stools were disposed of safely <sup>1</sup>	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	Left in the open			
<b>Total</b>	5.0	4.7	0.2	87.7	2.3	100.0	9.7	430
<b>Type of sanitation facility used by household members</b>								
Improved	4.7	4.7	0.3	88.0	2.4	100.0	9.3	415
Unimproved	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
Open defecation	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	6.0	3.7	0.0	88.2	2.1	100.0	9.7	250
Rural	3.7	6.1	0.6	87.0	2.6	100.0	9.8	180
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None	3.7	6.7	0.3	85.8	3.5	100.0	10.4	165
Primary	4.8	3.9	0.0	88.9	2.5	100.0	8.6	133
Lower secondary	7.8	3.2	0.5	87.7	0.9	100.0	11.0	107
Upper secondary or higher	(2.7)	(3.0)	(0.0)	(94.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.7)	24
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	3.2	8.6	0.0	85.7	2.6	100.0	11.8	118
Second	4.3	7.2	0.0	83.2	5.3	100.0	11.5	93
Middle	6.7	3.6	0.0	87.3	2.4	100.0	10.3	81
Fourth	6.7	0.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	100.0	6.7	73
Richest	5.2	0.9	1.7	92.2	0.0	100.0	6.1	64
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60 percent	4.5	6.7	0.0	85.3	3.4	100.0	11.3	293
Richest 40 percent	6.0	0.4	0.8	92.8	0.0	100.0	6.4	137
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>								
Roma	4.3	6.1	0.0	87.7	2.0	100.0	10.4	75
Ashkali	5.9	4.1	0.4	86.5	3.1	100.0	10.0	240
Egyptian	3.0	5.2	0.0	90.5	1.2	100.0	8.2	87
Albanian	(5.3)	(5.3)	(0.0)	(89.4)	(0.0)	100.0	(10.6)	27

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.4 - Safe disposal of child's faeces

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

## 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<sup>45</sup>. 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.<sup>46</sup>

<sup>45</sup> 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.

<sup>46</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of households :		Place for handwashing observed						Total	Percentage of households with a specific place for handwashing where water and soap or other cleansing agent are present <sup>1</sup>	Number of households where place for handwashing was observed or with no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot
	Where place for handwashing was observed	With no specific place for handwashing in the dwelling, yard, or plot	Water is available and:			Water is not available and:					
			Soap present	No soap or other cleansing agent present	No soap or other cleansing agent present	Soap present	No soap or other cleansing agent present				
<b>Total</b>	97.7	0.4	1118	76.4	20.4	1.8	1.0	100.0	76.4	1097	
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	98.0	0.1	673	80.4	17.1	1.4	0.9	100.0	80.4	660	
Rural	97.3	0.8	445	70.2	25.3	2.5	1.2	100.0	70.2	437	
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>											
None	97.6	0.0	161	67.3	30.6	0.8	1.3	100.0	67.3	157	
Primary	97.7	0.7	272	72.3	25.5	1.2	0.3	100.0	72.3	268	
Lower secondary	98.7	0.4	446	76.8	18.4	2.6	1.7	100.0	76.8	442	
Upper secondary or higher	96.0	0.2	237	86.6	10.9	1.9	0.4	100.0	86.6	228	
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	93.9	1.6	234	47.7	46.5	1.7	2.5	100.0	47.7	223	
Second	99.2	0.3	223	70.4	23.8	4.3	1.3	100.0	70.4	222	
Middle	99.3	0.0	229	81.5	16.0	2.2	0.3	100.0	81.5	228	
Fourth	97.0	0.0	215	90.1	9.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	90.1	209	
Richest	99.5	0.0	217	93.4	5.5	0.5	0.6	100.0	93.4	216	
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	97.4	0.6	686	66.6	28.7	2.7	1.4	100.0	66.6	673	
Richest 40 percent	98.2	0.0	432	91.8	7.2	0.5	0.5	100.0	91.8	424	
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>											
Roma	96.3	0.3	229	74.6	22.5	1.3	1.3	100.0	74.6	221	
Ashkali	97.7	0.4	533	75.4	21.9	1.0	1.4	100.0	75.4	522	
Egyptian	98.5	0.7	236	76.5	18.5	4.0	0.2	100.0	76.5	235	
Albanian	99.2	0.0	114	84.2	12.6	2.6	0.6	100.0	84.2	113	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.5 - Place for handwashing

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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

Among the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, in 98 percent of the households a specific place for handwashing was observed while less than one 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, more than three fourths (76 percent) had both water and soap (or other cleansing agent) present at the specific place. In 20 percent of the households only water was available at the specific place, while in two 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.

Two percent of the households were not able or refused to show any soap present in the household, whereas another eight percent did not have any soap in the households, leaving the remaining 90 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 12 percent of the households where the head of household has no education have no soap or other cleansing agent. Three-quarters (75 percent) of households among the poorest wealth index had soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling compared to 90 percent and higher for the other wealth quintiles.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Place for handwashing observed				Place for handwashing not observed			Total	Percentage of households with soap or other cleansing agent anywhere in the dwelling <sup>1</sup>	Number of households
	Soap or other cleansing agent not observed at place for handwashing				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			
	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						
<b>Total</b>	76.7	12.7	7.7	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.9	100.0	90.6	1118
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	80.3	10.2	6.7	0.8	0.8	0.0	1.2	100.0	91.3	673
Rural	71.3	16.4	9.3	0.3	1.8	0.5	0.4	100.0	89.5	445
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>										
None	66.5	19.4	10.9	0.8	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	87.5	161
Primary	72.3	14.5	10.2	0.7	1.8	0.3	0.2	100.0	88.5	272
Lower secondary	78.7	12.8	6.7	0.5	0.9	0.0	0.4	100.0	92.3	446
Upper secondary or higher	85.2	5.9	4.3	0.6	1.0	0.0	3.0	100.0	92.1	237
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	47.1	24.0	21.1	1.7	4.0	0.9	1.2	100.0	75.1	234
Second	74.2	16.5	7.8	0.6	0.5	0.0	0.3	100.0	91.3	223
Middle	83.2	10.0	6.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	100.0	93.5	229
Fourth	87.9	6.7	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.0	2.5	100.0	95.1	215
Richest	93.4	5.3	0.8	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.2	217
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	68.0	16.9	11.8	0.8	1.7	0.3	0.6	100.0	86.5	686
Richest 40 percent	90.7	6.0	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	100.0	97.1	432
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>										
Roma	73.3	13.4	9.6	0.0	1.3	0.5	1.9	100.0	88.0	229
Ashkali	74.9	13.6	8.1	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.8	100.0	89.8	533
Egyptian	79.9	11.1	7.2	0.3	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	92.5	236
Albanian	86.1	10.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	100.0	97.0	114

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 4.6 - Availability of soap or other cleansing agent<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown





## VIII. REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

### FERTILITY

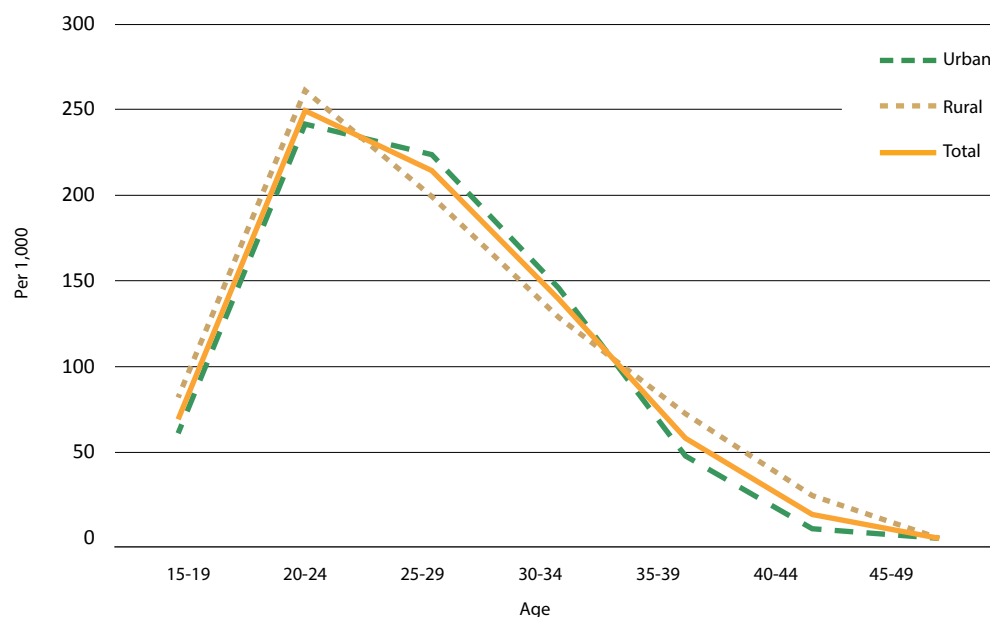
Measures of current fertility are presented in Table RH.1 for the three-year period preceding the survey. A three-year period was chosen for calculating these rates to provide the most current information while also allowing the rates to be calculated for a sufficient number of cases so as not to compromise 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Urban	Rural	Total
<b>Age</b>			
15-19 <sup>1</sup>	61	82	69
20-24	241	261	249
25-29	223	(199)	214
30-34	146	(129)	139
35-39	48	(73)	58
40-44	(5)	(25)	14
45-49	(0)	(*)	0
TFR <sup>a</sup>	(3.6)	(3.8)	3.7
GFR <sup>b</sup>	113.9	120.3	116.4
CBR <sup>c</sup>	28.5	28.6	28.5
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate			
<sup>a</sup> TFR: Total fertility rate expressed per woman age 15-49 years			
<sup>b</sup> GFR: General fertility rate expressed per 1,000 women age 15-49 years			
<sup>c</sup> CBR: Crude birth rate expressed per 1,000 population			
( ) Figures that are based on fewer than 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure			
(*) Figures that are based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure			

Table RH.1 shows current fertility in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS at the Kosovo\* level and by urban-rural area. The TFR for the three years preceding the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS is 3.7 births per woman. The general fertility rate is higher in rural areas (120.3 births per 1,000 woman age 15-49 years) than in urban areas (113.9 births per 1,000 woman age 15-49 years). As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in the younger and older age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 as well which show the close alignment between the three levels.

**Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**


Rates refer to the three year period preceding the survey

Note: The figures for age groups 40-44 and 45-49 year for urban areas as well as the 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, and the 40-44 year age groups for the rural areas are based on fewer than 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure while the figures for the 45-49 year age group for rural areas is based on fewer than 125 unweighted person-years of exposure

The urban-rural difference in fertility is most pronounced for women in the 15-19 age group: 61 births per 1,000 women in urban areas versus 82 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 lower among adolescents, increases to a peak of 249 births per 1,000 among women age 20-24, 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**

Adolescent birth rates and total fertility rates for the three-year period preceding the survey, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Adolescent birth rate <sup>1</sup> (Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years)	Total fertility rate
Total	69	3.7
<b>Education</b>		
None	(*)	(*)
Primary	(114)	(*)
Lower secondary	38	(3.0)
Upper secondary or higher	(4)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	(113)	(*)
Second	(100)	(*)
Middle	(37)	(*)
Fourth	(55)	(*)
Richest	(41)	(*)

**Table RH.2: Adolescent birth rate and total fertility rate (cont...)**

Wealth index		
Poorest 60 percent	86	(4.3)
Richest 40 percent	48	(2.9)
Ethnicity of household head <sup>a</sup>		
Roma	(113)	(*)
Ashkali	55	(4.2)
Egyptian	(69)	(*)
Albanian	(*)	(*)
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.1; MDG indicator 5.4 - Adolescent birth rate		
<sup>a</sup> 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 69 per 1,000 women while the total fertility rate of 3.7 per 1,000 women age 15-49 years. The adolescent birth rate is higher among the women living in the poorest 60 percent of households (86 per 1,000 women) compared to those living in the richest 40 percent of households (48 per 1,000 women).

Table RH.3 presents some early childbearing<sup>47</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	
	Have had a live birth	Are pregnant with first child	Have begun childbearing	Have had a live birth before age 15		Number of women age 20-24 years	Number of women age 20-24 years
<b>Total</b>	10.1	4.1	14.2	0.4	324	16.7	234
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	8.4	4.3	12.8	0.4	195	15.1	143
Rural	12.7	3.7	16.4	0.4	128	19.2	91
<b>Education</b>							
None	(36.6)	(2.3)	(39.0)	(2.2)	32	(31.4)	44
Primary	20.0	8.8	28.8	0.7	80	18.9	73
Lower secondary	4.4	4.5	9.0	0.0	119	13.8	84
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	93	(0.0)	34
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	17.0	4.2	21.2	0.0	61	(25.5)	47
Second	12.1	7.9	20.0	0.0	67	(27.0)	47
Middle	7.0	1.7	8.7	2.0	61	(16.1)	39
Fourth	9.7	3.9	13.6	0.0	69	(12.6)	50
Richest	5.1	2.3	7.4	0.0	65	3.5	51
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	12.0	4.7	16.7	0.7	189	23.2	134
Richest 40 percent	7.5	3.1	10.6	0.0	135	8.0	101

<sup>47</sup> 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 begun 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.3: Early childbearing (cont...)**

Ethnicity of household head <sup>a</sup>							
Roma	17.8	2.7	20.6	1.0	71	(29.0)	37
Ashkali	9.9	6.4	16.3	0.4	139	12.7	124
Egyptian	6.7	2.9	9.5	0.0	80	21.1	57
Albanian	(3.6)	(0.0)	(3.6)	(0.0)	33	(*)	16

<sup>a</sup> MICS indicator 5.2 - Early childbearing  
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	2.3	871	23.8	675	1.6	568	22.4	440	2.0	1439	23.2	1115
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.4	195	na	na	0.4	128	na	na	0.4	324	na	Na
20-24	1.0	143	15.1	143	0.0	91	19.2	91	0.6	234	16.7	234
25-29	2.8	123	24.4	123	2.3	79	27.7	79	2.6	203	25.7	203
30-34	0.5	122	31.1	122	3.5	69	21.8	69	1.6	192	27.7	192
35-39	2.7	93	24.2	93	2.8	75	16.1	75	2.7	168	20.6	168
40-44	2.9	104	20.2	104	2.7	74	24.6	74	2.8	177	22.0	177
45-49	9.2	90	30.4	90	0.0	51	26.3	51	5.9	141	28.9	141

na: not applicable

As shown in Table RH.3, 10 percent of women age 15-19 years have already had a birth, four percent are pregnant with their first child, and less than one percent have had a live birth before age 15. The table also presents that 17 percent of women age 20-24 years have had a live birth before age 18. It is more common for women with no or primary education to have had a live birth than those with higher educational attainment. Women age 15-19 years in Roma headed households are more likely (21 percent) to begin child bearing than those in Egyptian headed households (10 percent). Furthermore early childbearing is more common (23 percent) among women living in the poorest 60 percent of households than among those living in the richest 40 percent of households (eight percent).

Table RH.4 suggests that early childbearing has gradually declined over the last 10 years, particularly in urban areas. Urban areas have seen the more rapid decline with rates dropping from 30 percent of women age 45-49 years who had a live birth before age 18 to 15 percent of women age 20-24 years

## 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 method	Any modern method	Any traditional method <sup>1</sup>	Any method	
<b>Total</b>	47.3	3.9	0.0	2.5	0.9	0.0	3.2	8.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	32.3	1.0	19.4	33.3	52.7	973	
<b>Area</b>																			
Urban	47.9	4.6	0.0	2.7	0.4	0.0	2.6	8.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	31.1	1.4	19.5	32.6	52.1	577	
Rural	46.5	2.9	0.0	2.3	1.5	0.0	3.9	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	33.9	0.3	19.2	34.3	53.5	396	
<b>Age</b>																			
15-19	80.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.4	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.8	0.0	6.4	12.8	19.2	53	
20-24	57.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.3	0.0	0.8	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	25.5	3.1	14.0	28.5	42.5	142	
25-29	48.0	4.7	0.0	0.5	1.9	0.0	1.0	16.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	25.8	0.5	25.7	26.3	52.0	162	
30-34	36.3	2.2	0.0	4.3	0.9	0.0	5.5	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	41.7	0.4	21.6	42.1	63.7	179	
35-39	41.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.0	4.4	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	37.8	0.5	20.1	38.3	58.4	155	
40-44	36.4	6.5	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	4.3	6.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	42.2	0.0	21.4	42.2	63.6	154	
45-49	56.9	9.8	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	2.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	24.2	2.4	16.4	26.6	43.1	128	
<b>Number of living children</b>																			
0	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	69	
1	65.7	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	18.0	0.0	16.4	18.0	34.3	105	
2	54.1	2.9	0.0	2.6	0.7	0.0	1.3	8.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.6	1.4	15.9	30.0	45.9	136	
3	40.3	6.7	0.0	1.3	0.6	0.0	2.0	8.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	41.0	0.0	18.7	41.0	59.7	193	
4+	36.6	3.7	0.0	3.9	1.4	0.0	5.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	37.6	1.6	24.2	39.2	63.4	470	
<b>Education</b>																			
None	42.5	2.6	0.0	2.8	1.9	0.0	4.5	10.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	33.9	1.1	22.5	35.1	57.5	340	
Primary	49.2	3.9	0.0	2.6	0.2	0.0	3.0	10.8	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	27.9	2.2	20.7	30.1	50.8	262	
Lower secondary	50.0	4.4	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0	2.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	34.9	0.0	15.1	34.9	50.0	309	
Upper secondary or higher	52.9	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.8	0.0	18.3	28.8	47.1	63	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																			
Poorest	46.5	2.3	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	2.7	8.3	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	34.0	1.4	18.1	35.4	53.5	184	
Second	44.5	4.6	0.0	3.6	1.5	0.0	3.9	8.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	33.1	0.7	21.7	33.8	55.5	204	
Middle	40.6	8.0	0.0	2.8	1.0	0.0	3.5	11.1	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	31.8	0.0	27.6	31.8	59.4	184	
Fourth	51.5	1.9	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	2.1	9.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	32.3	2.0	14.3	34.2	48.5	201	
Richest	53.1	3.0	0.0	2.0	1.0	0.0	3.5	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30.4	0.8	15.7	31.2	46.9	201	
<b>Wealth index</b>																			
Poorest 60 percent	43.9	5.0	0.0	3.1	1.2	0.0	3.4	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	33.0	0.7	22.4	33.7	56.1	572	
Richest 40 percent	52.3	2.4	0.0	1.7	0.5	0.0	2.8	7.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	31.3	1.4	15.0	32.7	47.7	402	
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>																			
Roma	35.5	3.8	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.0	2.4	4.5	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	51.0	0.4	13.0	51.5	64.5	171	
Ashkali	47.7	3.6	0.0	2.6	0.5	0.0	2.9	11.7	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	29.4	1.3	21.6	30.8	52.3	495	
Egyptian	54.9	2.7	0.0	2.8	1.8	0.0	3.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	27.3	0.8	17.0	28.1	45.1	207	
Albanian	52.1	8.4	0.0	3.5	1.8	0.0	4.3	5.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	23.2	0.7	24.0	23.9	47.9	97	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.3; MDG indicator 5.3 - Contraceptive prevalence rate

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

**Table RH.5A: Source 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 source of method, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

	Source of modern contraceptive method: <sup>a</sup>			Total	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	15.8	76.4	7.8	100.0	146
<b>Age</b>					
15–19	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	3
20–24	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	19
25–29	(4.6)	(75.8)	(19.6)	100.0	33
30–34	(23.5)	(68.0)	(8.6)	100.0	33
35–39	(21.8)	(69.8)	(8.4)	100.0	26
40–44	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
45–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	8
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	13.0	82.5	4.5	100.0	84
Rural	19.5	68.3	12.3	100.0	63
<b>Education</b>					
None	21.5	75.1	3.3	100.0	66
Primary	(15.1)	(69.2)	(15.7)	100.0	43
Lower secondary	(7.3)	(89.6)	(3.1)	100.0	31
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	27
Second	(16.4)	(78.0)	(5.6)	100.0	35
Middle	(11.6)	(82.1)	(6.3)	100.0	34
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	25
Richest	(5.2)	(91.2)	(3.7)	100.0	26
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60 percent	20.8	68.2	11.0	100.0	96
Richest 40 percent	(6.3)	(91.9)	(1.9)	100.0	51
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>c</sup></b>					
Roma	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
Ashkali	12.8	82.5	4.7	100.0	88
Egyptian	(29.3)	(64.0)	(6.8)	100.0	28
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15
<b>Modern contraceptive method<sup>b</sup></b>					
IUD	(28.2)	(60.5)	(11.3)	100.0	24
Injectables	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Pill	(19.6)	(73.2)	(7.2)	100.0	31
Male condom	6.9	85.3	7.9	100.0	83

<sup>a</sup> Includes IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm and foam/jelly. Excludes female sterilization, male sterilization and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)

<sup>b</sup> If more than one method is used, only the most effective method is considered in this tabulation

<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Public sector				Public sector			Other source			Total	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 <sup>a</sup>	3.2	10.1	1.9	0.6	6.3	5.1	64.9	1.2	4.4	2.2	100.0	146
<b>Modern contraceptive method<sup>b</sup></b>												
IUD	(15.7)	(7.5)	(4.9)	(0.0)	(35.0)	(10.7)	(14.7)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(7.8)	100.0	24
Injectables	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	9
Pill	(0.0)	(16.8)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(73.2)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(4.1)	100.0	31
Male condom	1.0	4.5	1.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	82.6	0.0	7.9	0.0	100.0	83

<sup>a</sup> Includes IUD, injectables, implants, pill, male condom, female condom, diaphragm and foam/jelly. Excludes female sterilization, male sterilization and lactational amenorrhea method (LAM)  
<sup>b</sup> If more than one method is used, only the most 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.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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Main decision-maker on use of contraception					Total	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	Total		
Total	2.8	3.9	90.0	3.3	100.0	513	
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	10	
20-24	1.3	2.5	96.2	0.0	100.0	60	
25-29	2.6	4.4	90.7	2.3	100.0	84	
30-34	3.4	4.4	90.8	1.4	100.0	114	
35-39	2.9	3.6	92.3	1.2	100.0	91	
40-44	4.4	6.0	83.3	6.4	100.0	98	
45-49	0.8	1.3	87.2	10.6	100.0	55	
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	2.8	4.7	88.4	4.1	100.0	301	
Rural	2.8	2.9	92.3	2.0	100.0	212	
<b>Education</b>							
None	4.4	4.8	87.5	3.3	100.0	196	
Primary	0.6	4.2	92.3	2.9	100.0	133	
Lower secondary	3.2	3.0	92.0	1.8	100.0	154	
Upper secondary or higher	(0.0)	(1.6)	(86.2)	(12.2)	100.0	29	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	3.0	3.1	92.8	1.1	100.0	98	
Second	3.2	4.1	92.0	0.8	100.0	113	
Middle	4.9	6.4	79.3	9.4	100.0	109	
Fourth	0.0	1.5	97.5	0.9	100.0	98	
Richest	2.5	4.2	89.5	3.8	100.0	94	

**Table RH.5C: Decision on use of contraception (cont...)**

<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	3.7	4.6	87.9	3.8	100.0	321
Richest 40 percent	1.2	2.9	93.6	2.4	100.0	192
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
Roma	6.1	3.8	87.6	2.5	100.0	110
Ashkali	2.6	4.7	90.3	2.4	100.0	259
Egyptian	0.8	2.9	94.2	2.1	100.0	93
Albanian	(0.0)	(2.3)	(85.4)	(12.3)	100.0	47
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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						

Current use of contraception was reported by 53 percent of women currently married or in union<sup>48</sup> (Table RH.5). The most popular method is withdrawal which is used by one in three married women in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* (32 percent). The next most popular method is the male condom, which accounts for nine percent of married women. Nine percent of married women reported the use of a male condom, four percent female sterilization and three percent reported the pill and IUD while the rest were less than one percent.

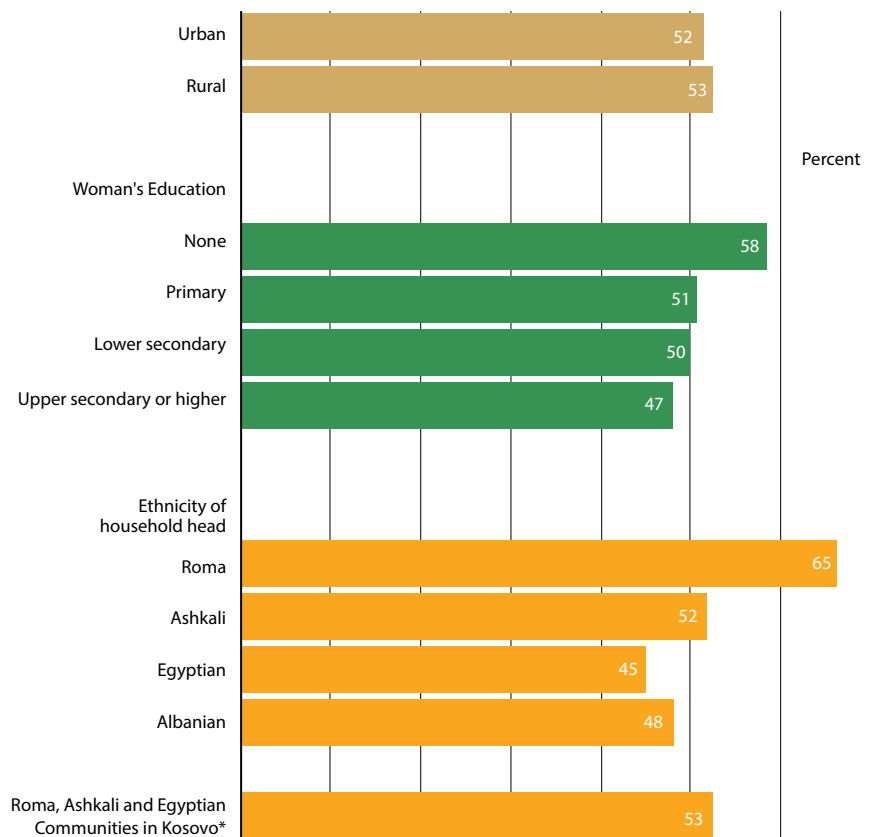
52 percent of married women in urban and 54 percent in rural areas use a method of contraception. The findings by educational attainment and area are depicted in Figure RH.2. Adolescents are far less likely to use contraception than older women. Only about 19 percent of women age 15-19 married or in union currently use a method of contraception compared to 43 percent of 20-24 year olds, while the use of contraception among older women ranges from 43 percent to 64 percent.

Women's education level is negatively associated with contraceptive prevalence. The percentage of married women using any method of contraception ranges from 58 percent among those with no education to 51 percent among those with primary education, and to 47 percent among those with upper secondary or higher education. While the use of any method is about 53 percent only 19 percent use a modern method. This value is extremely low among the youngest age group (six percent) with 13 percent of them relying on withdrawal. Similarly while the use of any method increases with increasing numbers of living children; less than one percent with no living children to 63 percent for those with 4 or more living children, the use of modern methods is not as high (zero percent and 24 percent respectively).

As noted in Table RH.5A, the vast majority of modern contraceptives are purchased from the private sector (76 percent), particularly in urban areas (83 percent). Private pharmacies account for two thirds of the sources of modern contraception (65 percent) while the reliance on the public sector is mainly through the Family Health Centre/Maternity (10 percent) (Table RH.5B). The decision on use of contraception appears to be a joint decision of the wife and husband in 90 percent of the cases, four percent for husband/partner, and three percent each for the woman or someone else (Table RH.5C).

<sup>48</sup> All references to "married women" in this chapter include women in marital union as well.



**Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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<sup>49</sup>, and are fecund<sup>50</sup>, 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
- 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.

<sup>49</sup> 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.

<sup>50</sup> 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.

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. 18 percent of women in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* have unmet need for contraception. The value among the youngest age group is 24 percent while it decreases to nine percent for the oldest age group. There is no notable difference by urban-rural residence or other background characteristic, except that 11 percent of women in Roma headed households have unmet needs compared to between 19 to 22 percent for the other ethnicity 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	14.9	37.7	52.7	6.6	11.5	18.1	973	74.5	688
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	13.9	38.1	52.1	7.0	10.7	17.7	577	74.6	403
Rural	16.4	37.1	53.5	5.9	12.6	18.5	396	74.3	285
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	17.0	2.2	19.2	22.9	1.4	24.3	53	(44.1)	23
20-24	35.6	6.9	42.5	18.4	4.5	22.9	142	65.0	93
25-29	23.3	28.6	52.0	13.1	16.5	29.6	162	63.7	132
30-34	20.4	43.3	63.7	0.7	14.2	14.9	179	81.1	141
35-39	3.4	55.0	58.4	1.1	13.3	14.5	155	80.2	113
40-44	2.9	60.6	63.6	1.0	13.1	14.0	154	81.9	120
45-49	1.4	41.7	43.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	128	82.6	67
<b>Education</b>									
None	15.8	41.7	57.5	3.2	16.2	19.4	340	74.7	262
Primary	18.3	32.4	50.8	8.5	10.9	19.4	262	72.4	184
Lower secondary	12.4	37.6	50.0	7.8	6.5	14.3	309	77.8	198
Upper secondary or higher	8.5	38.6	47.1	11.0	12.6	23.6	63	(66.6)	44
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	18.0	35.5	53.5	5.5	13.4	18.8	184	74.0	133
Second	14.3	41.2	55.5	6.7	11.0	17.7	204	75.8	149
Middle	14.1	45.3	59.4	5.9	8.0	13.9	184	81.0	135
Fourth	16.3	32.2	48.5	6.2	13.8	20.0	201	70.8	138
Richest	12.2	34.7	46.9	8.4	11.1	19.5	201	70.6	133
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	15.4	40.7	56.1	6.1	10.8	16.8	572	76.9	417
Richest 40 percent	14.3	33.4	47.7	7.3	12.5	19.8	402	70.7	271
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>									
Roma	22.8	41.6	64.5	4.7	6.7	11.3	171	85.0	129
Ashkali	14.2	38.1	52.3	6.7	11.7	18.5	495	73.9	351
Egyptian	11.1	33.9	45.1	8.2	13.7	21.8	207	67.4	138
Albanian	13.4	34.5	47.9	6.1	14.2	20.3	97	70.2	66

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.4; MDG indicator 5.6 - Unmet need

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
( ) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

Met need for limiting includes women married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method<sup>51</sup>, and who want no more children, are using male or female sterilization, or declare themselves as infertile. 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 larger proportion of women have met need for limiting (38 percent) compared to for spacing (15 percent) with limited variability by urban-rural residence. Furthermore the met need for limiting ranges from two percent among women age 20-24 years to 61 percent among those 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, three quarters of women have the demand for contraception satisfied.

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.

<sup>51</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Provider of antenatal care <sup>a</sup>			Total	Any skilled provider <sup>1, b</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Medical doctor	Nurse/Midwife	No antenatal care			
Total	96.0	0.5	3.5	100.0	96.5	311
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	96.8	178
Rural	95.0	1.1	3.9	100.0	96.1	133
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
Less than 20	(92.6)	(0.0)	(7.4)	100.0	(92.6)	41
20-34	96.2	0.6	3.2	100.0	96.8	247
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
<b>Education</b>						
None	92.9	0.0	7.1	100.0	92.9	117
Primary	96.1	1.4	2.4	100.0	97.6	107
Lower secondary	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	90.9	1.8	7.2	100.0	92.8	82
Second	95.7	0.0	4.3	100.0	95.7	69
Middle	96.5	0.0	3.5	100.0	96.5	59
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	55
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	94.1	0.7	5.2	100.0	94.8	210
Richest 40 percent	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>c</sup></b>						
Roma	95.5	0.0	4.5	100.0	95.5	53
Ashkali	95.6	0.9	3.5	100.0	96.5	173
Egyptian	98.0	0.0	2.0	100.0	98.0	63
Albanian	(94.7)	(0.0)	(5.3)	100.0	(94.7)	22
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.5a; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage						
<sup>a</sup> Only the most qualified provider is considered in cases where more than one provider was reported						
<sup>b</sup> Skilled providers include Medical doctor as well as Nurse/Midwife						
<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 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 (four percent) do not receive antenatal care. In the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, the majority of antenatal care is provided by medical doctors (96 percent) while less than one percent receive care from a nurse/midwife. While antenatal care is universal for women with lower secondary education, this decreases slightly to 93 percent of women with no education who received antenatal care. The same trend is observed for women from the poorest households (93 percent) receiving antenatal care compared to universal coverage among the richest households.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

Area	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					4 or more visits <sup>1</sup>					Missing / DK	Total	No antenatal care visits	First trimester	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months				DK / Missing	Total
	One visit	Two visits	Three visits	Four or more visits <sup>1</sup>	Total	One visit	2–3 months	4–5 months	6–7 months	8+ months												
Total	3.5	6.6	4.3	11.7	73.6	0.3	100.0	3.5	81.0	7.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	100.0	311	2.0	292				
<b>Area</b>																						
Urban	3.2	6.4	3.2	9.3	77.9	0.0	100.0	3.2	82.1	6.8	2.5	1.2	4.2	4.2	100.0	178	1.8	165				
Rural	3.9	6.7	5.9	14.9	67.9	0.7	100.0	3.9	79.5	8.0	3.1	4.8	0.7	100.0	133	2.0	127					
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>																						
Less than 20	(7.4)	(18.0)	(5.3)	(11.4)	(57.8)	0.0	100.0	(7.4)	(71.3)	(6.5)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(7.8)	(7.8)	100.0	41	(2.0)	35				
20–34	3.2	5.3	4.0	11.8	75.4	0.4	100.0	3.2	82.7	7.4	2.0	3.2	1.6	100.0	247	2.0	235					
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	(*)	22				
<b>Education</b>																						
None	7.1	5.9	5.8	14.8	66.5	(0.0)	100.0	7.1	74.0	6.6	4.6	2.9	4.7	4.7	100.0	117	2.0	103				
Primary	2.4	11.3	4.8	13.5	67.1	0.9	100.0	2.4	78.5	11.7	2.4	4.0	0.9	100.0	107	2.0	104					
Lower secondary	0.0	2.1	2.3	6.8	88.8	0.0	100.0	0.0	92.9	2.3	1.0	1.1	2.8	100.0	69	1.4	67					
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.0	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18	(*)	18				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																						
Poorest	7.2	8.0	5.9	20.4	57.3	1.2	100.0	7.2	68.7	9.2	3.9	8.2	2.8	100.0	82	2.0	74					
Second	4.3	7.6	1.3	8.8	78.0	0.0	100.0	4.3	86.7	4.8	3.1	1.1	0.0	100.0	69	1.8	66					
Middle	3.5	13.1	11.5	4.9	67.1	0.0	100.0	3.5	83.1	8.0	3.8	1.6	0.0	100.0	59	1.6	57					
Fourth	(0.0)	(1.6)	(0.0)	(8.1)	(90.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(82.3)	(10.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.7)	100.0	55	(1.8)	51					
Richest	0.0	0.0	2.2	13.3	84.5	0.0	100.0	0.0	90.0	3.6	2.2	0.0	4.2	100.0	46	(1.4)	44					
<b>Wealth index</b>																						
Poorest 60 percent	5.2	9.3	6.0	12.3	66.8	0.5	100.0	5.2	78.6	7.4	3.6	4.0	1.1	100.0	210	2.0	197					
Richest 40 percent	0.0	0.9	1.0	10.5	87.6	0.0	100.0	0.0	85.8	7.1	1.0	0.0	6.1	100.0	101	1.6	95					
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>2</sup></b>																						
Roma	4.5	21.5	1.2	10.0	62.8	0.0	100.0	4.5	72.5	8.1	6.1	6.3	2.5	100.0	53	2.0	49					
Ashkali	3.5	3.1	3.5	9.3	80.0	0.6	100.0	3.5	82.2	6.5	1.8	1.7	4.1	100.0	173	1.8	159					
Egyptian	2.0	4.7	9.5	20.2	63.7	0.0	100.0	2.0	81.7	11.6	2.5	2.2	0.0	100.0	63	2.0	61					
Albanian	(5.3)	(3.1)	(4.1)	(11.2)	(76.3)	(0.0)	100.0	(5.3)	(88.4)	(0.0)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(0.0)	100.0	22	(*)	21					

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.5b; MDG indicator 5.5 - Antenatal care coverage

<sup>2</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

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. Nine in ten mothers (90 percent) received antenatal care more than once and three quarters of mothers received antenatal care at least four times (74 percent).

Furthermore, 24 percent of women in the poorest households do not get their first antenatal care visit during the first trimester and eight percent of the poorest women's first antenatal care visit is in the eighth month or later of their pregnancy, while for women from Roma headed households it is six percent.

Table RH.8 also provides information about the timing of the first antenatal care visit. Overall, 81 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 2.0 months of pregnancy at the first visit among those who received antenatal care. While access to antenatal is largely sought in general, one in eight women had their first antenatal care visit after the first trimester. With increasing educational attainment the likelihood of having first antenatal care during the first trimester increases from 74 percent among women with no education to 93 percent for those with lower secondary education.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	An ultrasound	Weight measured	Uterine height measured	Health book updated	
<b>Total</b>	85.4	79.7	80.6	71.1	93.4	64.7	59.7	72.3	311
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	83.3	84.2	81.6	71.2	93.3	64.1	58.2	71.7	178
Rural	88.2	73.8	79.2	70.9	93.4	65.5	61.8	73.0	133
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>									
Less than 20	(61.6)	(61.5)	(67.3)	(53.9)	(87.3)	(48.3)	(41.1)	(67.1)	41
20-34	88.7	83.4	83.3	73.7	93.7	68.3	63.4	74.7	247
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
<b>Education</b>									
None	81.2	75.8	75.8	67.0	91.2	61.3	56.8	68.3	117
Primary	80.5	78.1	77.1	64.9	93.4	62.4	63.9	77.6	107
Lower secondary	96.2	87.3	91.4	83.8	95.2	68.0	52.4	66.6	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	82.8	68.6	70.5	62.3	89.0	58.3	55.6	63.2	82
Second	75.1	76.5	79.9	63.0	92.3	58.6	58.4	78.1	69
Middle	81.8	79.4	78.6	66.1	93.6	67.8	52.6	80.6	59
Fourth	(95.6)	(92.7)	(91.1)	(85.4)	(98.8)	(75.9)	(74.9)	(69.8)	55
Richest	97.7	89.3	89.5	88.1	95.9	67.5	59.9	72.0	46
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	80.0	74.2	75.9	63.6	91.4	61.1	55.7	73.0	210
Richest 40 percent	96.5	91.2	90.4	86.6	97.4	72.1	68.1	70.8	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>									
Roma	78.9	68.0	72.6	66.3	88.0	70.4	67.7	81.7	53
Ashkali	90.7	85.5	83.1	77.4	93.9	66.4	61.9	70.6	173
Egyptian	78.3	73.4	76.2	57.3	98.0	55.7	47.0	71.5	63
Albanian	(78.2)	(80.2)	(91.5)	(71.0)	(88.4)	(61.4)	(62.5)	(63.7)	22

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.6 - Content of antenatal care

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 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, 81 percent reported that a blood sample was taken during antenatal care visits, 85 percent that their blood pressure was checked, and 80 percent that a urine specimen was taken. The most common content of antenatal care was an ultrasound (93 percent of women), while less than three quarters (72 percent) had 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. There is a positive association between wealth and the prevalence of blood pressure being measured, as well as a urine and blood sample being taken. Women in Egyptian headed households are least likely to have their blood pressure measured as well as a urine and blood sample taken (57 percent) compared to 77 percent of women in Ashkali headed households.

## ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

About three quarters of all maternal deaths occur due to direct obstetric causes.<sup>52</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Person assisting at delivery					Total	Delivery assisted by any skilled attendant <sup>1,a</sup>	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			Decided before onset of labour pains	Decided after onset of labour pains	Total <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	87.0	10.7	0.5	1.4	0.4	100.0	97.7	7.3	10.6	18.0	311
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	89.3	9.0	0.4	0.8	0.7	100.0	98.2	7.6	14.3	21.9	178
Rural	83.9	13.1	0.6	2.4	0.0	100.0	97.0	6.9	5.8	12.6	133
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>											
Less than 20	(86.6)	(9.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(2.9)	100.0	(95.5)	(6.9)	(4.6)	(11.5)	41
20-34	88.0	10.1	0.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	98.1	7.8	11.5	19.3	247
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23
<b>Place of delivery</b>											
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	4
Public health facility	88.6	10.9	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.5	7.4	10.8	18.3	306
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Education</b>											
None	83.6	14.1	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	97.8	5.6	9.0	14.6	117
Primary	89.8	8.1	0.0	1.0	1.1	100.0	97.9	5.6	13.0	18.7	107
Lower secondary	87.2	10.8	0.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	12.6	10.2	22.8	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	80.8	12.9	1.8	3.0	1.5	100.0	93.8	3.6	6.7	10.3	82
Second	91.1	7.5	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	4.4	10.7	15.1	69
Middle	89.5	8.7	0.0	1.9	0.0	100.0	98.1	8.8	5.8	14.6	59
Fourth	(86.6)	(13.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(6.8)	(21.0)	(27.8)	55
Richest	89.0	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	17.0	11.4	(28.4)	46
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	86.6	10.0	0.7	2.1	0.6	100.0	96.6	5.3	7.7	13.1	210
Richest 40 percent	87.7	12.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	11.5	16.6	28.1	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>											
Roma	82.6	12.4	1.2	3.9	0.0	100.0	95.0	0.0	3.0	3.0	53
Ashkali	86.8	12.1	0.5	0.6	0.0	100.0	98.9	9.5	13.2	22.6	173
Egyptian	90.5	7.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	100.0	97.8	6.8	12.5	19.3	63
Albanian	(88.4)	(6.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	100.0	(94.7)	(9.8)	(4.1)	(14.0)	22

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.7; MDG indicator 5.2 - Skilled attendant at delivery  
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 5.9 - Caesarean section

<sup>a</sup> Skilled providers include Medical doctor as well as Nurse/Midwife

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

<sup>52</sup> 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<sup>a</sup>**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	Total	
Total	17.4	6.4	76.2	100.0	56

<sup>a</sup>The background characteristics are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

About 98 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 (11 percent) in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered with assistance of a nurse/midwife while doctors assisted with the delivery of 87 percent of births.

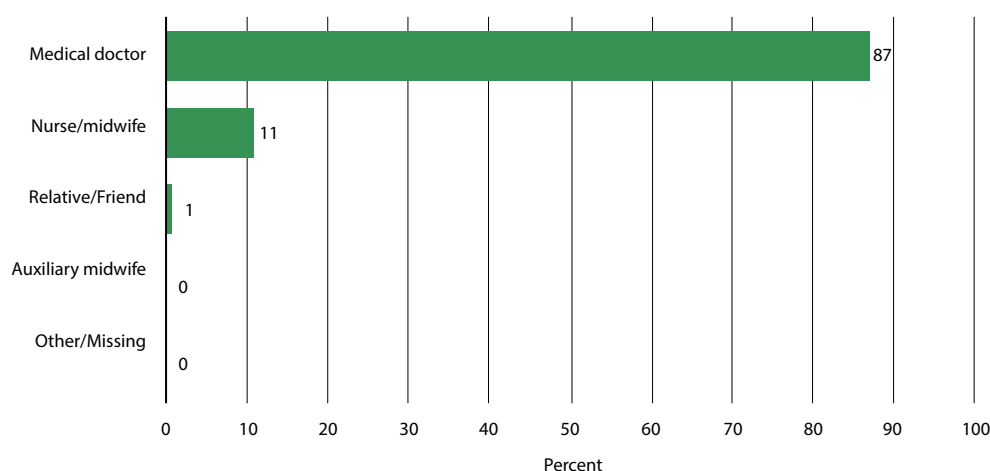
**Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

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, 18 percent of women who delivered in the last two years had a C-section; for seven percent of women, the decision was taken before the onset of labour pains and for 11 percent after. The value is higher (22 percent) in urban areas compared to rural areas (13 percent), while 23 percent of women in Ashkali headed households and 19 percent in Egyptian headed households. The doctor was the main influence on the decision for the birth to be delivered by C-section in 76 percent of the cases while in 17 percent of cases the division 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Place of delivery				Total	Delivered in health facility <sup>1</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years
	Public sector health facility	Home	Other	Missing / DK			
<b>Total</b>	98.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	100.0	98.2	311
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.6	0.8	0.0	0.7	100.0	98.6	178
Rural	97.6	1.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	97.6	133
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>							
Less than 20	(97.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.9)	100.0	(97.1)	41
20-34	98.5	1.2	0.4	0.0	100.0	98.5	247
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23
<b>Number of antenatal care visits</b>							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	11
1-3 visits	97.4	2.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.4	70
4+ visits	99.3	0.3	0.4	0.0	100.0	99.3	229
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	1
<b>Education</b>							
None	98.5	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.5	117
Primary	97.9	1.0	0.0	1.1	100.0	97.9	107
Lower secondary	99.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.0	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	95.6	3.0	0.0	1.5	100.0	95.6	82
Second	98.6	0.0	1.4	0.0	100.0	98.6	69
Middle	98.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	100.0	98.1	59
Fourth	(100.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	55
Richest	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	46
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	97.3	1.7	0.4	0.6	100.0	97.3	210
Richest 40 percent	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	96.1	2.1	1.8	0.0	100.0	96.1	53
Ashkali	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	99.4	173
Egyptian	97.8	2.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	97.8	63
Albanian	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.3)	100.0	(94.7)	22
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.8 - Institutional deliveries							
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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							

About 98 percent of births in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* are delivered in a health facility; all of which in the public sector facilities. Only 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<sup>53</sup> and the majority of these deaths occur within a day or two of birth<sup>54</sup>, which is also the time when the majority of maternal deaths occur<sup>55</sup>.

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<sup>56</sup>.

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 following the delivery, 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014												
	Duration of stay in health facility									Total	12 hours or more <sup>1</sup>	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				
<b>Total</b>	3.1	43.6	13.9	15.7	6.5	3.5	0.5	13.3	100.0	96.9	306	
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	3.9	44.8	11.8	16.7	5.3	2.8	0.9	13.9	100.0	96.1	176	
Rural	2.1	42.0	16.8	14.3	8.1	4.3	0.0	12.5	100.0	97.9	130	
<b>Mother's age at birth<sup>a</sup></b>												
Less than 20	(2.2)	(43.8)	(20.6)	(14.6)	(1.2)	(2.5)	(2.2)	(12.9)	100.0	(97.8)	40	
20-34	3.2	44.2	11.3	16.2	7.3	3.9	0.3	13.6	100.0	96.8	243	
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	
<b>Type of health facility</b>												
Public	3.1	43.6	13.9	15.7	6.5	3.5	0.5	13.3	100.0	96.9	306	

<sup>53</sup> UN Interagency Group for Child Mortality Estimation. 2013. Levels and Trends in Child Mortality: Report 2013.

<sup>54</sup> Lawn, JE et al. 2005. 4 million neonatal deaths: When? Where? Why? Lancet 2005; 365:891-900.

<sup>55</sup> WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, the World Bank. 2012. Trends in Maternal Mortality: 1990-2010. World Health Organization.

<sup>56</sup> 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								Total	12 hours or more <sup>1</sup>	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			
<b>Type of delivery</b>											
Vaginal birth	3.6	52.6	15.9	14.4	4.3	2.7	0.0	6.5	100.0	96.4	250
C-section	1.0	3.3	4.8	21.4	16.3	7.0	2.8	43.4	100.0	99.0	56
<b>Education</b>											
None	4.0	44.7	13.9	23.3	3.3	2.1	0.0	8.5	100.0	96.0	115
Primary	3.3	36.4	14.2	13.7	7.6	6.7	1.5	16.6	100.0	96.7	105
Lower secondary	2.1	49.1	13.1	9.8	9.4	1.6	0.0	14.9	100.0	97.9	68
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	17
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	7.3	40.5	15.7	18.0	7.7	1.9	0.0	8.9	100.0	92.7	79
Second	1.0	38.6	20.1	15.5	2.8	2.8	1.3	17.9	100.0	99.0	68
Middle	1.5	49.1	9.7	14.4	3.7	4.1	1.2	16.3	100.0	98.5	58
Fourth	(1.2)	(44.3)	(10.5)	(20.7)	(9.1)	(4.8)	(0.0)	(9.3)	100.0	(98.8)	55
Richest	3.4	48.4	11.0	7.6	10.0	4.5	0.0	15.1	100.0	96.6	46
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	3.6	42.3	15.5	16.1	4.9	2.8	0.8	14.0	100.0	96.4	204
Richest 40 percent	2.2	46.2	10.7	14.8	9.5	4.7	0.0	11.9	100.0	97.8	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
Roma	0.0	36.8	16.0	19.9	9.0	5.3	1.7	11.4	100.0	100.0	51
Ashkali	3.0	45.6	12.7	16.8	7.9	3.4	0.4	10.3	100.0	97.0	171
Egyptian	4.1	43.9	16.5	10.9	0.8	3.4	0.0	20.4	100.0	95.9	61
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	21
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.10 - Post-partum stay in health facility											
* 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 more than half (53 percent) stay two days or more in the health facility with 13 percent staying seven days or more. 43 percent of women who had a C-section stayed seven days or more while seven 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.13A 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

Area	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>a</sup>	PNC visit for newborns <sup>b</sup>										Post-natal health check for the newborn <sup>c</sup>										PNC visit for newborns by time following discharge from health facility <sup>d</sup>										Number of first live births in the last two years delivered in health facility
		1 day following birth	2 days following birth	3–6 days following birth	first week following birth	No post-natal care visit	Missing/DK	Total newborn <sup>e</sup>	Number of last two years	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3–6 days following discharge <sup>f</sup>	first week following discharge	No post-natal care visit following discharge	Missing/DK	Total health facility																
<b>Total</b>	95.2	0.8	0.3	0.9	10.1	64.4	22.9	0.6	100.0	96.0	311	0.6	0.9	5.2	32.6	37.6	22.5	0.6	100.0	307												
<b>Area</b>																																
Urban	95.7	0.4	0.0	0.5	10.5	67.1	21.5	0.0	100.0	96.1	178	0.0	0.5	5.3	35.8	36.8	21.7	0.0	100.0	177												
Rural	94.4	1.3	0.6	1.4	9.6	60.8	24.8	1.4	100.0	95.8	133	1.3	1.5	5.0	28.4	38.6	23.7	1.4	100.0	130												
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>																																
Less than 20	(92.3)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(2.1)	(12.4)	(58.7)	(22.4)	(2.3)	100.0	(94.4)	41	(2.1)	(2.1)	(3.9)	(31.6)	(35.6)	(22.4)	(2.3)	100.0	41												
20–34	95.5	0.6	0.3	0.4	9.5	65.0	23.6	0.4	100.0	96.1	247	0.4	0.4	5.4	33.5	36.9	23.1	0.4	100.0	243												
35–49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	23												
<b>Place of delivery</b>																																
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na												
Health facility	96.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	10.3	65.4	22.2	0.6	100.0	97.2	306	0.6	0.9	5.2	32.8	37.7	22.2	0.6	100.0	306												
Public	96.9	0.3	0.3	0.9	10.3	65.4	22.2	0.6	100.0	97.2	306	0.6	0.9	5.2	32.8	37.7	22.2	0.6	100.0	306												
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1												
<b>Education</b>																																
None	97.7	0.6	0.0	0.9	6.0	64.3	26.6	1.6	100.0	98.3	117	0.0	0.9	2.8	36.5	32.1	26.0	1.6	100.0	115												
Primary	91.6	0.8	0.8	0.0	7.8	69.0	21.6	0.0	100.0	91.6	107	1.6	0.0	5.5	29.3	42.9	20.8	0.0	100.0	106												
Lower secondary	96.5	0.0	0.0	2.5	17.2	56.9	23.5	0.0	100.0	97.7	69	0.0	2.5	10.0	28.7	35.1	23.7	0.0	100.0	68												
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	17												
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>																																
Poorest	92.7	0.8	1.0	1.0	7.7	61.3	28.1	0.0	100.0	94.6	82	1.1	1.1	2.7	31.1	36.5	27.6	0.0	100.0	80												
Second	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	4.7	74.1	18.5	1.4	100.0	100.0	69	0.0	0.0	2.3	42.5	35.0	18.8	1.4	100.0	68												
Middle	92.0	0.0	0.0	3.3	18.8	50.5	25.9	1.6	100.0	92.0	59	0.0	3.3	9.2	25.5	35.8	24.5	1.6	100.0	58												
Fourth	(100.0)	(1.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.9)	(72.3)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	55	(1.5)	(0.0)	(4.5)	(40.7)	(35.1)	(18.2)	(0.0)	100.0	55												
Richest	92.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	63.8	22.2	0.0	100.0	92.5	46	0.0	0.0	9.4	20.0	48.4	22.2	0.0	100.0	46												
<b>Wealth index</b>																																
Poorest 60 percent	94.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	9.8	62.4	24.3	0.9	100.0	95.6	210	0.4	1.4	4.4	33.3	35.8	23.8	0.9	100.0	205												
Richest 40 percent	96.6	0.8	0.0	0.0	10.7	68.5	20.0	0.0	100.0	96.6	101	0.8	0.0	6.8	31.3	41.1	20.0	0.0	100.0	101												
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>1</sup></b>																																
Roma	96.1	1.8	0.0	1.6	9.1	66.4	19.4	1.8	100.0	97.9	53	0.0	1.7	6.8	40.4	31.3	18.0	1.9	100.0	51												
Ashkali	95.8	0.5	0.5	1.1	12.5	63.8	21.1	0.5	100.0	96.3	173	1.0	1.1	5.1	37.2	34.4	20.6	0.5	100.0	171												
Egyptian	92.8	1.0	0.0	0.0	5.2	65.3	28.5	0.0	100.0	93.8	63	0.0	0.0	4.0	17.5	49.4	29.1	0.0	100.0	61												
Albanian	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(8.8)	(60.1)	(31.1)	(0.0)	100.0	(94.7)	22	(0.0)	(0.0)	(5.7)	(18.0)	(45.2)	(31.1)	(0.0)	100.0	22												

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.11 - Post-natal health check for the newborn

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home)

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>3</sup> above)

<sup>c</sup> Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note <sup>3</sup> above), as well as PNC visits (see note <sup>2</sup> above) within two days of delivery

<sup>d</sup> 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)

<sup>e</sup> Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks

<sup>f</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

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 (64 percent) or three to six days following birth (10 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 one third of newborns delivered in a health facility (33 percent) are visited between three and six days following discharge and about two fifths (38 percent) after the first week following discharge. Almost one quarter (23 percent) of newborns do not receive any post-natal care visit following discharge with this value ranging from 18 percent for newborns from Roma headed households to 29 percent of newborns from Egyptian headed households.

**Table RH.14A: Post-natal care visits for newborns within the first week following discharge from health facility<sup>a, b</sup>**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	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	Auxiliary midwife	Total	
<b>Total</b>	2.9	85.7	11.4	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	121
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	3.2	81.5	15.3	100.0	98.9	1.1	100.0	73
Rural	2.5	92.2	5.3	100.0	97.5	2.5	100.0	47
<b>Place of delivery</b>								
Public Health facility	2.9	85.7	11.4	100.0	98.3	1.7	100.0	121
<b>Education</b>								
None	(0.0)	(90.4)	(9.6)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	46
Primary	(2.4)	(91.1)	(6.5)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	39
Lower secondary	(9.2)	(81.8)	(8.9)	100.0	(92.8)	(7.2)	100.0	28
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	7
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>								
Poorest	(0.0)	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(100.0)	(0.0)	100.0	29
Second	(0.0)	(94.9)	(5.1)	100.0	(97.3)	(2.7)	100.0	30
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	22
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Richest	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	(*)	100.0	14
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60 percent	0.0	93.6	6.4	100.0	99.0	1.0	100.0	81
Richest 40 percent	(8.9)	(69.3)	(21.7)	100.0	(97.0)	(3.0)	100.0	39

<sup>a</sup> The background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" and "Ethnicity of household head" are not shown in the table due to the small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

<sup>b</sup> 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)

( ) 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 98 percent of the cases and 86 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 aged 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 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Area	Health check following birth while in facility or at home <sup>a</sup>	PNC visit for mothers <sup>b</sup>						Post-natal health check for the mother <sup>c</sup>	Number of women with a live birth in the last two years	PNC visit for mothers by time following discharge from health facility <sup>d</sup>						Number of women with a live birth in the last two years delivered in health facility					
		Same day	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	1 day following discharge	2 days following discharge	3-6 days following discharge	After the first week following discharge		No post-natal care visit	Missing /DK	Total		
Total	90.7	0.5	0.3	1.0	4.2	29.7	64.0	0.4	100.0	91.2	311	0.6	1.3	2.0	12.5	19.0	64.2	0.4	100.0	307	
<b>Area</b>																					
Urban	89.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	30.1	65.1	0.7	100.0	89.6	178	0.0	0.0	0.8	15.4	17.4	65.6	0.7	100.0	177	
Rural	92.6	0.7	0.7	2.3	4.9	29.0	62.4	0.0	100.0	93.3	133	1.3	3.0	3.7	8.6	21.1	62.3	0.0	100.0	130	
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>																					
Less than 20	(85.8)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(2.2)	(6.3)	(25.6)	(65.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(85.8)	41	(0.0)	(2.2)	(0.0)	(13.6)	(18.4)	(65.9)	(0.0)	100.0	41	
20-34	90.9	0.6	0.0	0.9	4.2	29.6	64.1	0.5	100.0	91.5	247	0.4	1.3	2.5	12.3	18.8	64.2	0.5	100.0	243	
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	23	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	
<b>Place of delivery</b>																					
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	4	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	
Public health facility	92.4	0.0	0.3	1.0	4.2	30.0	64.1	0.4	100.0	92.4	306	0.6	1.3	2.0	12.6	19.0	64.1	0.4	100.0	306	
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	2	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	1
<b>Type of delivery</b>																					
Vaginal birth	88.6	0.6	0.3	0.8	4.0	26.2	67.5	0.5	100.0	89.2	255	0.3	0.8	2.1	10.4	18.1	67.8	0.5	100.0	251	
C-section	100.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	4.9	45.3	47.9	0.0	100.0	100.0	56	1.5	3.6	1.7	22.3	23.1	47.9	0.0	100.0	56	
<b>Education</b>																					
None	94.6	0.6	0.0	1.8	6.2	26.8	64.7	0.0	100.0	95.2	117	0.7	1.9	3.2	10.4	19.0	64.7	0.0	100.0	115	
Primary	89.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	27.6	69.2	1.2	100.0	89.2	107	0.0	0.0	1.4	11.6	16.8	68.9	1.2	100.0	106	
Lower secondary	90.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	3.7	31.1	62.6	0.0	100.0	90.3	69	1.3	2.7	1.3	14.2	17.3	63.3	0.0	100.0	68	
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	(*)	18	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>																					
Poorest	90.3	0.8	1.1	0.0	5.3	26.8	66.1	0.0	100.0	91.1	82	1.1	0.0	5.4	8.3	18.4	66.8	0.0	100.0	80	
Second	87.5	1.4	0.0	1.6	0.9	23.8	70.4	1.9	100.0	88.9	69	0.0	1.6	0.0	9.6	15.5	71.4	1.9	100.0	68	
Middle	87.7	0.0	0.0	1.8	4.3	26.9	67.1	0.0	100.0	87.7	59	0.0	1.8	3.1	7.7	20.8	66.5	0.0	100.0	58	
Fourth	(97.2)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(3.4)	(38.7)	(57.9)	(0.0)	100.0	(97.2)	55	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(21.1)	(21.0)	(57.9)	(0.0)	100.0	55	
Richest	91.8	0.0	0.0	1.9	7.8	36.3	54.0	0.0	100.0	91.8	46	1.9	4.0	0.0	20.0	20.2	54.0	0.0	100.0	46	
<b>Wealth index</b>																					
Poorest 60 percent	88.7	0.8	0.4	1.0	3.6	25.8	67.8	0.6	100.0	89.4	210	0.4	1.0	3.0	8.6	18.1	68.2	0.6	100.0	205	
Richest 40 percent	94.8	0.0	0.0	0.9	5.4	37.6	56.1	0.0	100.0	94.8	101	0.8	1.8	0.0	20.6	20.7	56.1	0.0	100.0	101	
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>e</sup></b>																					
Roma	84.6	1.8	0.0	0.0	5.6	25.3	67.4	0.0	100.0	86.4	53	0.0	0.0	3.0	17.7	11.4	67.9	0.0	100.0	51	
Ashkali	93.1	0.0	0.5	1.1	4.2	32.3	61.9	0.0	100.0	91.3	173	1.0	1.7	1.7	12.4	21.6	61.7	0.0	100.0	171	
Egyptian	90.3	1.0	0.0	1.7	1.7	31.3	62.1	2.1	100.0	93.3	63	0.0	1.8	0.0	12.5	20.0	63.5	2.2	100.0	61	
Albanian	(87.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(16.8)	(75.6)	(0.0)	100.0	(87.0)	22	(0.0)	(0.0)	(7.6)	(2.6)	(14.2)	(75.6)	(0.0)	100.0	22	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 5.12 - Post-natal health check for the mother

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Health checks by any health provider following facility births (before discharge from facility) or following home births (before departure of provider from home)

<sup>b</sup> 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 <sup>a</sup> above)

<sup>c</sup> Post-natal health checks include any health check performed while in the health facility or at home following birth (see note <sup>a</sup> above), as well as PNC visits (see note <sup>b</sup> above) within two days of delivery

<sup>d</sup> 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)

<sup>e</sup> Including women that report time of the first PNC check in weeks

<sup>f</sup> Due to low numbers of denominators for the background characteristic "Mother's age at birth" the data are merged into two groups

<sup>g</sup> Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

<sup>h</sup> 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, 91 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 (30 percent). As a result, a total of 91 percent of all mothers receive a post-natal health check. There is no clear correlation to education or household wealth. It is important to note that 64 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 19 percent after the first week following discharge. Almost half (48 percent) of those with a C-section were not visited following discharge from the health facility. Women living in the richest 40 percent of households were more likely (21 percent) to have a PNC visit three to six days following discharge than those from the poorest 60 percent of households (nine percent).

**Table RH.16A: Post-natal care visits for mothers within the first week following discharge from health facility<sup>a</sup>**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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
	Public Sector	Private sector	Total	Doctor / nurse / midwife	Total	
Total	(84.6)	(15.4)	100.0	(100.0)	100.0	50

<sup>a</sup> The background characteristics are 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

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, 85 percent of the first PNC visits occur in a public facility.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Post-natal health checks within two days of birth for:				Total	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	88.6	2.5	7.3	1.5	100.0	311
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	86.7	2.9	9.4	1.1	100.0	178
Rural	91.2	2.1	4.6	2.1	100.0	133
<b>Mother's age at birth</b>						
Less than 20	(83.1)	(2.6)	(11.3)	(2.9)	100.0	41
20-34	88.7	2.8	7.4	1.1	100.0	247
35-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23
<b>Place of delivery</b>						
Home	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	4
Public Health facility	89.8	2.6	7.5	0.2	100.0	306
Other/DK/Missing	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2

**Table RH.17: Post-natal health checks for mothers and newborn (cont...)**

<b>Type of delivery</b>						
Vaginal birth	86.7	2.5	8.9	1.8	100.0	255
C-section	97.3	2.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	56
<b>Education</b>						
None	94.4	0.8	3.9	0.9	100.0	117
Primary	83.5	5.8	8.1	2.7	100.0	107
Lower secondary	89.0	1.2	8.7	1.0	100.0	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	18
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	90.1	1.1	4.5	4.3	100.0	82
Second	88.9	0.0	11.1	0.0	100.0	69
Middle	81.6	6.1	10.4	1.9	100.0	59
Fourth	(97.2)	(0.0)	(2.8)	(0.0)	100.0	55
Richest	84.3	7.5	8.2	0.0	100.0	46
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	87.3	2.1	8.3	2.2	100.0	210
Richest 40 percent	91.4	3.4	5.2	0.0	100.0	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
Roma	86.4	0.0	11.6	2.1	100.0	53
Ashkali	90.0	3.1	6.3	0.6	100.0	173
Egyptian	87.2	4.1	6.6	2.1	100.0	63
Albanian	(83.1)	(83.1)	(7.7)	(5.3)	100.0	22
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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						

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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* MICS shows that for 89 percent of live births, both the mothers and their newborns receive either a health check following birth or a timely PNC visit, whereas for two percent of births neither receive health checks or timely visits. There are limited discrepancies across the background characteristics.

## ABORTIONS

In the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Mean number of:				Percentage of women with at least one induced abortion <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49	Among women who had an abortion, percent distribution by number of abortions			Total	Number of women age 15-49 with abortions
	Live births	Miscarriages	Induced Abortions	Stillbirths			1	2-3	4+		
<b>Total</b>	2.6	0.3	0.3	0.0	13.7	1439	42.3	44.6	13.1	100.0	197
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	2.5	0.2	0.4	0.0	15.2	871	42.5	43.8	13.7	100.0	133
Rural	2.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	11.3	568	42.0	46.3	11.7	100.0	64
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	2
20-24	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.1	234	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	5
25-29	2.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	8.6	203	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17
30-34	3.8	0.4	0.5	0.0	23.9	192	(49.1)	(40.8)	(10.1)	100.0	46
35-39	4.1	0.5	0.4	0.1	18.2	168	(42.8)	(43.5)	(13.7)	100.0	30
40-44	4.5	0.4	0.6	0.1	24.7	177	(31.1)	(52.9)	(16.0)	100.0	44
45-49	4.9	0.4	1.0	0.1	36.8	141	32.6	50.0	17.4	100.0	52
<b>Education</b>											
None	3.7	0.4	0.3	0.0	16.5	395	53.2	41.2	5.6	100.0	65
Primary	2.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	14.1	369	41.5	46.8	11.7	100.0	52
Lower secondary	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	15.1	491	31.8	47.7	20.5	100.0	74
Upper secondary or higher	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.1	183	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>											
Poorest	3.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	11.9	261	(47.1)	(46.1)	(6.8)	100.0	31
Second	2.8	0.3	0.2	0.1	14.1	282	(46.7)	(51.1)	(2.2)	100.0	40
Middle	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	12.8	290	(27.1)	(52.7)	(20.2)	100.0	37
Fourth	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	14.3	306	(45.9)	(33.7)	(20.4)	100.0	44
Richest	2.2	0.3	0.4	0.0	15.0	301	44.3	41.7	14.0	100.0	45
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	13.0	832	40.1	50.2	9.7	100.0	108
Richest 40 percent	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.0	14.7	607	45.1	37.8	17.1	100.0	89
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>											
Roma	2.5	0.2	0.3	0.0	13.9	258	(32.7)	(52.9)	(14.5)	100.0	36
Ashkali	2.8	0.3	0.3	0.1	14.6	702	49.1	42.9	8.0	100.0	102
Egyptian	2.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	13.1	328	(34.7)	(41.3)	(23.9)	100.0	43
Albanian	2.3	0.4	0.2	0.0	10.1	147	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	15

<sup>1</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Lifetime experience with abortion

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

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, 14 percent of women age 15-49 years have had at least one induced abortion and more than one third (37 percent) of those age 45-49 years. Among women who had an abortion, 42 percent had one abortion while 45 percent had two or three abortions, and 13 percent had four or more. The mean number of live births among women is 3.7 for those with no education and 0.9 for those with upper secondary or higher education. There is limited variability of other background characteristics.



# 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.

16 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 12 percent in urban areas, compared to 22 percent in rural areas. No gender differential exists and there are no clear differentials by socioeconomic status. 23 percent of children living in the richest 20% of households attend such programmes, while the figure drops to 11 percent among children in the poorest households. It is interesting to note that the proportions of children attending early childhood education programmes at ages 36-47 months and 48-59 months are different (11 percent and 21 percent respectively). Furthermore the percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme is lower (10 percent) among children living in Egyptian headed households when compared to those living in Roma headed households (24 percent).

**Table CD.1: Early childhood education**

Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are attending an organized early childhood education programme, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 36-59 months attending early childhood education <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 36-59 months
Total	16.1	310
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	16.4	159
Female	15.8	151
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	11.5	173
Rural	22.0	137
<b>Age of child</b>		
36-47 months	11.1	159
48-59 months	21.4	151

**Table CD.1: Early childhood education (cont...)**

<b>Mother's education</b>		
None	14.9	133
Primary	17.0	83
Lower secondary	15.9	81
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	13
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	11.2	84
Second	10.4	66
Middle	25.5	58
Fourth	(14.9)	56
Richest	(22.9)	46
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60 percent	15.0	208
Richest 40 percent	18.5	102
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>		
Roma	24.1	51
Ashkali	18.0	163
Egyptian	9.5	66
Albanian	(7.0)	29

<sup>1</sup> **MICS indicator 6.1 - Attendance to early childhood education**

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

## 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.<sup>57</sup> 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."<sup>58</sup>

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 fifths (41 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 3.0. 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 seven percent. One fifth (21 percent) of mothers engaged with their children in four or more activities. Only four percent of children age 36-59 months live without their biological mother and three percent live without their biological father.

<sup>57</sup> 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.

<sup>58</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children with whom adult household members have engaged in four or more activities <sup>1</sup>	Mean number of activities with adult household members	Percentage of children living with their:		Number of children age 36-59 months	Percentage of children with whom biological fathers have engaged in four or more activities <sup>2</sup>	Mean number of activities with 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 <sup>3</sup>	Mean number of activities with mothers	Number of children age 36-59 months living with their biological mothers
			Biological father	Biological mother							
Total	40.7	3.0	96.8	96.2	310	7.0	1.0	300	20.5	1.9	298
<b>Sex</b>											
Male	43.6	3.0	99.0	94.7	159	9.1	1.1	158	21.4	1.9	151
Female	37.5	2.9	94.5	97.8	151	4.9	0.9	142	19.6	1.8	147
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	39.9	2.9	98.1	98.1	96.6	5.4	1.0	170	22.7	1.9	167
Rural	41.6	3.0	95.1	95.7	137	9.1	1.1	131	17.8	1.8	131
<b>Age</b>											
36-47 months	43.1	2.9	97.5	95.8	159	5.5	0.9	155	21.4	1.9	152
48-59 months	38.1	3.0	96.1	96.7	151	8.7	1.1	145	19.5	1.8	146
<b>Mother's education<sup>a</sup></b>											
None	32.2	2.5	95.3	94.9	133	7.1	1.0	127	13.5	1.3	126
Primary	42.1	3.1	98.4	97.4	83	8.0	1.2	82	13.1	1.6	81
Lower secondary	49.5	3.5	97.1	97.7	81	7.1	0.9	79	35.3	2.7	79
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	13	(*)	(*)	12
<b>Father's education</b>											
None	(24.6)	(2.2)	(100.0)	(94.6)	37	(5.5)	(1.0)	37	(4.5)	(1.0)	35
Primary	33.4	2.7	100.0	95.6	81	3.1	0.9	81	16.7	1.6	77
Lower secondary	46.8	3.2	100.0	97.2	142	9.6	1.1	142	22.5	2.0	138
Upper secondary or higher	(51.7)	(3.5)	(100.0)	(100.0)	40	(9.3)	(1.2)	40	(37.4)	(2.8)	40
Father not in the household	(*)	(*)	na	(*)	10	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	8
Missing/DK	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1	(*)	(*)	1
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	36.3	2.5	97.0	93.7	84	11.2	1.2	82	15.0	1.4	79
Second	36.7	2.8	97.9	98.9	66	7.3	1.0	64	20.5	1.9	65
Middle	43.6	3.3	92.0	96.9	58	9.7	1.2	54	19.5	1.8	56
Fourth	(33.3)	(3.1)	(99.0)	(97.6)	56	(1.4)	(0.8)	56	(19.0)	(1.9)	55
Richest	(59.7)	(3.5)	(98.3)	(94.5)	46	(2.5)	(0.7)	45	(33.6)	(2.5)	43
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	38.5	2.8	95.9	96.2	208	9.5	1.1	199	18.0	1.7	200
Richest 40 percent	45.2	3.3	98.7	96.2	102	1.9	0.8	101	25.6	2.2	98
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
Roma	43.4	3.1	94.2	93.4	51	13.3	1.3	48	(17.6)	(1.9)	48
Ashkali	38.5	2.9	98.1	95.3	163	6.3	1.0	159	18.7	1.7	155
Egyptian	45.5	3.2	94.3	98.8	66	5.6	0.9	62	26.1	2.2	65
Albanian	(38.2)	(2.9)	(100.0)	(100.0)	29	(3.7)	(0.6)	29	(23.5)	(2.1)	29

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 6.2 - Support for learning

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 6.3 - Father's support for learning

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 6.4 - Mother's support for learning

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> 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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

(\*) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

MICS KOSOVO\*

There are no gender differentials (for all three categories) in terms of engagement of adults in activities with children. Fathers engaged in four or more activities that promote learning and school readiness for nine percent of male children and four percent of female children. Minor differentials by socioeconomic status are also observed: Adult engagement in activities with children was 45 percent for children living in the richest 40 percent of households and 39 percent for those living in the poorest 60 percent of households. Father's involvement showed an opposite pattern in terms of engagement in such activities with 10 percent of father's from the poorest households engaging and two percent from the richest households. With increasing education levels of the mother the likelihood of engaging in these types of activities increases from 14 percent for those mothers with no education to 35 percent for mothers with lower secondary 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, only six 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 one percent. No gender or urban-rural differentials are observed. The presence of children's books is positively correlated with the child's age; in the homes of eight percent of children age 24-59 months, there are three or more children's books, while the figure is three percent for children age 0-23 months.

No notable gender, urban-rural or other socioeconomic differentials are observed when children for whom there are 10 or more children's books or picture books are taken into account.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children living in households that have for the child:		Percentage of children who play with:				Number of children under age 5
	3 or more children's books <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	6.0	0.9	61.0	82.2	44.8	68.6	735
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	5.7	1.0	55.7	82.4	41.7	64.5	376
Female	6.3	0.9	66.4	82.0	48.1	72.9	359
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	6.6	0.8	59.0	85.2	46.0	70.7	419
Rural	5.2	1.2	63.5	78.2	43.2	66.0	316
<b>Age</b>							
0-23 months	2.7	0.4	44.5	69.5	28.8	48.2	282
24-59 months	8.0	1.3	71.2	90.1	54.8	81.4	453
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None	2.6	0.0	59.2	80.8	43.2	65.4	296
Primary	4.8	1.0	65.3	83.3	45.0	72.6	215
Lower secondary	7.9	1.0	60.5	82.2	45.9	69.7	187
Upper secondary or higher	(30.4)	(7.5)	(52.0)	(87.0)	(51.0)	(66.2)	37
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	3.3	0.0	63.4	76.3	46.7	65.3	201
Second	1.6	0.0	59.7	83.2	42.9	70.9	158
Middle	6.2	1.1	61.1	81.3	45.1	73.0	139
Fourth	4.6	0.9	57.2	89.3	40.8	64.4	128
Richest	18.7	3.9	62.5	84.5	48.4	70.9	109

Table CD.3: Learning materials (cont...)							
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	3.6	0.3	61.6	79.9	45.0	69.2	498
Richest 40 percent	11.1	2.3	59.6	87.1	44.3	67.4	237
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	7.6	2.2	50.9	80.6	47.7	64.3	125
Ashkali	4.2	0.3	60.7	81.2	44.3	67.5	400
Egyptian	5.8	1.4	69.2	82.7	44.2	73.8	152
Albanian	15.9	2.0	63.2	92.8	43.7	73.4	56
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 6.5 - Availability of children's books <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 6.6 - Availability of playthings							
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases							

Table CD.3 also shows that 69 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 82 percent of children play with toys that come from a store, 61 percent play with homemade toys, while 45 percent play with household objects or objects found outside. The proportion of children who have 2 or more types of playthings to play with is 65 percent among male children and 73 percent among female children. No notable 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 81 percent of children age 24-59 months, there are 2 or more types of children's playthings, while the figure is 48 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.<sup>59</sup> 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 six percent of children age 0-59 months were left in the care of other children, while eight percent were left alone during the week preceding the interview. Combining the two care indicators, it is calculated that a total of 13 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. No notable differences are observed in regard to age or socioeconomic status of the household.

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014				
	Percentage of children under age 5:			Number 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 <sup>1</sup>	
Total	8.4	5.9	12.5	735
<b>Sex</b>				
Male	7.0	6.1	11.9	376
Female	10.0	5.6	13.1	359
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	8.3	7.6	13.4	419
Rural	8.6	3.5	11.3	316
<b>Age</b>				
0-23 months	7.4	7.0	12.6	282
24-59 months	9.1	5.1	12.4	453

<sup>59</sup> 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 (cont...)**

<b>Mother's education</b>				
None	9.6	6.3	13.2	296
Primary	7.5	2.8	10.0	215
Lower secondary	8.8	7.3	13.4	187
Upper secondary or higher	(2.9)	(13.3)	(16.2)	37
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>				
Poorest	10.2	5.4	13.8	201
Second	5.4	2.5	7.3	158
Middle	6.8	8.5	13.3	139
Fourth	11.5	10.2	17.6	128
Richest	8.2	3.1	10.6	109
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	7.7	5.4	11.6	498
Richest 40 percent	10.0	6.9	14.4	237
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>				
Roma	5.6	4.2	8.8	125
Ashkali	10.3	6.7	14.8	400
Egyptian	7.9	4.9	10.7	152
Albanian	3.5	6.3	9.8	56

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 6.7 - Inadequate care  
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" 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.<sup>60</sup>

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.
- 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.

<sup>60</sup> 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.



<b>Table CD.5: Early child development index</b>						
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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014						
	Percentage of children age 36-59 months who are developmentally on track for indicated domains				Early child development index score <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 36-59 months
	Literacy-numeracy	Physical	Social-Emotional	Learning		
<b>Total</b>	9.0	98.1	76.2	97.1	77.2	310
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	10.8	98.5	73.2	96.9	75.3	159
Female	7.2	97.6	79.4	97.4	79.3	151
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	8.3	97.5	75.6	96.5	76.1	173
Rural	9.9	98.8	76.9	98.0	78.7	137
<b>Age</b>						
36-47 months	7.4	96.3	71.8	95.9	73.5	159
48-59 months	10.8	100.0	80.8	98.4	81.2	151
<b>Attendance to early childhood education</b>						
Attending	30.3	100.0	84.1	100.0	91.0	50
Not attending	5.0	97.7	74.7	96.6	74.6	260
<b>Mother's education</b>						
None	4.3	98.8	74.0	98.8	75.3	133
Primary	10.5	97.7	78.9	97.7	78.9	83
Lower secondary	11.3	97.1	81.7	93.5	79.5	81
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	13
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	8.2	97.8	75.6	97.8	77.3	84
Second	5.3	98.9	78.8	98.9	79.8	66
Middle	6.5	100.0	73.2	100.0	73.2	58
Fourth	(12.3)	(97.1)	(75.7)	(98.3)	(76.1)	56
Richest	(15.4)	(96.4)	(78.0)	(88.4)	(79.9)	46
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	6.8	98.7	75.9	98.7	77.0	208
Richest 40 percent	13.7	96.7	76.7	93.9	77.8	102
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
Roma	13.5	97.3	75.7	97.3	78.6	51
Ashkali	10.5	97.8	79.0	98.3	79.5	163
Egyptian	4.6	98.5	74.9	94.6	78.0	66
Albanian	(3.7)	(100.0)	(63.3)	(96.3)	(59.6)	29
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 6.8 - Early child development index</b>						
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 results are presented in Table CD.5. In Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, 77 percent of children age 36-59 months are developmentally on track. ECDI is similar among boys (75 percent) and girls (79 percent). As expected, ECDI is higher in the older age group (81 percent among children age 48-59 months compared to 74 percent among children age 36-47 months), since children mature more skills with increasing age. Significantly higher ECDI is seen in children attending to an early childhood education programme at 91 percent compared to 75 percent among those who are not attending. Children living in the poorest 60 percent of households have similar ECDI (77 percent) compared to children living in richest 40 percent of households (78 percent of children developmentally on track). The analysis of four domains of child development shows that 98 percent of children are on track in the physical domain and 97 in the learning domains, but much less on track in the social-emotional domain (76 percent). It is important to note that less than one-tenth (nine 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 only three fourths (73 percent) of young women in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* are literate and that literacy status does not vary notably between urban and rural areas. Of women who stated that primary school was their highest level of education, just 54 percent were actually able to read the statement shown to them. Only 92 percent of women who stated that lower secondary school was their highest level of education were literate. Wealth is strongly correlated to literacy levels ranging from 51 percent literacy among women from the poorest households to 91 percent in the richest households. The literacy rate among men was higher at 87 percent with about half (52 percent) of men who stated that primary<sup>61</sup> school was their highest level of education actually being able to read the statement shown to them. Only 93 percent of men who stated that lower secondary school was their highest level of education were literate.

**Table ED.1: Literacy (young women)**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are literate, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Percentage not known	Number of women age 15-24 years
<b>Total</b>	72.8	1.0	558
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	73.5	0.2	339
Rural	71.8	2.3	220
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>			
None	15.0	0.0	76
Primary	53.7	1.6	152
Lower secondary	91.7	1.6	203
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	0.0	127
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	76.7	0.7	324
20-24	67.5	1.5	234
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	50.8	0.5	108
Second	74.9	0.6	115
Middle	64.4	1.9	100
Fourth	80.3	0.5	120
Richest	90.7	1.8	116
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60 percent	63.6	1.0	323
Richest 40 percent	85.4	1.1	235
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>			
Roma	69.5	0.0	107
Ashkali	69.1	0.6	263
Egyptian	78.0	3.1	137
Albanian	(84.5)	(0.0)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young women

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

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

<sup>61</sup> The figure for the category "Primary" are based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

**Table ED.1M: Literacy (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are literate, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage literate <sup>1</sup>	Percentage not known	Number of men age 15-24 years
<b>Total</b>	86.5	1.4	259
<b>Area</b>			
Urban	85.3	2.4	152
Rural	88.2	0.0	108
<b>Education</b>			
None	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(51.9)	(6.2)	45
Lower secondary	93.4	0.8	105
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	0.0	100
<b>Age</b>			
15-19	87.2	2.3	158
20-24	85.4	0.0	102
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>			
Poorest	(73.5)	(0.0)	28
Second	(87.3)	(0.0)	51
Middle	(75.3)	(6.1)	45
Fourth	90.3	1.2	69
Richest	95.0	0.0	67
<b>Wealth index</b>			
Poorest 60 percent	79.8	2.2	124
Richest 40 percent	92.6	0.6	135
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>			
Roma	(64.8)	(0.0)	42
Ashkali	87.2	2.3	158
Egyptian	100.0	0.0	45
Albanian	(*)	(*)	14

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.1; MDG indicator 2.3 - Literacy rate among young men<sup>(M)</sup>

() 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<sup>62</sup>. Overall, 54 percent of children who are currently attending the first grade of primary school were attending pre-school the previous year. Similar proportions (54 percent) of children were attending pre-school the previous year in urban and rural areas. There are no notable differences by socioeconomic status.

<sup>62</sup> 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.

<b>Table ED.2: School readiness</b>		
Percentage of children attending first grade of primary school who attended pre-school the previous year, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014		
	Percentage of children attending first grade who attended pre-school in previous year <sup>1</sup>	Number of children attending first grade of primary school
<b>Total</b>	53.9	183
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	51.3	85
Female	56.2	98
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	53.7	110
Rural	54.3	73
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None	47.0	80
Primary	(65.5)	50
Lower secondary	(48.8)	44
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	9
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	(49.0)	44
Second	(50.4)	52
Middle	(44.6)	38
Fourth	(*)	25
Richest	(*)	24
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60 percent	48.3	134
Richest 40 percent	(69.3)	49
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>		
Roma	(72.0)	27
Ashkali	45.5	102
Egyptian	(59.8)	41
Albanian	(*)	13
<b><sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.2 - School readiness</b>		
() Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases		
(*) 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 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 referred to Grade 6 to Grade 9 and for upper secondary school, grades are referred to Grade 10 to Grade 13<sup>62a</sup>. 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, 68 percent are attending the first grade of primary school (Table ED.3). While there are no differentials present by urban-rural areas, differentials by sex exist with 60 percent of males and 76 percent of females attending the first grade of primary school. A positive correlation with mother's education and socioeconomic status is observed for children age 6.

<sup>62a</sup> 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**

Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 (net intake rate), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children of primary school entry age entering grade 1 <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school entry age
<b>Total</b>	68.1	162
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	60.0	80
Female	75.9	82
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	68.7	90
Rural	67.2	72
<b>Mother's education</b>		
None	53.5	61
Primary	67.8	54
Lower secondary	(85.3)	41
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	6
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	(54.1)	40
Second	(72.6)	38
Middle	(75.1)	32
Fourth	(*)	24
Richest	(83.3)	27
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60 percent	66.6	111
Richest 40 percent	(71.1)	51
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>		
Roma	(39.6)	26
Ashkali	70.2	88
Egyptian	(80.7)	30
Albanian	(*)	17
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education		
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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		

Table ED.4 provides the percentage of children of primary school age (6 to 10 years) who are attending primary or lower secondary school<sup>63</sup> and those who are out of school. A majority of children of primary school age are attending school (85 percent). However, 15 percent of the children are out of school, though primarily due to a very low attendance rate (68 percent) for children age 6, who appear to be starting late in school with 14 percent attending pre-school. Almost two fifths (38 percent) of male children and a quarter (25 percent) of female children age 6 are out of school. Children living in Roma headed households have the lowest net attendance ratios at 77 percent compared to 90 percent among Egyptian and Albanian headed households.

<sup>63</sup> Ratios presented in this table are "adjusted" since they include not only primary school attendance, but also lower secondary and upper secondary school attendance in the numerator.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Male					Female					Total				
	Net attendance (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance (adjusted)	Percentage of children:			Number of children	Net attendance (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:			Number of children
		Not attending pre-school	Attending pre-school	Out of school <sup>b</sup>			Not attending pre-school	Attending pre-school	Out of school <sup>b</sup>			Not attending pre-school	Attending pre-school	Out of school <sup>b</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	84.9	11.1	3.7	14.8	426	85.8	10.5	3.6	14.2	391	85.3	10.8	3.7	14.5	818
<b>Area</b>															
Urban	84.7	11.5	3.8	15.3	251	86.9	10.3	2.8	13.1	222	85.7	11.0	3.3	14.3	473
Rural	85.1	10.5	3.5	14.0	175	84.4	10.8	4.8	15.6	169	84.8	10.7	4.1	14.8	345
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>															
6	60.0	20.7	17.4	38.1	80	75.9	14.1	10.0	24.1	82	68.1	17.4	13.6	31.0	162
7	85.3	13.7	1.0	14.7	90	80.3	14.3	5.4	19.7	77	83.0	14.0	3.0	17.0	167
8	92.7	6.3	1.0	7.3	89	92.9	5.6	1.6	7.1	59	92.7	6.0	1.2	7.3	148
9	94.7	5.3	0.0	5.3	78	90.5	8.4	1.1	9.5	87	92.5	6.9	0.6	7.5	165
10	90.2	9.8	0.0	9.8	90	90.7	9.3	0.0	9.3	86	90.5	9.5	0.0	9.5	176
<b>Mother's education</b>															
None	77.9	15.7	5.6	21.3	185	81.3	15.5	3.1	18.7	160	79.5	15.6	4.5	20.1	344
Primary	87.9	7.6	4.5	12.1	119	83.3	11.3	5.4	16.7	119	85.6	9.5	4.9	14.4	238
Lower secondary	91.7	8.3	0.0	8.3	102	94.1	3.1	2.8	5.9	99	92.9	5.7	1.4	7.1	201
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	21	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(97.7)	(2.3)	(0.0)	(2.3)	35
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>															
Poorest	67.2	28.6	2.5	31.1	89	68.6	24.5	6.8	31.4	99	67.9	26.4	4.8	31.2	187
Second	81.2	17.5	1.2	18.8	98	90.1	8.9	1.0	9.9	92	85.5	13.4	1.1	14.5	190
Middle	93.3	2.4	4.3	6.7	102	92.5	3.6	3.9	7.5	78	93.0	2.9	4.1	7.0	179
Fourth	91.0	2.4	6.6	9.0	68	87.8	7.6	4.6	12.2	56	89.5	4.8	5.7	10.5	124
Richest	94.0	1.1	4.9	6.0	70	95.8	2.6	1.5	4.2	67	94.9	1.9	3.2	5.1	138
<b>Wealth index</b>															
Poorest 60 percent	81.2	15.6	2.7	18.3	288	82.9	13.1	4.0	17.1	268	82.0	14.4	3.3	17.7	556
Richest 40 percent	92.5	1.8	5.7	7.5	138	92.2	4.9	2.9	7.8	123	92.4	3.2	4.4	7.6	262
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>															
Roma	72.6	16.9	8.3	25.2	70	82.2	12.7	5.1	17.8	68	77.3	14.8	6.7	21.6	138
Ashkali	86.5	10.3	3.2	13.5	252	84.8	11.1	4.1	15.2	206	85.7	10.7	3.6	14.3	458
Egyptian	89.1	9.6	1.3	10.9	72	90.2	8.6	1.2	9.8	78	89.7	9.1	1.2	10.3	150
Albanian	(92.8)	(4.3)	(2.8)	(7.2)	32	(88.5)	(7.8)	(3.7)	(11.5)	38	90.4	6.3	3.3	9.6	70

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>a</sup> The percentage of children of primary school age out of school are those not attending school and those attending pre-school

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 lower secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5A<sup>64</sup> and the upper secondary school net attendance ratio is presented in Table ED.5B<sup>65</sup>. More prevalent than in primary school, only two thirds (65 percent) of the children are attending lower secondary school or higher. Of the remaining third, some are attending primary school (13 percent), but one in five children (21 percent) of lower secondary school age are completely out of school. The number of girl children out of school is almost one in three (29 percent) in urban areas. Only half (52 percent) of boys age 11 are attending lower secondary school with one third (34 percent) still attending primary school. While male net attendance rates generally increase with age, for females by age 14 almost half (44 percent) are out of school. A positive correlation with socioeconomic status is observed; in richest households, the proportion attending lower secondary school is around 89 percent, while it is 42 percent among children living in the poorest households.

Even more notable than in lower secondary school, less than one third (30 percent) of children of the corresponding age are attending upper secondary school. Of the remaining two thirds, most (60 percent) are completely out of school. Three fourths (74 percent) of girl children are out of school in rural areas compared to less than half of boys (45 percent). A positive correlation with socioeconomic status is observed; in richest households, the proportion attending upper secondary school is around 48 percent, while it is eight 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children
		Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>a</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>a</sup>			Attending primary school	Out of school <sup>a</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	66.9	15.1	18.0	361	63.0	11.5	25.0	338	65.0	13.4	21.4	699
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	64.6	15.4	20.0	201	59.5	10.7	28.9	205	62.1	13.0	24.5	406
Rural	69.7	14.8	15.5	160	68.2	12.6	19.1	133	69.0	13.8	17.2	293
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
11	52.1	33.6	14.3	93	60.6	23.7	14.5	86	56.2	28.9	14.4	179
12	71.4	17.1	11.4	100	70.8	10.7	18.5	98	71.1	14.0	14.9	198
13	70.5	4.5	25.0	81	66.9	7.5	25.6	73	68.8	5.9	25.3	154
14	73.9	3.0	23.1	88	52.2	2.9	43.9	80	63.6	3.0	33.0	168
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None	54.7	23.5	21.8	138	49.1	15.8	35.1	147	51.8	19.6	28.6	285
Primary	66.5	16.4	17.1	79	70.1	10.9	17.9	73	68.2	13.8	17.5	153
Lower secondary	80.0	7.9	12.1	115	76.1	7.2	15.8	103	78.1	7.6	13.9	218
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	27	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(75.2)	(0.0)	(24.8)	41
Cannot be determined <sup>b</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	2	-	-	-	0	(*)	(*)	(*)	2
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	41.8	24.1	34.1	72	42.7	15.8	40.4	79	42.3	19.8	37.4	152
Second	70.1	12.5	17.4	83	47.9	23.2	28.9	71	59.9	17.4	22.7	154
Middle	64.8	18.2	17.0	81	71.2	7.5	19.7	61	67.5	13.6	18.2	142
Fourth	70.0	12.6	17.4	56	71.7	3.2	25.1	63	70.9	7.6	21.5	119
Richest	89.2	7.2	3.6	69	88.6	5.0	6.4	63	88.9	6.2	4.9	132
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	59.6	18.0	22.4	237	52.7	15.9	30.6	211	56.4	17.0	26.2	448
Richest 40 percent	80.6	9.6	9.8	125	80.1	4.1	15.8	126	80.3	6.9	12.8	251

<sup>64</sup> 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.

<sup>65</sup> 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.5A: Lower secondary school attendance and out of school children (cont...)**

Ethnicity of household head <sup>c</sup>												
Roma	65.3	16.0	18.7	66	70.7	7.5	21.8	66	68.0	11.7	20.3	132
Ashkali	61.5	16.2	22.3	178	57.7	11.8	29.4	163	59.7	14.1	25.7	341
Egyptian	67.9	17.2	14.9	65	62.4	16.1	21.5	72	65.0	16.6	18.4	136
Albanian	87.3	6.0	6.6	51	(73.4)	(8.1)	(18.4)	37	81.5	6.9	11.6	88

<sup>1</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>a</sup> 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

<sup>b</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

“-” denotes 0 unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>a</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Attending primary or lower secondary school	Out of school <sup>a</sup>	Number of children	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>1</sup>	Attending primary or lower secondary school	Out of school <sup>a</sup>	Number of children
<b>Total</b>	33.5	10.6	55.9	329	26.7	9.3	64.1	292	30.3	10.0	59.7	621
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	26.1	11.0	62.8	197	32.4	10.5	57.0	172	32.4	10.5	57.0	172
Rural	44.7	9.9	45.4	131	18.4	7.5	74.1	120	18.4	7.5	74.1	120
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
15	29.4	27.8	42.9	85	21.4	26.9	51.7	75	25.6	27.3	47.0	160
16	32.4	9.9	57.7	77	32.6	6.6	60.7	79	32.5	8.3	59.2	156
17	38.6	4.4	57.0	84	30.7	2.2	67.2	71	34.9	3.4	61.7	155
18	33.7	0.0	66.3	83	21.2	0.0	78.8	66	28.2	0.0	71.8	149
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None	31.9	12.1	56.0	77	(*)	(*)	(*)	17	26.2	9.9	63.9	93
Primary	25.8	20.3	53.8	57	(0.0)	(0.0)	(100.0)	45	14.3	11.3	74.4	102
Lower secondary	42.7	14.7	42.6	78	0.0	31.4	68.6	86	20.2	23.5	56.3	164
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	7	97.7	0.0	2.3	60	91.4	2.7	6.0	67
Cannot be determined <sup>b</sup>	32.1	0.8	67.1	111	23.0	0.0	77.0	83	28.2	0.5	71.4	194
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	10.6	11.6	77.8	56	5.0	9.6	85.4	52	7.9	10.6	81.5	108
Second	24.7	4.1	71.1	59	11.2	9.0	79.8	57	18.0	6.5	75.4	116
Middle	32.0	17.1	50.9	62	33.7	3.8	62.5	57	32.8	10.8	56.4	119
Fourth	39.0	8.7	52.3	81	38.2	13.7	48.1	64	38.7	10.9	50.4	145
Richest	53.8	11.7	34.5	71	41.1	9.7	49.2	61	48.0	10.7	41.3	132
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	22.9	11.1	66.1	177	16.9	7.4	75.7	166	20.0	9.3	70.7	343
Richest 40 percent	46.0	10.1	43.9	152	39.6	11.7	48.7	125	43.1	10.8	46.1	277
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>c</sup></b>												
Roma	33.0	8.7	58.3	53	26.3	8.3	65.4	59	29.5	8.5	62.0	112
Ashkali	31.2	11.0	57.8	183	16.2	10.2	73.5	129	25.0	10.7	64.3	313
Egyptian	34.2	17.0	48.7	60	35.6	11.1	53.3	70	35.0	13.8	51.2	130
Albanian	(44.1)	(0.0)	(55.9)	31	(50.9)	(3.4)	(45.7)	32	47.5	1.7	50.8	64

<sup>1</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>a</sup> 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

<sup>b</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 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, a majority (85 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.

While there is little variability by sex, it is more likely for a child to eventually reach the last grade of primary school in rural areas (90 percent) compared to urban areas (82 percent). Similarly only 80 percent of the children in the poorest 60 percent of households are able to reach the last grade of primary school compared to 98 percent<sup>66</sup> of those from the richest 40 percent of households.

**Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school**

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), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>
<b>Total</b>	94.8	96.5	97.3	96.0	85.4
<b>Sex</b>					
Male	94.4	94.4	97.9	96.7	84.3
Female	95.4	99.0	96.7	95.2	87.0
<b>Area</b>					
Urban	95.2	94.0	97.7	93.8	82.0
Rural	94.3	99.2	96.7	100.0	90.4
<b>Mother's education</b>					
None	93.6	98.1	99.1	97.3	88.5
Primary	96.0	(100.0)	(93.0)	(95.5)	(85.2)
Lower secondary	(95.1)	93.9	(97.7)	(94.4)	(82.3)
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>					
Poorest	(86.5)	(87.5)	(94.8)	(*)	(*)
Second	(92.8)	(100.0)	(95.7)	(91.1)	(81.0)
Middle	(98.0)	(98.4)	(100.0)	(95.6)	(92.2)
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Richest	(100.0)	(*)	(97.2)	(100.0)	(*)
<b>Wealth index</b>					
Poorest 60 percent	92.5	94.8	96.6	94.1	79.7
Richest 40 percent	(100.0)	(100.0)	98.4	100.0	(98.4)

<sup>66</sup> The figure is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

**Table ED.6: Children reaching last grade of primary school (cont...)**

Ethnicity of household head <sup>a</sup>					
Roma	(*)	(100.0)	(97.4)	(*)	(*)
Ashkali	94.4	96.8	97.9	96.4	86.2
Egyptian	(97.5)	(91.5)	(96.5)	(100.0)	(86.1)
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 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 81 percent. Only 91 percent of the 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. The transition rate from lower secondary school to upper secondary school is much lower at 70 percent with no variability by sex or urban-rural areas. While the transition rates to lower secondary are quite similar between males and females, the primary school completion rate for females is 73 percent while for males is 88 percent.

**Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to lower secondary school**

Primary school completion rates and transition and effective transition rates from primary to lower secondary school and from lower secondary to upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Primary school completion rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of children of primary school completion age	Transition rate to lower secondary school <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>	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
<b>Total</b>	80.5	176	91.1	159	91.1	159	69.9	101	69.9	101
<b>Sex</b>										
Male	87.5	90	89.4	77	89.4	77	69.9	62	69.9	62
Female	73.2	86	92.8	82	92.8	82	(69.9)	39	(69.9)	39
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	82.0	109	90.2	98	90.2	98	70.8	56	70.8	56
Rural	78.1	67	92.6	61	92.6	61	68.8	45	68.8	45
<b>Mother's education</b>										
None	77.7	74	95.6	59	95.6	59	(*)	22	(*)	22
Primary	87.7	50	(88.3)	36	(88.3)	36	(*)	11	(*)	11
Lower secondary	79.6	47	92.1	56	92.1	56	(58.0)	26	(58.0)	26
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	5	(*)	7	(*)	7	(100.0)	24	(100.0)	24
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	-	0	(*)	1	(*)	1	(*)	17	(*)	17

**Table ED.7: Primary school completion and transition to lower secondary school (cont...)**

<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	(56.2)	28	(84.8)	31	(84.8)	31	(*)	9	(*)	9
Second	(71.3)	46	(86.4)	35	(86.4)	35	(*)	19	(*)	19
Middle	(98.4)	45	(96.0)	35	(96.0)	35	(80.6)	28	(80.6)	28
Fourth	(*)	22	(94.7)	27	(94.7)	27	(*)	24	(*)	24
Richest	(79.7)	34	(94.4)	32	(94.4)	32	(*)	20	(*)	20
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	78.0	120	89.2	100	89.2	100	68.2	57	68.2	57
Richest 40 percent	85.8	56	94.5	58	94.5	58	(72.1)	44	(72.1)	44
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>										
Roma	(32.8)	27	(100.0)	21	(100.0)	21	(*)	16	(*)	16
Ashkali	83.9	95	88.2	88	88.2	88	(66.9)	49	(66.9)	49
Egyptian	(102.5)	32	(92.8)	34	(92.8)	34	(*)	20	(*)	20
Albanian	(*)	20	(*)	16	(*)	16	(*)	16	(*)	16
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to lower <sup>c</sup> secondary school <sup>3</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Transition rate to upper secondary school										
<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household <sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown <sup>c</sup> 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 close to 1.00, indicating no difference in the attendance of girls and boys to primary school. However, the indicator drops to 0.94 for lower secondary education and even lower to 0.80 for upper secondary education indicating a notable gender gap. The disadvantage of girls is particularly pronounced in rural areas at the upper secondary level (0.41) indicating there are more than twice as many males as females in the school system at that level. There are gender gaps in all categories for ethnicity of the household head, and perhaps you can reflect on which categories indicate a gender gap in favour of boys (Roma and Ashkali) and in which it is in favour of girls (Egyptian and Albanian). Interestingly while more girls from Roma headed households than boys are attending at the primary level (1.13) and at the lower secondary level (1.08), at the upper secondary level suddenly less girls than boys are attending (0.80).

<b>Table ED.8A: Education gender parity</b>									
Ratio of adjusted net attendance ratios of girls to boys, in primary, lower secondary and upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	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 <sup>3</sup>
Total	85.8	84.9	1.01	63.0	66.9	0.94	26.7	33.5	0.80
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	86.9	84.7	1.03	59.5	64.6	0.92	32.4	26.1	1.24
Rural	84.4	85.1	0.99	68.2	69.7	0.98	18.4	44.7	0.41
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None	81.3	77.9	1.04	49.1	54.7	(*)	(*)	31.9	0.00
Primary	83.3	87.9	0.95	70.1	66.5	(1.05)	(0.0)	25.8	(0.00)
Lower secondary	94.1	91.7	1.03	76.1	80.0	0.95	0.0	42.7	0.00
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.99	97.7	(*)	(*)
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	-	(*)	-	23.0	32.1	0.72
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	68.6	67.2	1.02	42.7	41.8	1.02	5.0	10.6	0.47
Second	90.1	81.2	1.11	47.9	70.1	0.68	11.2	24.7	0.45
Middle	92.5	93.3	0.99	71.2	64.8	1.10	33.7	32.0	1.05
Fourth	87.8	91.0	0.97	71.7	70.0	1.02	38.2	39.0	0.98
Richest	95.8	94.0	1.02	88.6	89.2	0.99	41.1	53.8	0.76
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	82.9	81.2	1.02	52.7	59.6	0.88	16.9	22.9	0.74
Richest 40 percent	92.2	92.5	1.00	80.1	80.6	0.99	39.6	46.0	0.86
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>									
Roma	82.2	72.6	1.13	70.7	65.3	1.08	26.3	33.0	0.80
Ashkali	84.8	86.5	0.98	57.7	61.5	0.94	16.2	31.2	0.52
Egyptian	90.2	89.1	1.01	62.4	67.9	0.92	35.6	34.2	1.04
Albanian	(88.5)	(92.8)	(0.95)	(73.4)	87.3	(0.84)	(50.9)	(44.1)	1.16
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school) <sup>2</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (lower secondary school) <sup>3</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (upper secondary school)									
na: not applicable									
<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household									
<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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									
" - " 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 about half (47 percent) of the out-of-school population. Girls' share increased to 57 percent and 50 percent at the lower and upper secondary levels respectively.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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
<b>Total</b>	14.5	818	46.8	118	21.4	699	56.5	150	59.7	621	50.4	371
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	14.3	473	43.0	68	24.5	406	59.4	99	60.1	369	44.2	222
Rural	14.8	345	51.8	51	17.2	293	50.7	50	59.1	251	59.8	148
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None	20.1	344	43.1	69	28.6	285	63.3	82	63.9	93	28.2	60
Primary	14.4	238	(58.0)	34	17.5	153	(49.1)	27	74.4	102	59.8	76
Lower secondary	7.1	201	(*)	14	13.9	218	(53.9)	30	56.3	164	64.1	92
Upper secondary or higher	(2.3)	35	(*)	1	(24.8)	41	(*)	10	6.0	67	(*)	4
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	(*)	2	(*)	1	71.4	194	46.2	139
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	31.2	187	52.9	58	37.4	152	56.5	57	81.5	108	50.8	88
Second	14.5	190	(33.0)	27	22.7	154	(58.5)	35	75.4	116	52.2	88
Middle	7.0	179	(*)	13	18.2	142	(46.8)	26	56.4	119	52.7	67
Fourth	10.5	124	(*)	13	21.5	119	(*)	26	50.4	145	42.3	73
Richest	5.1	138	(*)	7	4.9	132	(*)	7	41.3	132	55.0	55
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	17.7	556	46.5	98	26.2	448	55.0	118	70.7	343	51.8	243
Richest 40 percent	7.6	262	(*)	20	12.8	251	(62.0)	32	46.1	277	47.7	128
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>												
Roma	21.6	138	(40.4)	30	20.3	132	(53.6)	27	62.0	112	55.2	69
Ashkali	14.3	458	48.0	65	25.7	341	54.7	88	64.3	313	47.3	201
Egyptian	10.3	150	(*)	15	18.4	136	(61.5)	25	51.2	130	56.3	66
Albanian	9.6	70	(*)	7	11.6	88	(*)	10	50.8	64	(45.6)	32

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

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. There is a notable difference between boys and girls for the net intake rate.

**Figure ED.1: Education indicators by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

	School readiness		Net intake rate in primary	Primary school completion rate		Transition rate to lower secondary school		Transition rate to upper secondary school		
	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	
	51	56	60	76	88	73	89	93	70	(70)
Attendance to early childhood education	16	16	Primary school attendance		Lower secondary school attendance		Upper secondary school attendance			
			85	86	67	63	34	27		
	Children reaching last grade of primary								Boys	Girls
			84	87						

Note: All indicator values are in percent

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

**Table ED.10: Summary of education indicators (ISCED<sup>a</sup>)**

Summary of education indicators classified according to the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>2</sup>	Percent who reach grade 5 of those who enter grade 1 <sup>3</sup>	Primary school completion rate <sup>4</sup>	Transition rate to secondary school <sup>5</sup>	Net attendance ratio (adjusted) <sup>6</sup>
Total	68.1	85.3	85.4	80.5	91.1	53.4
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	60.0	84.9	84.3	87.5	89.4	56.0
Female	75.9	85.8	87.0	73.2	92.8	50.4
Gender parity index (GPI) <sup>7,8</sup>	na	1.01	na	na	na	0.90

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.3 - Net intake rate in primary education

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 7.4; MDG indicator 2.1 - Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 7.6; MDG indicator 2.2 - Children reaching last grade of primary

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 7.7 - Primary completion rate

<sup>5</sup> MICS indicator 7.8 - Transition rate to secondary school

<sup>6</sup> MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)

<sup>7</sup> MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

<sup>8</sup> MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> 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 upper and 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.<sup>67</sup> 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.<sup>68</sup>

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.

<sup>67</sup> UNICEF. 2014. *The State of the World's Children 2015*. UNICEF.

<sup>68</sup> UNICEF. 2013. *Every Child's Birth Right: Inequities and trends in birth registration*. UNICEF.

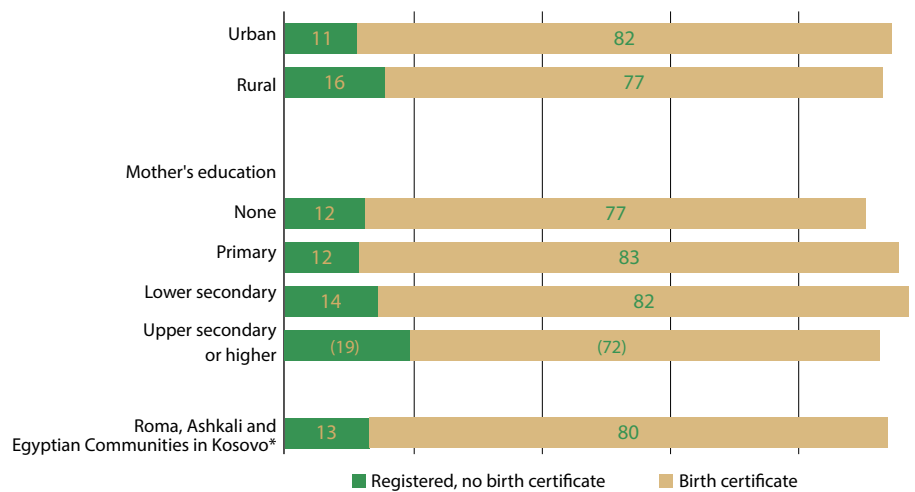
**Table CP.1: Birth registration**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>		Percent of children whose mother (or caretaker) knows how to register birth	Number of children under age 5 without birth registration
	Seen	Not seen					
<b>Total</b>	54.7	25.2	13.0	92.9	735	60.2	52
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	55.8	24.4	12.2	92.5	376	(56.1)	28
Female	53.5	26.0	13.9	93.3	359	(65.1)	24
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	57.9	24.4	11.2	93.5	419	(61.0)	27
Rural	50.4	26.3	15.5	92.2	316	(59.4)	25
<b>Age</b>							
0-11 months	52.3	19.3	15.4	87.0	147	(*)	19
0-5 months	46.3	17.6	16.1	80.0	72	(*)	14
6-11 months	58.1	20.9	14.7	93.7	75	(*)	5
12-23 months	50.0	29.6	12.6	92.2	136	(*)	11
24-35 months	57.8	24.0	10.7	92.5	143	(*)	11
36-47 months	53.7	25.5	16.5	95.8	159	(*)	7
48-59 months	59.2	27.8	9.6	96.6	151	(*)	5
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None	57.9	19.2	12.4	89.6	296	(45.5)	31
Primary	59.3	23.9	11.5	94.7	215	(*)	11
Lower secondary	49.2	32.6	14.5	96.3	187	(*)	7
Upper secondary or higher	(29.4)	(43.0)	(19.3)	(91.8)	37	(*)	3
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	55.9	20.1	13.9	89.8	201	(*)	20
Second	60.5	26.2	10.6	97.3	158	(*)	4
Middle	47.0	28.5	16.9	92.4	139	(*)	11
Fourth	58.3	24.7	8.7	91.8	128	(*)	11
Richest	49.6	29.6	14.9	94.1	109	(*)	6
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	54.8	24.4	13.7	92.9	498	(61.3)	35
Richest 40 percent	54.3	27.0	11.6	92.8	237	(*)	17
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	46.8	30.4	14.1	91.3	125	(*)	11
Ashkali	62.0	23.3	8.7	94.0	400	(*)	24
Egyptian	45.9	27.1	19.9	92.8	152	(*)	11
Albanian	42.4	23.3	23.0	88.7	56	(*)	6
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.1 - Birth registration							
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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 births of 93 percent of children under five years in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 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 notable differences between the proportion of children whose births are reported as registered and those who actually have a birth certificate. Overall, only 80 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 40 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<sup>69</sup> 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.<sup>70,71</sup>

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 22 percent of children age 15-17 are engaged in some form of economic activities, three percent are performing such tasks for long hours. Male children age 5-11 years are more likely to be involved in economic activities (16 percent) than female children this age (four percent). The same is true for those age 12-14 years (11 and two percent respectively). There are no notable differentials observed at the urban-rural areas.

<sup>69</sup> UNICEF. 2004. *Child Labour in Kosovo\*, A Study on Working Children*.

<sup>70</sup> UNICEF. 2012. *How Sensitive Are Estimates of Child Labour to Definitions?* MICS Methodological Paper No. 1. UNICEF.

<sup>71</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	
<b>Total</b>	9.9	1082	14.9	6.1	610	22.2	3.0	477
<b>Sex</b>								
Male	15.5	575	22.8	10.9	291	34.3	5.5	258
Female	3.7	506	7.6	1.8	319	7.8	0.0	218
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	9.9	602	15.4	2.6	401	21.5	4.6	310
Rural	10.0	479	13.8	12.8	209	23.5	0.0	167
<b>School attendance</b>								
Yes	9.1	880	15.7	3.0	500	20.5	0.0	217
No	13.8	202	11.3	20.4	110	23.5	5.5	260
<b>Mother's education</b>								
None	9.6	476	14.2	6.3	211	20.7	7.0	116
Primary	11.6	328	15.0	6.8	145	7.1	2.8	74
Lower secondary	9.3	232	11.3	6.5	218	34.3	2.1	193
Upper secondary or higher	(4.6)	46	(39.8)	(0.0)	36	10.7	0.0	78
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	18.2	257	10.9	9.2	110	23.1	3.3	73
Second	5.5	265	18.9	11.8	133	21.0	6.5	119
Middle	3.5	217	11.1	2.3	147	18.0	5.1	79
Fourth	8.9	164	21.9	3.5	108	17.9	0.0	92
Richest	13.4	179	12.2	3.9	113	29.1	0.0	114
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60 percent	9.3	739	13.7	7.5	390	20.7	5.2	271
Richest 40 percent	11.3	343	16.9	3.7	220	24.1	0.0	205
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>								
Roma	10.5	171	10.9	7.7	113	16.8	2.8	87
Ashkali	10.3	601	15.2	5.9	319	23.6	3.0	261
Egyptian	9.4	222	11.3	9.0	101	25.2	0.0	85
Albanian	5.1	84	24.4	0.9	75	(18.3)	(9.3)	43

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

( ) 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 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

More than one third of boys age 15-17 years are involved in household chores for less than 43 hours. Children age 12-14 years who do not attend school are more likely to be involved in household chores for 28 hours or more (11 percent) than children this age who attend school (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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	
<b>Total</b>	73.7	0.7	1082	84.4	3.7	610	85.7	2.2	477
<b>Sex</b>									
Male	76.4	0.4	575	81.7	1.2	291	78.5	2.9	258
Female	70.6	0.9	506	86.9	6.1	319	94.2	1.4	218
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	74.6	0.4	602	84.6	5.0	401	88.7	0.4	310
Rural	72.4	1.0	479	84.1	1.4	209	80.0	5.6	167
<b>School attendance</b>									
Yes	77.8	0.8	880	84.7	2.2	500	88.2	0.0	217
No	55.4	0.0	202	83.0	10.8	110	83.5	4.1	260
<b>Mother's education</b>									
None	74.3	0.5	476	81.6	2.5	211	81.2	1.1	116
Primary	71.0	1.4	328	83.4	8.7	145	78.0	12.6	74
Lower secondary	71.9	0.0	232	86.2	1.4	218	89.1	0.0	193
Upper secondary or higher	(94.6)	(0.0)	46	(94.4)	(5.6)	36	92.7	0.0	78
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	na	na	na	(*)	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	81.8	1.0	257	86.4	13.0	110	74.4	12.9	73
Second	62.1	1.7	265	84.3	3.8	133	87.4	0.0	119
Middle	78.1	0.0	217	75.3	0.0	147	90.9	1.6	79
Fourth	75.3	0.0	164	88.5	3.3	108	88.9	0.0	92
Richest	72.3	0.0	179	90.6	0.0	113	84.8	0.0	114
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	73.6	1.0	739	81.5	5.0	390	84.9	3.9	271
Richest 40 percent	73.7	0.0	343	89.6	1.6	220	86.6	0.0	205
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>									
Roma	65.0	2.7	171	93.1	4.7	113	84.1	0.0	87
Ashkali	82.1	0.4	601	83.9	3.3	319	92.9	0.5	261
Egyptian	61.5	0.0	222	80.4	3.0	101	74.8	11.0	85
Albanian	63.5	0.0	84	80.0	5.5	75	(66.6)	(0.0)	43
na: not applicable									
<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household									
<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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									

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. 17 percent of children are involved in child labour while 13 percent are working under hazardous conditions. A fifth (21 percent) of male children and four percent for female children are working under hazardous conditions. Male children (26 percent) are more likely to be involved in child labour than female children (seven percent) with no difference at the urban-rural level nor influence by education level of the mother. More than a quarter (27 percent) of children age 5-17 years who are not attending are involved in child labour.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	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			
<b>Total</b>	10.3	7.3	79.3	1.9	12.6	16.6	2168
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	15.6	12.0	78.2	1.2	20.9	25.7	1124
Female	4.5	2.3	80.5	2.6	3.7	6.9	1044
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	10.8	6.4	81.0	1.8	14.1	16.6	1313
Rural	9.5	8.7	76.8	2.0	10.2	16.6	855
<b>Age</b>							
5-11	2.5	9.9	73.7	0.7	8.4	11.9	1082
12-14	14.9	6.1	84.4	3.7	13.3	19.6	610
15-17	22.2	3.0	85.7	2.2	21.3	23.6	477
<b>School attendance</b>							
Yes	9.0	5.9	81.4	1.1	9.5	12.7	1596
No	13.8	11.3	73.5	3.9	21.4	27.4	572
<b>Mother's education</b>							
None	7.7	8.4	77.2	1.1	10.1	15.0	803
Primary	6.0	9.1	75.2	4.8	10.9	17.0	547
Lower secondary	16.2	6.2	81.9	0.5	16.0	17.9	643
Upper secondary or higher	14.2	1.3	93.6	1.3	15.5	16.8	160
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	16
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	7.9	13.5	81.7	5.9	19.2	28.2	439
Second	10.8	7.4	73.6	1.9	12.8	18.2	517
Middle	9.6	3.4	79.5	0.3	7.2	8.3	444
Fourth	11.0	5.1	82.6	1.0	12.6	15.3	364
Richest	12.3	7.0	80.9	0.0	11.1	12.4	405
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	9.5	8.0	78.0	2.6	13.0	18.2	1400
Richest 40 percent	11.7	6.1	81.7	0.5	11.8	13.8	768
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>							
Roma	10.1	7.8	78.1	2.7	11.9	17.9	371
Ashkali	10.7	7.5	84.9	1.2	12.8	15.7	1181
Egyptian	8.0	7.3	69.0	3.0	12.1	17.0	409
Albanian	13.0	4.5	70.3	2.0	13.9	18.0	202

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator 8.2 - Child labour

<sup>a</sup> Children age 15 or higher at the time of the interview whose mothers were not living in the household

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

(\*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 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<sup>72</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of children age 1-14 years who experienced:					Number of children age 1-14 years
	Only non-violent discipline	Psychological aggression	Physical punishment		Any violent discipline method <sup>1</sup>	
			Any	Severe		
<b>Total</b>	19.3	68.7	40.4	12.0	71.2	2289
<b>Sex</b>						
Male	17.6	73.7	43.7	12.1	74.5	1172
Female	21.1	63.5	37.1	11.9	67.7	1117
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	20.1	68.1	37.2	9.9	70.2	1313
Rural	18.3	69.6	44.8	14.8	72.4	977
<b>Age</b>						
1-2	19.9	61.3	37.3	10.0	62.3	314
1	15.2	58.9	35.5	9.1	61.0	147
2	24.1	63.4	38.9	10.7	63.4	166
3-4	11.2	78.2	64.4	15.7	82.3	284
5-9	21.5	69.4	44.6	12.8	72.6	795
10-14	19.7	67.7	30.2	10.8	69.5	896
<b>Education of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
None	18.8	75.0	39.4	14.6	75.9	336
Primary	22.5	64.2	41.2	15.1	67.5	686
Lower secondary	17.5	71.8	44.9	11.3	74.1	950
Upper secondary or higher	18.6	62.1	25.9	3.6	64.9	314
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>						
Poorest	15.7	76.4	47.7	15.6	78.0	548
Second	21.2	63.8	36.7	9.9	67.0	504
Middle	22.5	72.8	38.7	14.1	72.8	489
Fourth	13.8	64.1	45.0	10.4	69.6	381
Richest	23.6	63.4	32.4	8.4	66.2	368

<sup>72</sup> 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.

**Table CP.5: Child discipline (cont...)**

Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	19.6	71.1	41.2	13.2	72.7	1540
Richest 40 percent	18.6	63.8	38.8	9.4	67.9	749
Ethnicity of household head <sup>b</sup>						
Roma	12.0	72.6	44.3	13.2	78.4	411
Ashkali	20.5	68.7	39.6	9.4	69.8	1201
Egyptian	16.7	71.0	42.1	17.9	73.6	453
Albanian	32.6	55.7	33.6	12.2	59.4	219
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.3 - Violent discipline						
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Missing/DK" for the background characteristic "Education of household head" is not shown						
<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown						

In the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, 71 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 69 percent of children experienced psychological aggression, about 40 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: 12 percent of children were subjected to severe punishment.

Male children were subjected to physical discipline (44 percent) slightly more than female children (37 percent). 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 five children (19 percent) was disciplined in an only non-violent manner (Figure CP.2).

**Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**



While violent methods are extremely common forms of discipline, Table CP.6 reveals that only one quarter (24 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: 26 percent of mothers believed in the necessity of physical punishment compared to 20 percent of fathers and 27 percent among other adult household members.



<b>Table CP.6: Attitudes toward physical punishment</b>		
Percentage of respondents to the child discipline module who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013–2014		
	Respondent believes that a child needs to be physically punished	Number of respondents to the child discipline module
<b>Total</b>	23.6	714
<b>Sex</b>		
Male	21.7	398
Female	25.9	316
<b>Area</b>		
Urban	23.3	426
Rural	24.0	288
<b>Age</b>		
<25	20.4	80
25–39	26.0	342
40–59	21.6	247
60+	(21.6)	46
<b>Respondent's relationship to selected child</b>		
Mother	25.9	225
Father	19.6	290
Other	26.6	199
<b>Respondent's education</b>		
None	36.4	124
Primary	32.1	180
Lower secondary	20.0	282
Upper secondary or higher	7.1	129
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>		
Poorest	31.8	154
Second	27.0	145
Middle	20.7	152
Fourth	21.5	130
Richest	15.5	134
<b>Wealth index</b>		
Poorest 60 percent	26.5	450
Richest 40 percent	18.5	264
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>		
Roma	24.3	126
Ashkali	26.2	366
Egyptian	20.8	140
Albanian	16.1	78

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
( ) Figure that is based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

### EARLY MARRIAGE AND POLYGYNY

Marriage<sup>73</sup> 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.<sup>74</sup> 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.<sup>75</sup>

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 in ten (12 percent) were married before age 15 and, among women age 20-49 years, almost half (43 percent) were married before age 18.

About one in five (18 percent) young women age 15-19 years is currently married. This proportion does not vary much between urban (17 percent) and rural (19 percent), but is strongly related to the level of education. 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, two percent are in polygynous union. As wealth increases the commonality of early marriage decreases.

<sup>73</sup> All references to marriage in this chapter include marital union as well.

<sup>74</sup> 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.

<sup>75</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married / in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of women age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union <sup>4</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years currently married/in union
<b>Total</b>	11.6	1439	13.2	42.7	1115	17.8	324	1.9	973
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	12.2	871	13.8	43.3	675	16.8	195	1.3	577
Rural	10.5	568	12.3	41.7	440	19.3	128	2.6	396
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	5.8	324	na	na	na	17.8	324	0.0	53
20-24	8.4	234	8.4	29.5	234	na	na	1.1	142
25-29	14.2	203	14.2	41.2	203	na	na	1.9	162
30-34	13.6	192	13.6	47.9	192	na	na	1.1	179
35-39	16.0	168	16.0	38.7	168	na	na	4.0	155
40-44	11.6	177	11.6	48.2	177	na	na	1.1	154
45-49	17.8	141	17.8	57.5	141	na	na	2.8	128
<b>Education</b>									
None	21.8	395	23.0	58.0	364	(38.0)	32	2.7	340
Primary	10.8	369	10.4	43.7	290	35.4	80	0.7	262
Lower secondary	7.4	491	8.3	34.9	373	12.9	119	0.9	309
Upper secondary or higher	2.0	183	3.1	9.7	90	2.1	93	6.9	63
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	21.6	261	25.1	54.3	200	25.6	61	3.4	184
Second	14.0	282	14.8	51.4	214	25.9	67	0.0	204
Middle	10.7	290	13.0	40.7	229	9.6	61	4.9	184
Fourth	7.3	306	8.6	36.5	236	15.7	69	0.3	201
Richest	5.7	301	6.5	33.2	236	11.9	65	1.1	201
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	15.2	832	17.4	48.5	643	20.6	189	2.7	572
Richest 40 percent	6.5	607	7.6	34.8	473	13.9	135	0.7	402
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>									
Roma	14.4	258	16.0	48.0	187	23.9	71	0.9	171
Ashkali	11.3	702	13.1	43.1	563	19.8	139	1.9	495
Egyptian	10.7	328	12.6	41.9	248	13.8	80	2.7	207
Albanian	9.8	147	10.8	32.8	114	(6.4)	33	1.5	97

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 8.6 - Young women age 15-19 years currently married or in union

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

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

The percentages of men married before ages 15 and 18 years are provided in Table CP.7M. Among men age 15-49 years, only one percent were married before age 15 and, among men age 20-49 years, about one in seven (14 percent) were married before age 18.

About four percent of young men age 15-19 years are currently married. This proportion does not vary much between urban (three percent) and rural (five percent) or by other background variables. The percentage of men in a polygynous union is also provided in Table CP.7. Among all men age 15-49 years who are in union, 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years	Percentage married before age 15	Percentage married before age 18 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 20-49 years	Percentage currently married / in union <sup>3</sup>	Number of men age 15-19 years	Percentage in polygynous marriage / union <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years currently married / in union
<b>Total</b>	1.0	599	1.4	13.5	441	3.8	158	1.4	374
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	0.9	343	1.2	14.0	250	3.0	93	1.7	210
Rural	1.2	256	1.6	12.9	191	5.0	64	1.0	164
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	0.0	158	na	na	0	3.8	158	(*)	6
20-24	0.0	102	0.0	13.9	102	na	na	6.3	57
25-29	1.4	63	1.4	17.8	63	na	na	1.5	50
30-34	2.9	89	2.9	11.4	89	na	na	1.1	83
35-39	0.0	74	0.0	9.7	74	na	na	0.0	70
40-44	3.1	59	3.1	12.9	59	na	na	0.0	56
45-49	1.5	56	1.5	17.0	56	na	na	0.0	51
<b>Education</b>									
None	(5.0)	37	(6.2)	(26.7)	30	(*)	7	(3.8)	24
Primary	1.7	130	2.1	13.3	102	(*)	29	0.0	90
Lower secondary	0.8	263	1.1	15.0	201	5.0	62	2.4	180
Upper secondary or higher	0.0	168	0.0	7.5	108	0.0	60	0.0	80
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>									
Poorest	1.0	88	1.3	17.1	73	(*)	16	2.4	67
Second	2.5	137	3.1	20.0	110	(2.6)	27	3.7	97
Middle	0.8	120	1.0	7.8	92	(7.6)	28	0.0	75
Fourth	0.0	125	0.0	9.3	75	(5.0)	49	0.0	63
Richest	0.7	129	0.9	12.1	91	(2.1)	38	0.0	72
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	1.5	345	1.9	15.2	275	4.0	70	2.2	239
Richest 40 percent	0.3	254	0.5	10.8	167	3.7	87	0.0	135
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>									
Roma	0.9	100	1.2	11.6	74	(5.7)	26	0.0	69
Ashkali	1.3	336	1.9	15.8	235	3.0	101	1.7	207
Egyptian	0.8	112	1.0	13.2	89	(6.8)	22	1.4	64
Albanian	(0.0)	49	(0.0)	(5.5)	40	(*)	9	(2.1)	34

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.4 - Marriage before age 15<sup>(MI)</sup>

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 8.5 - Marriage before age 18<sup>(MI)</sup>

<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 8.6 - Young men age 15-19 years currently married or in union<sup>(MI)</sup>

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 8.7 - Polygyny<sup>(MI)</sup>

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

Tables CP.8 and CP.8.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: 58 percent of women age 45-49 years were first married/in union by age 18 compared to 30 percent of women age 20-24 years, but it is important to note that only very recently has the percentage of women married before age 18 actually changed substantially i.e. the value is 41 percent among women age 25-29 years. However among men the percentage who marry before age 18 has not changed substantially over time.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	12.2	871	43.3	675	10.5	568	41.7	440	11.6	1439	42.7	1115
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	6.8	195	na	na	4.3	128	na	na	5.8	324	na	na
20-24	8.3	143	28.4	143	8.5	91	31.2	91	8.4	234	29.5	234
25-29	14.2	123	39.8	123	14.3	79	43.5	79	14.2	203	41.2	203
30-34	15.4	122	49.8	122	10.5	69	44.4	69	13.6	192	47.9	192
35-39	15.2	93	37.0	93	17.1	75	40.8	75	16.0	168	38.7	168
40-44	10.7	104	49.9	104	12.9	74	45.7	74	11.6	177	48.2	177
45-49	21.7	90	62.2	90	10.9	51	49.4	51	17.8	141	57.5	141

na: not applicable

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

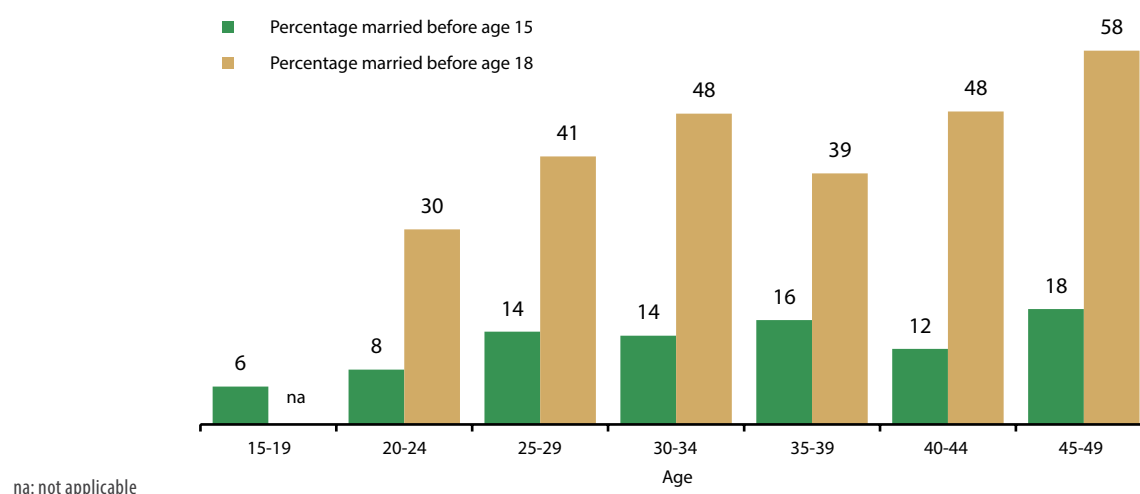
Percentage of men who were first married or entered into a marital union before age 15 and 18, by area and age groups, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	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	0.9	343	14.0	250	1.2	256	12.9	191	1.0	599	13.5	441
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	0.0	93	na	na	0.0	64	na	na	0.0	158	na	na
20-24	(0.0)	58	(17.1)	58	0.0	43	9.5	43	0.0	102	13.9	102
25-29	(0.0)	28	(22.6)	28	(2.6)	35	(14.2)	35	1.4	63	17.8	63
30-34	(2.4)	54	(11.3)	54	(3.6)	35	(11.7)	35	2.9	89	11.4	89
35-39	(0.0)	40	(6.3)	40	(0.0)	33	(13.8)	33	0.0	74	9.7	74
40-44	(2.3)	41	(9.8)	41	(*)	18	(*)	18	3.1	59	12.9	59
45-49	(3.0)	29	(21.6)	29	(0.0)	27	(12.1)	27	1.5	56	17.0	56

na: not applicable

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

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

**Figure CP.3: Early marriage among women, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*. About one in ten women age 20-24 is currently married/in union to a man who is older by ten years or more (seven percent), and no women age 15-19 are currently married to/in union with 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 two thirds of women age 15-19 are currently married/in union to a man who is 0-4 years older (63 percent) and a quarter (26 percent) to a man 5-9 years older.

**Table CP.9: Spousal age difference<sup>a</sup>**

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

	Percentage of currently married/in union women age 20-24 years whose husband or partner is:					Total	Number of women age 20-24 years currently married/ in union
	Younger	0-4 years older	5-9 years older	10+ years older <sup>1</sup>	Husband/Partner's age unknown		
<b>Total</b>	19.9	49.5	20.9	7.1	2.6	100.0	142
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	24.7	49.4	19.1	4.9	2.0	100.0	82
Rural	13.5	49.7	23.2	10.1	3.5	100.0	60
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
20-24	19.9	49.5	20.9	7.1	2.6	100.0	142
<b>Education</b>							
None	(22.8)	(51.6)	(12.8)	(10.3)	(2.5)	100.0	37
Primary	(14.8)	(47.0)	(22.1)	(9.8)	(6.3)	100.0	44
Lower secondary	(14.8)	(55.3)	(25.9)	(4.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	13
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	(9.4)	(53.0)	(24.3)	(11.3)	(2.0)	100.0	33
Second	(20.8)	(52.1)	(19.0)	(8.1)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Middle	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Fourth	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
Richest	(29.7)	(43.0)	(19.2)	(4.1)	(4.0)	100.0	27

**Table CP.9: Spousal age difference<sup>a</sup> (cont...)**

Wealth index							
Poorest 60 percent	14.9	52.8	20.9	9.4	1.9	100.0	89
Richest 40 percent	28.3	44.0	20.7	3.2	3.8	100.0	53
Ethnicity of household head							
Roma	14.9	52.8	20.9	9.4	1.9	100.0	89
Ashkali	28.3	44.0	20.7	3.2	3.8	100.0	53
Egyptian	(12.9)	(57.6)	(16.3)	(10.7)	(2.6)	100.0	25
Albanian	24.9	48.5	17.2	5.1	4.2	100.0	72
<b>1 MICS indicator 8.8b - Spousal age difference (among women age 20-24)</b>							
na: not applicable							
<sup>a</sup> 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							

## 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, 65 percent of women in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* feel that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the five situations.

The Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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 three fourths of women (74 percent). Women who justify a husband's violence, in most cases agree and justify violence in instances when a wife neglects the children (56 percent), or if she demonstrates her autonomy, exemplified by going out without telling her husband (36 percent) or arguing with him (41 percent). Around one third of women believe that wife-beating is justified if the wife refuses to have sex with the husband and one fourth if she burns the food. Justification in any of the five situations is more present among those living in poorest households, less educated, and also currently married women. 83 percent of women with no education agree that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife, while the same is true for 38 percent of women with higher education. Women who live in Ashkali headed households have a higher accepting attitude towards domestic violence (72 percent) when compared to other ethnicity headed household (below 60 percent).

As shown in Table CP.10M, men are less likely to justify violence than women. Overall, 39 percent of men justifies wife-beating for any of the five reasons, as compared to 65 percent of women.

As mentioned earlier, the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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 half of men (45 percent). 23 percent of men justify wife-beating if a wife neglects the children, 16 percent agree if she refuses sex with him, 15 percent agree if she argues with the husband, and 15 percent agree if she goes out without telling him. Unlike with the women's perception the accepting attitude towards domestic violence decreases with age of the man (45 percent for those age 15-19 years compared to 17 percent for those age 45-49 years). Wealth and urban-rural dimensions have only a limited effect on the attitude of men.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years
<b>Total</b>	35.9	56.2	40.7	33.9	22.9	65.1	42.5	47.7	52.2	47.0	74.0	1439
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	36.0	56.0	40.7	32.1	21.1	65.3	40.6	47.9	51.2	45.7	74.1	871
Rural	35.7	56.4	40.6	36.8	25.7	64.8	45.5	47.6	53.8	48.9	73.9	568
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	33.5	56.2	37.7	29.1	24.7	63.1	44.9	51.4	54.6	47.5	72.9	324
20-24	28.8	48.9	34.3	25.2	18.9	59.2	37.6	42.7	46.0	41.9	68.7	234
25-29	38.8	60.6	50.1	40.5	22.9	69.6	47.5	50.8	52.3	50.8	75.8	203
30-34	35.4	56.3	41.5	34.1	23.3	65.5	47.2	51.9	52.2	50.7	77.3	192
35-39	38.7	58.0	39.7	36.4	23.6	65.5	39.1	49.3	57.9	49.7	76.2	168
40-44	41.8	61.4	45.2	39.5	24.7	69.0	38.0	43.3	50.9	45.4	73.3	177
45-49	38.8	53.1	38.8	40.0	21.8	66.8	41.8	41.4	51.6	42.3	76.6	141
<b>Marital/Union status</b>												
Currently married/in union	38.7	59.3	43.7	38.6	23.9	68.6	44.0	49.9	54.0	49.5	76.8	973
Formerly married/in union	36.8	57.3	43.4	41.3	26.3	64.0	48.5	49.4	52.7	44.1	76.2	67
Never married/in union	28.9	48.5	32.9	21.3	20.0	56.8	37.9	42.2	47.7	41.2	66.9	399
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>												
None	50.2	70.8	57.7	52.5	34.4	82.6	56.5	62.7	64.0	63.7	87.9	395
Primary	41.6	61.1	45.3	40.6	30.4	71.3	49.7	55.4	58.1	51.2	80.3	369
Lower secondary	29.4	50.3	32.4	24.3	13.6	56.2	34.9	39.3	45.5	39.4	67.8	491
Upper secondary or higher	10.7	30.7	16.7	6.1	7.8	38.6	18.5	22.5	32.8	22.5	48.0	183
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	48.7	68.5	55.2	49.7	35.0	79.4	60.2	61.2	62.1	63.7	85.7	261
Second	41.1	60.2	42.3	37.1	28.1	66.1	48.1	54.3	52.3	49.0	76.6	282
Middle	35.1	55.8	38.3	32.2	21.9	63.7	39.9	47.2	51.1	44.5	72.8	290
Fourth	31.5	51.8	41.0	28.3	17.2	60.4	39.0	43.6	52.7	45.3	71.2	306
Richest	25.0	46.6	28.6	24.6	14.3	57.9	28.3	34.7	44.2	34.7	65.4	301
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	41.4	61.3	44.9	39.3	28.1	69.4	49.0	54.0	54.9	52.0	78.1	832
Richest 40 percent	28.3	49.2	34.8	26.5	15.8	59.1	33.7	39.2	48.5	40.0	68.3	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>												
Roma	30.7	52.3	31.5	27.9	18.9	59.3	37.9	33.8	45.0	38.3	67.7	258
Ashkali	41.6	61.8	48.3	41.1	27.1	71.7	49.3	55.0	56.8	54.1	81.5	702
Egyptian	30.7	52.1	34.2	28.2	21.6	59.9	36.8	45.0	52.1	43.2	68.1	328
Albanian	29.6	44.6	35.1	23.2	13.8	54.9	30.2	42.3	43.6	37.3	61.3	147

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence<sup>2</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstances)<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown



**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years
<b>Total</b>	14.6	22.7	15.3	15.7	3.5	38.7	19.4	23.5	20.5	18.0	45.0	599
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	14.4	22.3	14.2	16.0	2.3	38.0	20.7	23.3	18.6	16.2	42.9	343
Rural	14.9	23.2	16.7	15.2	5.1	39.6	17.7	23.9	23.0	20.4	47.9	256
<b>Age</b>												
15-19	17.4	31.1	20.2	18.9	7.2	44.8	29.3	39.1	25.5	26.6	54.5	158
20-24	15.0	24.6	17.4	14.5	2.6	45.7	24.6	27.1	21.8	23.6	54.4	102
25-29	14.1	24.5	12.2	14.8	1.9	36.3	13.6	19.2	17.9	15.7	41.9	63
30-34	17.6	21.0	16.3	19.3	2.3	44.5	17.1	16.7	24.6	14.2	49.6	89
35-39	12.6	15.6	12.9	15.8	1.8	30.3	12.2	19.6	17.9	17.1	35.3	74
40-44	12.1	20.4	9.5	10.5	2.8	34.5	14.2	13.4	16.9	6.3	36.7	59
45-49	7.1	7.3	8.7	9.3	1.6	17.2	7.6	4.4	7.6	5.6	18.8	56
<b>Marital/Union status</b>												
Currently married/in union	14.2	20.4	13.9	14.9	2.2	37.7	16.1	18.2	19.3	14.7	41.9	374
Formerly married/in union	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	15
Never married/in union	16.0	28.1	18.5	17.6	5.6	42.1	26.1	33.6	23.9	24.5	52.7	210
<b>Education</b>												
None	(17.3)	(23.0)	(15.1)	(23.8)	(2.4)	(46.1)	(14.4)	(35.3)	(27.7)	(22.9)	(52.5)	37
Primary	16.5	26.9	13.9	16.0	4.6	42.4	26.2	27.9	20.8	21.3	48.3	130
Lower secondary	16.2	23.9	18.0	19.8	3.6	42.4	22.1	22.8	24.0	19.7	46.6	263
Upper secondary or higher	10.1	17.3	12.1	7.3	2.8	28.2	11.0	18.7	13.1	11.6	38.2	168
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	15.8	23.7	11.3	13.7	2.1	44.7	15.4	24.7	25.5	16.2	48.4	88
Second	16.5	22.8	11.7	18.0	4.1	39.7	19.2	21.8	22.5	20.9	46.3	137
Middle	14.6	21.3	16.8	19.5	4.0	34.0	20.2	19.6	21.7	19.2	40.2	120
Fourth	15.8	26.0	18.4	10.5	3.9	39.6	23.7	28.4	16.9	19.7	47.8	125
Richest	10.7	19.8	17.4	16.1	3.1	36.9	17.6	23.6	17.2	13.3	43.1	129
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	15.6	22.5	13.3	17.4	3.5	39.0	18.6	21.8	23.0	19.1	44.7	345
Richest 40 percent	13.2	22.8	17.9	13.3	3.5	38.2	20.6	26.0	17.1	16.4	45.4	254
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>												
Roma	14.2	30.8	15.8	11.8	6.8	44.5	18.2	24.2	17.1	26.7	49.3	100
Ashkali	17.8	26.1	17.4	20.7	3.6	44.5	25.1	28.0	25.6	19.4	52.3	336
Egyptian	9.1	9.6	11.5	5.5	0.8	21.1	7.3	13.6	10.6	8.8	24.9	112
Albanian	(4.8)	(13.6)	(8.9)	(13.1)	(3.1)	(26.2)	(11.5)	(15.2)	(14.8)	(12.4)	(30.3)	49
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.12 - Attitudes towards domestic violence <sup>(M)</sup>												
<sup>2</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstances) <sup>(M)</sup>												
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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												

### 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. 91 percent of children age 0-17 years in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* live with both their parents, four percent live with mothers only and three percent live with fathers only. One percent of children live with neither of their biological parents while both of them are alive. Two percent live with mothers only while the biological father is alive.

Very few children have lost one or both parents (three percent). Two percent of children have only their mother alive and one 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	One or both parents dead <sup>2</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	91.4	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.9	1.6	1.8	0.9	0.3	100.0	2.1	3.3	2971
<b>Sex</b>														
Male	91.7	0.0	0.4	0.5	0.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	0.9	0.5	100.0	1.0	3.2	1527
Female	91.0	0.3	0.5	2.2	0.2	2.0	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	3.2	3.4	1444
<b>Area</b>														
Urban	91.8	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.2	1.7	1.5	2.0	0.5	0.4	100.0	2.1	2.8	1738
Rural	90.8	0.2	0.4	1.3	0.1	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.6	0.2	100.0	2.1	4.0	1233
<b>Age</b>														
0-4	95.6	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	2.2	0.4	1.3	0.3	0.0	100.0	0.3	0.6	812
0-2	96.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.4	481
3-4	93.7	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.4	2.7	0.6	0.0	100.0	0.7	1.0	330
5-9	92.1	0.0	0.3	1.4	0.1	2.6	0.8	2.0	0.6	0.2	100.0	1.7	1.8	806
10-14	90.1	0.1	0.7	1.1	0.3	1.3	2.5	2.1	1.6	0.2	100.0	2.2	5.1	883
15-17	85.1	0.6	1.0	3.6	0.3	1.5	3.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	100.0	5.5	7.0	469
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>														
Poorest	88.2	0.2	0.7	1.9	0.3	3.1	1.8	2.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	3.1	3.8	680
Second	92.2	0.1	0.0	1.3	0.0	0.6	0.5	3.8	1.1	0.3	100.0	1.5	1.7	660
Middle	86.7	0.2	0.2	1.7	0.4	4.4	4.4	0.4	1.1	0.6	100.0	2.5	6.3	607
Fourth	96.4	0.1	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.0	0.4	100.0	1.3	2.0	512
Richest	94.9	0.0	0.4	1.4	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.5	0.0	100.0	1.8	2.3	512
<b>Wealth index</b>														
Poorest 60 percent	89.1	0.2	0.3	1.6	0.3	2.6	2.2	2.4	1.0	0.4	100.0	2.4	3.9	1947
Richest 40 percent	95.6	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.2	100.0	1.5	2.1	1024
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>														
Roma	91.7	0.1	0.0	1.2	0.3	3.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.2	100.0	1.7	2.7	533
Ashkali	90.3	0.2	0.8	1.5	0.1	1.4	1.7	2.7	0.9	0.3	100.0	2.7	3.8	1582
Egyptian	92.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	2.5	1.5	0.5	0.9	0.6	100.0	1.2	2.4	572
Albanian	93.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.5	1.5	1.9	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.5	3.6	277

<sup>1</sup>MICS indicator 8.13 - Children's living arrangements

<sup>2</sup>MICS indicator 8.14 - Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

The Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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.

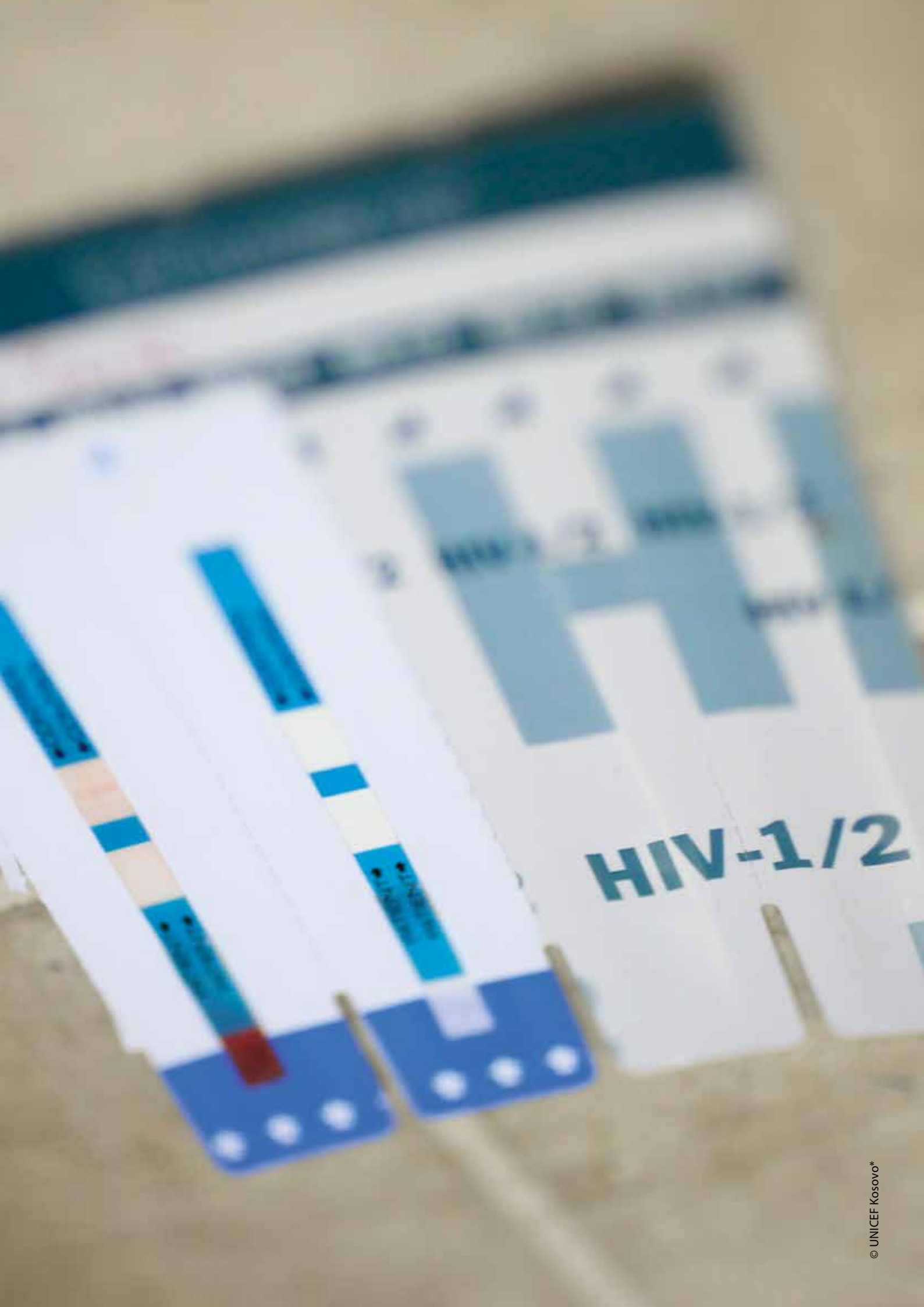
Besides presenting simple prevalence rates, the results of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS presented in Table CP.12 will greatly help fill the data gap on the topic of migration. As expected, only two percent of children age 0-17 have one or both parents living abroad. There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

<b>Table CP.12: Children with parents living abroad</b>							
Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years by residence of parents in another country, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014							
	Percent distribution of children age 0-17 years:				Total	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with at least one parent living abroad <sup>1</sup>	Number of children age 0-17 years
	With at least one parent living abroad			With neither parent living abroad			
	Only mother abroad	Only father abroad	Both mother and father abroad				
<b>Total</b>	0.9	0.8	0.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	2971
<b>Sex</b>							
Male	1.0	1.0	0.1	98.0	100.0	2.0	1527
Female	0.9	0.7	0.1	98.4	100.0	1.6	1444
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	1.3	0.4	0.1	98.3	100.0	1.7	1738
Rural	0.4	1.5	0.1	98.1	100.0	1.9	1233
<b>Age</b>							
0-4	0.5	0.8	0.1	98.6	100.0	1.4	812
0-2	0.2	0.6	0.0	99.2	100.0	0.8	481
3-4	0.8	1.2	0.2	97.7	100.0	2.3	330
5-9	1.4	0.9	0.1	97.6	100.0	2.4	806
10-14	1.1	0.6	0.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	883
15-17	0.6	1.1	0.0	98.4	100.0	1.6	469
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	2.2	1.2	0.0	96.6	100.0	3.4	680
Second	1.2	0.3	0.0	98.5	100.0	1.5	660
Middle	0.2	1.5	0.1	98.2	100.0	1.8	607
Fourth	0.4	0.0	0.0	99.6	100.0	0.4	512
Richest	0.4	0.9	0.3	98.4	100.0	1.6	512
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	1.2	1.0	0.0	97.7	100.0	2.3	1947
Richest 40 percent	0.4	0.5	0.1	99.0	100.0	1.0	1024
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	0.6	1.4	0.1	97.9	100.0	2.1	533
Ashkali	1.4	0.4	0.1	98.1	100.0	1.9	1582
Egyptian	0.5	1.3	0.0	98.2	100.0	1.8	572
Albanian	0.0	1.0	0.0	99.0	100.0	1.0	277

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 8.15 - Children with at least one parent living abroad

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown





**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

	Percentage who know transmission can be prevented by:				Percentage who know that HIV cannot be transmitted by:				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 <sup>1,2</sup>	Number of women age 15–49
	Percentage who have heard of AIDS	Having only one faithful 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				
<b>Total</b>	57.7	43.3	35.9	31.3	37.8	18.5	26.6	16.3	17.9	9.0	7.4	1439
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	60.9	43.5	36.6	31.2	38.9	19.1	27.3	16.1	18.5	8.6	6.9	871
Rural	52.6	43.0	34.9	31.4	36.1	17.7	25.6	16.5	17.0	9.6	8.2	568
<b>Age</b>												
15–24 <sup>1</sup>	56.8	44.2	35.6	32.3	37.9	24.6	32.6	24.2	25.2	14.7	11.9	558
15–19	56.4	42.9	33.3	29.7	36.5	25.0	32.2	25.9	27.1	15.4	12.1	324
20–24	57.4	46.0	38.7	35.8	39.8	23.9	33.3	21.9	22.5	13.7	11.7	234
25–29	58.3	42.1	39.3	30.9	32.5	14.2	20.3	16.4	15.5	5.6	4.6	203
30–39	55.0	42.5	32.7	28.8	35.9	13.0	23.8	8.6	11.4	4.7	3.9	360
40–49	61.8	43.5	38.0	32.6	43.1	16.9	23.4	10.9	13.9	6.0	5.4	319
<b>Marital status</b>												
Ever married/in union	55.5	41.2	35.1	30.1	36.4	15.1	22.6	11.2	13.0	5.5	4.6	1040
Never married/in union	63.3	48.8	38.0	34.5	41.3	27.3	37.2	29.4	30.7	18.2	14.9	399
<b>Education<sup>b</sup></b>												
None	40.9	25.7	22.6	16.9	24.2	5.7	10.0	2.7	4.9	0.9	0.7	395
Primary	47.2	31.2	25.9	22.9	28.6	11.7	18.3	9.3	8.4	2.5	1.7	369
Lower secondary	66.3	54.8	44.5	40.6	45.2	22.9	34.7	22.9	24.5	12.6	10.4	491
Upper secondary or higher	91.9	75.0	61.6	54.2	65.9	48.2	57.8	41.9	47.3	30.1	25.3	183
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>												
Poorest	39.2	29.5	26.1	23.3	23.5	10.2	15.2	8.7	9.1	4.1	3.4	261
Second	51.4	40.7	29.8	26.4	34.1	16.0	22.9	12.6	14.7	5.6	4.7	282
Middle	55.1	37.8	33.9	27.6	37.3	13.0	21.3	13.6	13.2	7.0	6.8	290
Fourth	68.9	49.4	40.5	34.7	43.0	23.5	30.4	19.6	21.1	10.5	7.4	306
Richest	70.6	56.8	47.5	42.9	48.7	28.2	41.4	25.4	29.7	16.8	14.2	301
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	48.9	36.2	30.0	25.8	31.9	13.2	19.9	11.7	12.4	5.6	5.0	832
Richest 40 percent	69.7	53.1	43.9	38.8	45.8	25.8	35.9	22.5	25.4	13.6	10.8	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>c</sup></b>												
Roma	60.3	35.5	29.7	23.0	33.7	14.2	18.7	12.5	14.8	7.0	5.1	258
Ashkali	56.4	41.4	35.2	30.0	36.2	16.3	23.5	13.4	15.4	6.7	5.6	702
Egyptian	56.0	49.1	38.2	35.9	38.7	22.2	35.8	20.5	21.5	11.9	9.6	328
Albanian	61.2	51.9	44.1	41.0	49.9	29.3	34.8	26.1	27.1	16.7	14.9	147

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women

<sup>a</sup> 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 hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15–49 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* according to this survey)

<sup>b</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown



**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1,a</sup>	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			
<b>Total</b>	78.4	69.2	59.9	55.2	57.1	30.1	51.7	21.8	31.7	8.0	6.1	599
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	76.8	69.8	59.3	56.2	55.3	26.9	53.3	21.1	30.2	6.8	5.9	343
Rural	80.5	68.4	60.6	53.9	59.5	34.4	49.6	22.9	33.7	9.6	6.4	256
<b>Age</b>												
15-24 <sup>1</sup>	74.9	62.0	53.5	48.6	52.3	30.9	48.6	23.6	35.0	5.5	3.9	259
15-19	70.0	55.4	44.2	40.7	46.8	29.6	41.3	21.1	28.0	5.3	3.3	158
20-24	82.5	72.3	67.9	60.7	60.9	33.1	59.8	27.3	45.8	5.8	4.9	102
25-29	78.9	73.6	65.3	61.5	50.4	28.0	63.8	22.2	32.8	7.5	4.5	63
30-39	77.1	71.4	60.5	56.3	58.7	31.3	52.3	22.0	32.1	12.1	10.2	162
40-49	87.8	79.8	70.4	65.2	69.4	27.9	51.4	17.6	23.0	8.0	6.2	114
<b>Marital status</b>												
Ever married/in union	81.2	74.2	65.2	60.0	60.2	29.4	54.0	20.1	29.7	8.3	6.7	389
Never married/in union	73.1	59.8	50.0	46.2	51.4	31.5	47.6	25.0	35.5	7.4	5.1	210
<b>Education</b>												
None	(50.2)	(42.0)	(36.2)	(30.6)	(26.6)	(10.9)	(33.0)	(4.6)	(8.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Primary	58.1	49.6	39.9	36.7	36.8	21.7	30.7	10.7	17.5	4.0	4.0	130
Lower secondary	83.0	72.0	62.9	56.4	60.2	31.9	51.2	20.5	29.3	9.2	6.3	263
Upper secondary or higher	93.3	86.1	75.9	73.2	74.9	38.2	73.2	36.5	51.6	10.9	8.8	168
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>												
Poorest	66.0	51.5	46.1	38.0	45.6	25.0	31.8	10.8	20.3	3.1	2.2	88
Second	76.6	69.8	59.8	54.8	56.4	22.4	51.6	11.2	23.1	5.3	4.6	137
Middle	73.8	68.5	57.3	55.2	53.1	30.7	47.2	22.2	22.9	11.7	8.4	120
Fourth	85.7	72.7	64.4	60.5	65.4	32.9	61.9	25.2	38.5	6.4	4.6	125
Richest	86.0	78.0	67.3	62.2	61.6	38.7	59.8	37.0	50.1	12.2	9.8	129
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	72.9	64.6	55.4	50.6	52.5	25.9	45.0	14.9	22.3	7.0	5.3	345
Richest 40 percent	85.8	75.4	65.9	61.4	63.4	35.8	60.9	31.2	44.4	9.4	7.2	254
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>												
Roma	77.5	66.7	57.9	53.1	54.0	26.2	46.0	21.9	28.7	8.6	5.8	100
Ashkali	78.7	68.3	59.4	54.8	57.7	28.3	52.8	17.7	27.1	5.7	4.7	336
Egyptian	78.5	71.8	60.8	55.1	54.6	37.5	53.0	33.6	43.7	13.0	9.2	112
Albanian	(79.4)	(76.5)	(65.6)	(64.1)	(65.3)	(34.7)	(54.0)	(24.0)	(40.7)	(11.3)	(9.7)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* according to this survey)

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

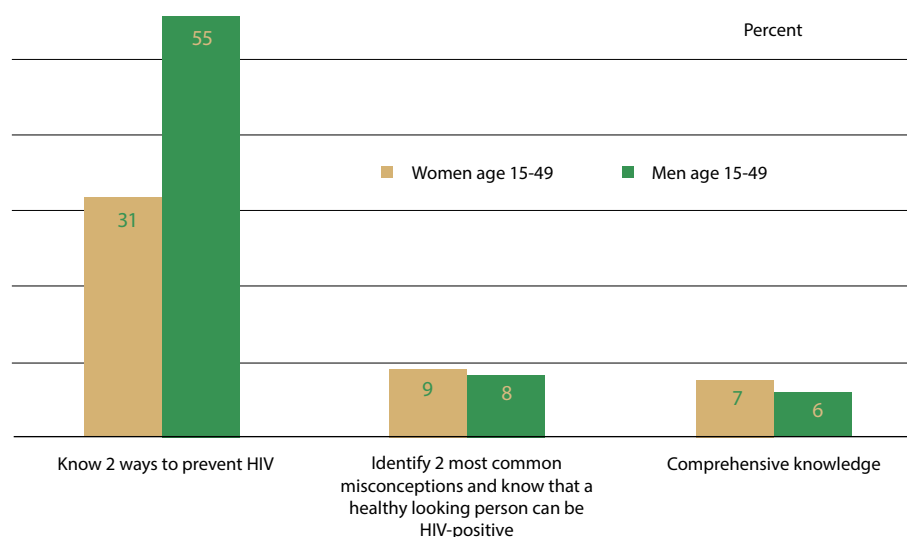
One indicator which is both an MDG and the Global AIDS Response Progress Reporting (GARPR; formerly UNGASS) indicator is the percentage of young people who have comprehensive and correct knowledge of HIV prevention and transmission. This is defined as 1) knowing that consistent use of a condom during 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, only half (58 percent) of the women age 15-49 years and three quarters (78 percent) of men age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. 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 31 percent for women and 55 percent for men. About 43 percent of women and 69 percent of men know of having one faithful uninfected sex partner and 36 percent of women and 60 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, that HIV can be transmitted by (1) sharing food with someone with HIV and (2) hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive for women; while the two most common misconceptions for men are (1) sharing food with someone with HIV and (2) mosquito bites. The tables also provide information on whether women and men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by supernatural means. Overall, only nine percent of women and eight percent of men reject the two most common misconceptions and know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive. About 16 percent of women and 22 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by sharing food with someone with HIV. 18 percent of women know that HIV cannot be transmitted by hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive and 30 percent of men know that HIV cannot be transmitted by mosquito bites. 38 percent of women and 57 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 41 percent among those women with no education to 92 percent for those with upper secondary or higher education. Similarly wealth has a strong correlation with 39 percent of women living in the poorest wealth quintile having heard of AIDS compared to 71 percent of those living in the richest wealth quintile. However, the range is not so widespread based on educational attainment and wealth for the percentage who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission. Less than one 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 upper secondary or higher the value is 30 percent.

**Figure HA.1: Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**



Comprehensive knowledge of HIV prevention methods and transmission is extremely low with little differences by urban-rural areas. Overall, seven percent of women and six 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 yet for men the increase is less prominent (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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of women age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	39.4	35.1	37.5	44.9	28.5	12.7	1439
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	39.5	34.0	38.9	45.6	28.1	15.3	871
Rural	39.1	36.8	35.4	43.9	29.0	8.8	568
<b>Age group</b>							
15-24	36.9	33.4	35.7	43.3	25.7	13.5	558
15-19	36.0	34.3	35.2	41.6	26.9	14.8	324
20-24	38.2	32.3	36.4	45.7	24.1	11.7	234
25-29	40.1	35.7	40.0	46.4	29.6	11.9	203
30-39	39.4	32.5	37.7	45.5	26.8	9.5	360
40-49	43.1	40.8	39.0	46.3	34.4	15.5	319
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	39.2	34.2	36.8	44.0	28.5	11.5	1040
Never married/in union	39.8	37.7	39.4	47.4	28.4	15.8	399
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>							
None	27.8	24.7	28.4	31.8	21.6	9.1	395
Primary	31.4	28.5	28.1	34.2	22.3	13.0	369
Lower secondary	45.8	40.3	43.1	52.5	32.0	13.8	491
Upper secondary or higher	63.3	57.1	61.5	74.6	46.2	17.3	183
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	29.3	27.3	28.2	32.6	22.7	6.6	261
Second	34.5	31.3	35.3	41.1	25.4	10.3	282
Middle	39.9	35.6	39.7	44.3	30.6	10.8	290
Fourth	44.1	38.1	40.3	50.2	30.4	18.7	306
Richest	47.3	42.0	42.9	54.4	32.3	16.2	301
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	34.7	31.5	34.6	39.6	26.4	9.3	832
Richest 40 percent	45.7	40.0	41.6	52.3	31.3	17.4	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>							
Roma	40.6	36.0	36.4	44.4	30.7	15.8	258
Ashkali	37.4	34.4	36.3	43.1	26.8	13.3	702
Egyptian	42.7	35.8	39.9	47.3	30.1	8.7	328
Albanian	38.0	34.4	39.0	48.1	27.2	13.1	147

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS and:						Number of men age 15-49
	Know HIV can be transmitted from mother to child:					Do not know any of the specific means of HIV transmission from mother to child	
	During pregnancy	During delivery	By breastfeeding	By at least one of the three means	By all three means <sup>1</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	55.8	51.3	50.5	64.0	37.5	14.4	599
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	54.7	52.8	50.3	63.0	38.1	13.8	343
Rural	57.4	49.3	50.8	65.5	36.7	15.0	256
<b>Age group</b>							
15-24	49.6	48.1	47.0	59.1	33.3	15.8	259
15-19	43.3	39.9	43.2	52.4	29.6	17.7	158
20-24	59.5	60.8	52.9	69.5	39.1	13.0	102
25-29	62.1	55.1	50.5	69.8	36.3	9.1	63
30-39	54.6	48.6	48.2	61.6	35.7	15.6	162
40-49	68.3	60.4	61.8	75.7	50.3	12.1	114
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	60.0	55.1	53.9	68.4	40.6	12.8	389
Never married/in union	48.1	44.3	44.4	55.9	31.7	17.2	210
<b>Education</b>							
None	(35.5)	(33.4)	(21.1)	(46.3)	(12.1)	(3.9)	37
Primary	42.8	40.8	41.1	49.7	30.5	8.4	130
Lower secondary	58.3	54.2	57.4	68.3	40.9	14.7	263
Upper secondary or higher	66.6	59.0	53.7	72.5	43.3	20.8	168
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	49.6	41.6	46.4	56.4	33.8	9.7	88
Second	55.9	55.2	57.2	64.8	42.7	11.8	137
Middle	51.1	48.4	44.1	57.6	37.0	16.2	120
Fourth	60.0	58.8	51.4	70.1	37.6	15.6	125
Richest	60.5	49.4	51.5	68.6	34.9	17.3	129
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	52.6	49.3	49.9	60.1	38.4	12.8	345
Richest 40 percent	60.2	54.1	51.4	69.3	36.3	16.5	254
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	48.3	46.0	48.0	61.1	33.1	16.4	100
Ashkali	56.4	53.1	52.6	64.6	39.1	14.1	336
Egyptian	61.7	52.4	47.1	64.4	39.4	14.0	112
Albanian	(54.3)	(47.5)	(49.7)	(66.0)	(31.1)	(13.3)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.2 - Knowledge of mother-to-child transmission of HIV<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
 ( ) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 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, 45 percent of women and 64 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 29 percent and 38 percent, respectively, while 13 percent of women and 14 percent of men did not know of any specific way. Increasing educational attainment and increasing wealth have 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 not 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:						Number of women age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	81.5	12.1	16.6	63.7	95.6	4.2	830
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	79.7	11.2	17.2	62.4	94.7	4.5	531
Rural	84.5	13.6	15.4	66.0	97.4	3.8	299
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	87.5	20.3	24.5	51.9	95.7	6.2	317
15-19	90.5	19.9	26.2	46.8	96.9	5.4	182
20-24	83.4	20.9	22.2	58.7	94.1	7.3	134
25-29	75.7	6.2	11.1	63.4	92.3	2.1	118
30-39	76.4	4.4	10.2	68.1	94.1	1.2	198
40-49	80.2	10.1	13.6	78.4	98.9	5.4	197
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	76.9	7.9	12.3	71.2	95.4	3.4	577
Never married/in union	91.8	21.7	26.3	46.4	96.3	6.0	252
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>							
None	72.9	0.5	6.6	75.6	94.4	0.5	162
Primary	72.5	8.1	12.6	63.1	92.5	2.8	174
Lower secondary	86.2	13.5	15.2	63.2	96.4	4.3	326
Upper secondary or higher	89.8	24.7	33.1	53.8	98.5	9.3	168

**Table HA.3: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (women) (cont...)**

<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	83.3	10.4	16.2	60.5	97.5	5.3	102
Second	70.2	9.5	11.2	70.6	90.6	3.5	145
Middle	83.8	8.5	13.7	61.8	96.1	3.0	160
Fourth	83.2	13.7	18.2	65.8	96.2	5.0	211
Richest	84.8	15.7	21.0	59.7	97.2	4.3	213
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	78.8	9.3	13.4	64.6	94.5	3.8	406
Richest 40 percent	84.0	14.7	19.6	62.8	96.7	4.6	423
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>							
Roma	79.8	6.4	9.5	68.1	95.4	2.6	155
Ashkali	77.8	11.7	13.7	63.2	94.5	3.3	396
Egyptian	89.8	12.2	23.3	61.6	97.4	5.8	183
Albanian	85.0	23.3	27.4	62.2	97.3	8.3	90
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV							
<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"							
<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown							

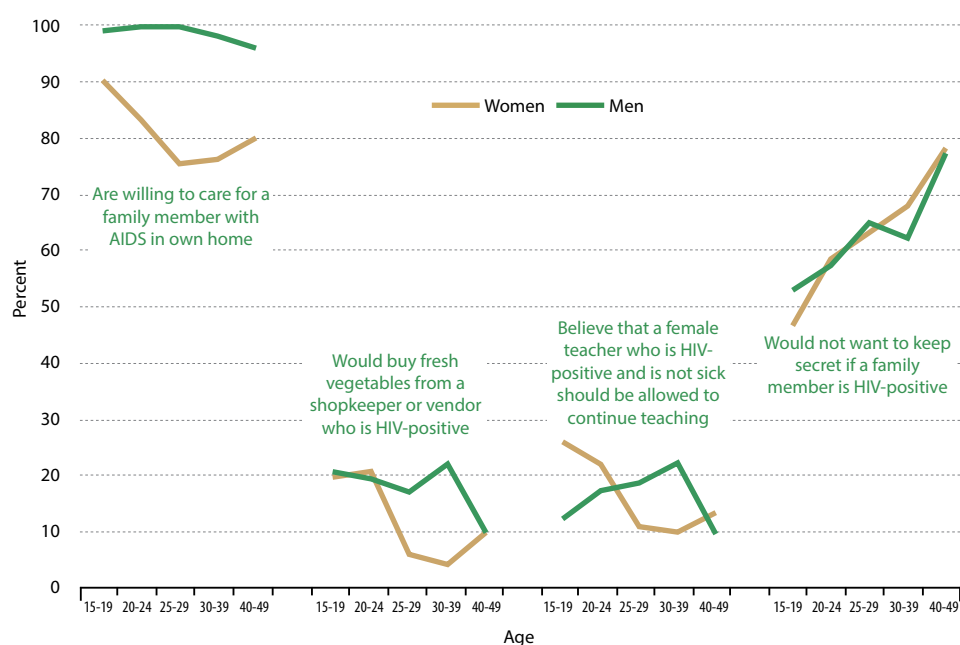
**Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men)**

Percentage of men age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS who express an accepting attitude towards people living with HIV, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who:						Number of men age 15-49 who have heard of AIDS
	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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	98.6	18.3	16.1	62.9	99.3	6.3	470
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.1	20.2	16.5	65.1	99.7	6.7	264
Rural	97.8	15.9	15.7	60.0	98.9	5.7	206
<b>Age</b>							
15-24	99.6	20.3	14.7	55.0	99.6	6.4	194
15-19	99.3	20.8	12.5	53.1	99.3	4.9	110
20-24	100.0	19.6	17.5	57.5	100.0	8.3	84
25-29	100.0	17.3	18.9	65.2	100.0	3.0	50
30-39	98.3	22.2	22.4	62.4	99.1	9.4	125
40-49	96.2	10.0	9.8	77.5	98.7	3.7	101
<b>Marital status</b>							
Ever married/in union	98.1	14.9	14.9	65.7	99.3	5.3	316
Never married/in union	99.5	25.3	18.7	57.1	99.5	8.3	153
<b>Education</b>							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	19
Primary	97.5	16.2	16.8	58.1	97.5	5.8	76
Lower secondary	98.4	14.9	11.9	64.4	99.4	4.2	218
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	21.7	22.1	64.3	100.0	9.1	157

Table HA.3M: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV (men) (cont...)							
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>							
Poorest	94.6	10.8	11.7	69.2	96.8	4.3	58
Second	100.0	13.1	11.6	60.4	100.0	1.7	105
Middle	96.9	17.5	20.7	69.3	98.6	7.8	89
Fourth	99.2	23.3	12.0	60.9	100.0	5.5	107
Richest	100.0	23.0	23.1	58.7	100.0	11.2	111
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	97.7	14.1	14.8	65.6	98.7	4.4	252
Richest 40 percent	99.6	23.1	17.6	59.8	100.0	8.4	218
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	98.1	18.5	19.8	56.2	100.0	6.0	77
Ashkali	98.4	18.4	14.4	62.5	99.2	6.2	264
Egyptian	98.8	22.8	19.6	64.7	98.8	8.5	88
Albanian	(100.0)	(6.3)	(13.1)	(74.9)	(100.0)	(2.9)	39
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.3 - Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>(M)</sup>							
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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							

**Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**



Tables HA.3 and HA.3M present the attitudes of women and men towards people living with HIV. In the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 96 percent of women and 99 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 (82 percent and 99 percent, respectively) (Figure HA.2). Increasing wealth has minimal impact on accepting attitudes while for women there is a clear positive association between education level and believing that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching. 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 is almost non-existent at four percent for women and six 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

	Percentage of women who:					Number of women age 15–49
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2,3</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	6.8	0.9	0.8	0.2	0.1	1439
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	6.5	1.1	1.1	0.1	0.1	871
Rural	7.2	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	568
<b>Age</b>						
15–24	7.2	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	558
15–19	6.2	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	324
20–24	8.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	234
25–29	8.0	2.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	203
30–39	6.3	1.8	1.5	0.5	0.2	360
40–49	5.8	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	319
<b>Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months</b>						
Sexually active	6.0	1.1	1.0	0.2	0.1	979
15–24 <sup>3</sup>	4.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	208
15–19	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	56
20–24	5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	151
25–49	6.5	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.1	771
Sexually inactive	8.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	460
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	5.9	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.2	1040
Never married/in union	9.1	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	399
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>						
None	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	395
Primary	3.7	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.0	369
Lower secondary	9.6	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.2	491
Upper secondary or higher	14.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	183
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	4.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	261
Second	6.5	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0	282
Middle	4.8	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	290
Fourth	9.2	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.3	306
Richest	8.6	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	301



**Table HA.4: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (women) (cont...)**

<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	5.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.1	832
Richest 40 percent	8.9	1.0	0.8	0.3	0.1	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>						
Roma	8.5	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.3	258
Ashkali	5.7	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.1	702
Egyptian	5.6	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.0	328
Albanian	10.7	2.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	147
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.4 - Women who know where to be tested for HIV						
<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.5 - Women who have been tested for HIV and know the results						
<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results						
<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"						
<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown						

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who:					Number of men age 15-49
	Know a place to get tested <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2,3</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	26.9	8.9	6.7	3.6	2.8	599
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	26.9	8.7	7.2	3.4	3.2	343
Rural	27.0	9.2	5.9	3.9	2.3	256
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	26.0	8.7	6.9	4.3	3.6	259
15-19	20.1	6.4	4.0	3.5	3.0	158
20-24	35.0	12.2	11.3	5.4	4.5	102
25-29	22.6	4.7	3.0	2.0	2.0	63
30-39	29.2	12.8	10.3	3.9	2.9	162
40-49	28.3	6.1	3.1	2.6	1.3	114
<b>Age and sexual activity in the last 12 months</b>						
Sexually active	28.9	10.3	8.4	4.3	3.6	452
15-24 <sup>3</sup>	33.7	13.5	13.5	7.4	7.4	126
15-19	(32.3)	(12.9)	(12.9)	(9.6)	(9.6)	49
20-24	34.7	13.8	13.8	6.0	6.0	77
25-49	27.1	9.0	6.4	3.1	2.2	326
Sexually inactive	20.8	4.6	1.5	1.5	0.3	147
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	28.4	9.9	7.7	3.4	2.6	389
Never married/in union	24.2	7.0	4.8	4.0	3.1	210
<b>Education</b>						
None	(14.4)	(2.1)	(2.1)	(0.0)	(0.0)	37
Primary	15.4	9.7	6.7	3.6	2.5	130
Lower secondary	24.8	9.3	7.2	3.7	3.1	263
Upper secondary or higher	41.9	9.1	6.9	4.4	3.3	168

**Table HA.4M: Knowledge of a place for HIV testing (men) (cont...)**

Wealth index quintiles						
Poorest	19.0	9.5	7.8	3.3	1.6	88
Second	24.9	11.4	9.5	5.6	5.1	137
Middle	24.2	7.1	3.4	2.2	1.4	120
Fourth	30.0	5.1	2.8	1.2	1.2	125
Richest	34.0	11.1	9.7	5.5	4.1	129
Wealth index						
Poorest 60 percent	23.2	9.4	6.9	3.8	2.9	345
Richest 40 percent	32.1	8.1	6.3	3.4	2.7	254
Ethnicity of household head <sup>a</sup>						
Roma	22.8	9.2	7.0	3.7	1.5	100
Ashkali	27.3	8.5	5.2	4.3	3.5	336
Egyptian	28.7	8.0	8.0	1.5	1.5	112
Albanian	(27.6)	(12.7)	(12.7)	(2.8)	(2.8)	49
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.4 - Men who know where to be tested for HIV <sup>(M)</sup> <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.5 - Men who have been tested for HIV and know the results <sup>(M)</sup> <sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results <sup>(M)</sup>						
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 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. Seven percent of women and 27 percent of men knew where to be tested, while one percent and nine percent, respectively, have actually been tested. Fewer, one percent of women and seven percent of men, know the result of their most recent test.

A small proportion (less than one percent of women and three percent of men) 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Received HIV counselling, were offered an HIV test, accepted and received the results	
Total	96.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	311
Area						
Urban	96.8	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	178
Rural	96.1	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	133
Age						
15-24	97.6	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	126
15-19	(89.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	29
20-24	100.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	97
25-29	92.1	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	91
30-39	99.2	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	88
40-49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	6

**Table HA.5: HIV counselling and testing during antenatal care (cont...)**

<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	96.5	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	311
<b>Education</b>						
None	92.9	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	117
Primary	97.6	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	107
Lower secondary	100.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	18
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	92.8	2.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	82
Second	95.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	69
Middle	96.5	3.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	59
Fourth	(100.0)	(5.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	55
Richest	100.0	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	46
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	94.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	210
Richest 40 percent	100.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	101
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>						
Roma	95.5	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	53
Ashkali	96.5	3.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	173
Egyptian	98.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	63
Albanian	(94.7)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	22
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.7 - HIV counselling during antenatal care <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.8 - HIV testing during antenatal care						
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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						

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 97 percent, only three percent received HIV counselling during their antenatal care and none were offered an HIV test and were tested for HIV.

### 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)<sup>a</sup>**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	72.9	68.0	0.0	1439	1.1	1048
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	71.8	66.9	0.0	871	1.1	625
Rural	74.5	69.8	0.0	568	1.2	423
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	39.1	37.2	0.0	558	1.1	218
15-19	18.6	17.4	0.0	324	1.1	60
20-24	67.4	64.6	0.0	234	1.1	158
25-29	87.6	83.8	0.0	203	1.1	178
30-39	96.0	92.8	0.0	360	1.1	345
40-49	96.5	84.0	0.0	319	1.2	307
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	100.0	93.5	0.0	1040	1.1	1040
Never married/in union	2.1	1.5	0.0	399	(*)	8
<b>Education</b>						
None	91.8	84.8	0.0	395	1.1	363
Primary	77.4	71.4	0.0	369	1.1	286
Lower secondary	67.5	64.1	0.0	491	1.1	332
Upper secondary or higher	37.1	35.4	0.0	183	1.1	68
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	79.0	73.3	0.0	261	1.2	206
Second	77.6	73.3	0.0	282	1.2	218
Middle	71.0	62.4	0.0	290	1.1	206
Fourth	69.3	65.6	0.0	306	1.1	212
Richest	68.5	66.4	0.0	301	1.1	206
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	75.7	69.5	0.0	832	1.2	630
Richest 40 percent	68.9	66.0	0.0	607	1.1	418
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>						
Roma	74.2	67.2	0.0	258	1.2	191
Ashkali	74.7	70.7	0.0	702	1.1	524
Egyptian	68.4	63.4	0.0	328	1.1	224
Albanian	71.8	67.4	0.0	147	1.1	105

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships

<sup>a</sup> 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

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

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

**Table HA.6M: Sex with multiple partners (men)<sup>a</sup>**

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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
	Ever had sex	Had sex in the last 12 months	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months <sup>1</sup>			
<b>Total</b>	81.0	75.5	7.0	599	5.2	485
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	82.7	76.4	8.3	343	5.4	284
Rural	78.6	74.3	5.2	256	4.9	201
<b>Age</b>						
15-24	56.7	48.5	9.1	259	5.5	147
15-19	38.9	31.0	6.7	158	4.9	61
20-24	84.3	75.7	12.7	102	5.9	86
25-29	100.0	92.4	2.5	63	4.2	63
30-39	99.7	98.1	7.8	162	5.6	162
40-49	99.1	95.2	3.6	114	4.7	113
<b>Marital status</b>						
Ever married/in union	100.0	97.8	5.9	389	5.0	389
Never married/in union	45.6	34.1	9.0	210	6.0	96
<b>Education</b>						
None	(86.2)	(77.1)	(4.6)	37	(5.6)	32
Primary	82.3	76.5	5.0	130	5.8	107
Lower secondary	84.8	80.2	7.8	263	4.7	223
Upper secondary or high	72.7	67.0	7.7	168	5.3	122
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>						
Poorest	86.1	81.9	4.1	88	3.4	76
Second	85.3	81.0	8.3	137	5.0	116
Middle	83.5	74.2	5.8	120	5.4	100
Fourth	71.6	65.5	3.4	125	4.5	89
Richest	79.6	76.1	12.2	129	7.0	103
<b>Wealth index</b>						
Poorest 60 percent	84.9	78.9	6.3	345	4.7	293
Richest 40 percent	75.7	70.9	7.9	254	5.9	192
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>						
Roma	81.1	75.7	5.1	100	3.5	81
Ashkali	79.1	74.1	6.1	336	5.5	265
Egyptian	85.5	77.7	11.7	112	5.6	96
Albanian	(82.3)	(79.2)	(5.2)	49	(5.0)	40

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.12 - Multiple sexual partnerships<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> The percentage of men 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 not shown in the table due to small number of unweighted cases per disaggregation category

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

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

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. While only two percent of women who were never married/in union had sex, about half the men reported they did (46 percent). 40 percent<sup>76</sup> of men age 15-49 years who had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (MICS indicator 9.13).

<sup>76</sup> Data on 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 is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in Table HA.6.

## 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators <sup>b</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,a</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	11.9	25.7	7.2	0.2	0.0	37.2	558	0.0	208	6.2	317
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	10.7	23.2	6.4	0.0	0.0	34.6	339	0.0	117	6.8	199
Rural	13.9	29.5	8.5	0.4	0.0	41.3	220	0.0	91	5.2	118
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	12.1	26.9	6.2	0.3	0.0	17.4	324	0.0	56	5.4	182
15-17	12.9	23.9	5.1	0.5	0.0	8.8	201	(*)	18	5.3	114
18-19	10.8	31.7	7.8	0.0	0.0	31.6	123	(0.0)	39	5.5	68
20-24	11.7	24.1	8.6	0.0	0.0	64.6	234	0.0	151	7.3	134
20-22	8.9	24.1	8.1	0.0	0.0	59.5	147	0.0	87	3.1	84
23-24	16.4	24.2	9.5	0.0	0.0	73.1	88	0.0	64	14.2	51
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	5.9	22.1	3.6	0.0	0.0	96.2	213	0.0	205	5.4	95
Never married/in union	15.7	27.9	9.4	0.3	0.0	0.9	345	(*)	3	6.5	222
<b>Education<sup>c</sup></b>											
None	0.0	11.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.7	76	(0.0)	50	(*)	19
Primary	0.7	19.8	2.3	0.0	0.0	48.7	152	0.0	74	4.0	60
Lower secondary	13.5	24.5	8.9	0.5	0.0	33.1	203	0.0	67	6.1	118
Upper secondary or higher	30.0	43.2	14.5	0.0	0.0	13.2	127	(*)	17	8.3	120
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	6.3	18.9	6.0	0.9	0.0	47.2	108	0.0	51	(10.4)	44
Second	9.1	21.8	5.4	0.0	0.0	47.1	115	0.0	54	8.0	53
Middle	13.2	27.5	6.2	0.0	0.0	28.8	100	(0.0)	29	7.5	55
Fourth	11.4	33.8	8.6	0.0	0.0	31.1	120	(0.0)	37	6.8	79
Richest	19.4	26.0	9.5	0.0	0.0	31.8	116	(0.0)	37	1.6	87
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	9.4	22.6	5.8	0.3	0.0	41.5	323	0.0	134	8.5	151
Richest 40 percent	15.3	30.0	9.0	0.0	0.0	31.5	235	0.0	74	4.1	165
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>d</sup></b>											
Roma	4.4	22.8	6.3	0.0	0.0	41.3	107	(0.0)	44	3.1	55
Ashkali	11.2	23.3	6.5	0.4	0.0	38.7	263	0.0	102	6.7	142
Egyptian	13.7	32.1	8.2	0.0	0.0	36.4	137	0.0	50	5.6	84
Albanian	(27.5)	(25.7)	(10.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(24.6)	49	(*)	12	(11.0)	34

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young women who have been tested for HIV and know the results

<sup>a</sup> 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 hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive (the two most common misconceptions among women age 15-49 years in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* according to this survey)

<sup>b</sup> Refer to Table HA.3 for the four indicators

<sup>c</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>d</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

**Table HA.7M: Key HIV and AIDS indicators (young men)**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key HIV and AIDS indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:						Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV in the last 12 months and know the result <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex in the last 12 months	Percentage who express attitudes towards people living with HIV on all four indicators <sup>b</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 who have heard of AIDS
	Have comprehensive knowledge <sup>1,a</sup>	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					
<b>Total</b>	3.9	33.3	26.0	6.9	3.6	48.5	259	7.4	126	6.4	194
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	3.5	36.9	26.1	7.9	4.3	52.5	152	8.2	80	6.0	111
Rural	4.5	28.3	25.8	5.4	2.5	43.0	108	5.9	46	6.9	83
<b>Age</b>											
15-19	3.3	29.6	20.1	4.0	3.0	31.0	158	(9.6)	49	4.9	110
15-17	2.4	26.8	21.1	5.7	4.8	25.3	98	(*)	25	4.0	64
18-19	4.8	34.2	18.5	1.2	0.0	40.4	60	(0.0)	24	(6.3)	46
20-24	4.9	39.1	35.0	11.3	4.5	75.7	102	6.0	77	8.3	84
20-22	6.0	34.7	35.1	10.2	4.8	72.6	62	(6.6)	45	5.9	53
23-24	(3.3)	(46.1)	(34.9)	(13.0)	(4.1)	(80.6)	40	(5.1)	32	(12.4)	31
<b>Marital status</b>											
Ever married/in union	2.3	36.7	30.8	13.6	5.9	100.0	65	5.9	65	(4.3)	53
Never married/in union	4.5	32.2	24.4	4.6	2.8	31.4	195	8.9	61	7.1	141
<b>Education</b>											
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	4	(*)	1
Primary	(3.0)	(14.5)	(8.4)	(6.0)	(2.4)	(40.0)	45	(*)	18	(*)	23
Lower secondary	0.8	35.4	25.0	8.4	4.2	57.2	105	7.3	60	5.1	79
Upper secondary or higher	8.0	42.1	37.4	6.4	3.8	44.3	100	(8.6)	44	7.9	92
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	(2.1)	(16.3)	(9.1)	(7.0)	(0.0)	(48.6)	28	(*)	13	(*)	16
Second	(2.1)	(40.9)	(25.8)	(8.7)	(8.7)	(54.3)	51	(*)	28	(2.7)	37
Middle	(4.4)	(23.0)	(21.9)	(7.6)	(2.4)	(47.7)	45	(*)	22	(4.0)	28
Fourth	4.5	38.7	29.9	2.2	1.1	40.0	69	(2.8)	28	5.4	59
Richest	5.2	36.0	31.8	9.8	4.4	53.6	67	(8.3)	36	8.3	56
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	3.0	28.9	20.7	7.9	4.5	50.6	124	8.8	63	5.7	80
Richest 40 percent	4.8	37.4	30.8	5.9	2.8	46.7	135	5.9	63	6.8	115
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>											
Roma	(2.9)	(26.6)	(11.6)	(6.3)	(0.0)	(48.2)	42	(*)	20	(3.3)	28
Ashkali	2.8	32.7	30.0	7.0	5.9	47.9	158	12.2	76	7.4	117
Egyptian	6.2	43.3	27.0	9.2	0.0	55.9	45	(0.0)	25	(7.3)	38
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	5	(*)	11

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.1; MDG indicator 6.3 - Knowledge about HIV prevention among young men<sup>(M)</sup><sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.6 - Sexually active young men who have been tested for HIV and know the results<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\* according to this survey)

<sup>b</sup> 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 (12 percent of young women and four percent of young men), knowledge of mother to child transmission (26 percent of young women and 33 percent of young men), and knowledge of a place to get tested (seven percent of young women and 26 percent of young men) are generally worse in this age group than the population age 15-49 years as a whole for men but are slightly better for women. Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV with respect to the same four indicators that were previously discussed are comparable (six percent of young women and six percent of young men). Overall, no young women and seven 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)<sup>a</sup>**

Percentage of women age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who:				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
	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of women age 15-24 years	Percentage of women who never had sex <sup>2</sup>	Number of never-married women age 15-24 years	A man 10 or more years older <sup>3</sup>	A non-marital, non-cohabiting partner <sup>4</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	6.3	39.1	0.0	558	98.5	345	6.9	1.5	208
<b>Area</b>									
Urban	6.6	36.4	0.0	339	98.9	218	5.7	0.7	117
Rural	5.9	43.3	0.0	220	97.7	127	8.4	2.7	91
<b>Age</b>									
15-19	5.1	18.6	0.0	324	99.0	266	1.4	0.5	56
15-17	3.9	10.2	0.0	201	98.6	183	(*)	(*)	18
18-19	7.0	32.3	0.0	123	100.0	83	(0.0)	(0.0)	39
20-24	8.1	67.4	0.0	234	96.6	79	8.9	2.9	151
20-22	6.0	63.6	0.0	147	96.9	55	8.5	4.0	87
23-24	11.5	73.8	0.0	88	(96.1)	24	9.5	1.1	64
<b>Marital status</b>									
Ever married/in union	16.1	100.0	0.0	213	na	na	7.0	1.9	205
Never married/in union	0.3	1.5	0.0	345	98.5	345	(*)	(*)	3
<b>Education<sup>b</sup></b>									
None	14.3	68.0	0.0	76	(95.8)	25	(9.2)	(2.4)	50
Primary	9.2	50.8	0.0	152	100.0	75	9.5	1.0	74
Lower secondary	4.7	35.3	0.0	203	98.6	133	4.0	1.3	67
Upper secondary or higher	0.7	13.9	0.0	127	97.9	112	(*)	(*)	17
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>									
Poorest	10.5	51.0	0.0	108	(100.0)	53	10.3	2.1	51
Second	10.2	48.2	0.0	115	100.0	59	9.0	0.9	54
Middle	6.4	29.8	0.0	100	97.9	72	(6.1)	(1.5)	29
Fourth	4.3	33.6	0.0	120	98.7	81	(1.7)	(0.0)	37
Richest	0.8	32.6	0.0	116	96.7	81	(5.1)	(2.9)	37
<b>Wealth index</b>									
Poorest 60 percent	9.1	43.4	0.0	323	99.2	184	8.8	1.5	134
Richest 40 percent	2.6	33.1	0.0	235	97.7	161	3.4	1.4	74
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>c</sup></b>									
Roma	11.0	43.3	0.0	107	99.2	61	(6.2)	(1.8)	44
Ashkali	5.4	40.4	0.0	263	99.3	158	4.4	0.7	102
Egyptian	4.8	36.9	0.0	137	99.1	87	10.6	1.9	50
Albanian	(5.8)	(30.7)	(0.0)	49	(91.9)	37	(*)	(*)	12

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young women<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.9 - Young women who have never had sex<sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 9.11 - Age-mixing among sexual partners<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> 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 (MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners) is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown in the table<sup>b</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"<sup>c</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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



**Table HA.8M: Key sexual behaviour indicators (young men)<sup>a</sup>**

Percentage of men age 15-24 years by key sexual behaviour indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:					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 <sup>3</sup>	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 <sup>4</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in last 12 months
	Had sex before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Ever had sex	Had sex with more than one partner in last 12 months	Number of men age 15-24 years	Percentage of men who never had sex <sup>2</sup>					
<b>Total</b>	10.1	56.7	9.1	259	57.8	195	27.0	126	66.9	70
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	11.1	61.6	11.7	152	51.6	113	31.2	80	(68.8)	47
Rural	8.6	49.8	5.4	108	66.3	82	21.0	46	(62.9)	23
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	10.2	38.9	6.7	158	63.6	152	(27.2)	49	(70.8)	43
15-17	8.5	30.5	5.2	98	71.0	96	(*)	25	(*)	23
18-19	13.1	52.6	9.2	60	50.7	56	(33.7)	24	(*)	20
20-24	9.8	84.3	12.7	102	(37.3)	43	26.7	77	(60.7)	27
20-22	5.4	81.8	10.4	62	(40.5)	28	(25.9)	45	(*)	16
23-24	(16.7)	(88.2)	(16.3)	40	(*)	15	(27.9)	32	(*)	11
<b>Marital status</b>										
Ever married/in union	13.9	100.0	12.6	65	na	na	13.8	65	(*)	9
Never married/in union	8.8	42.2	7.9	195	57.8	195	31.4	61	66.4	61
<b>Education</b>										
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	(*)	8	(*)	4	(*)	2
Primary	(17.9)	(50.8)	(5.8)	45	(68.8)	32	(*)	18	(*)	6
Lower secondary	12.3	62.6	12.1	105	53.2	74	32.9	60	(66.5)	35
Upper secondary or higher	4.2	54.0	7.4	100	56.9	81	(27.8)	44	(65.3)	28
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>										
Poorest	(19.3)	(55.4)	(9.9)	28	(*)	17	(*)	13	(*)	5
Second	(8.5)	(60.6)	(16.0)	51	(64.4)	31	(*)	28	(*)	11
Middle	(13.6)	(58.7)	(3.6)	45	(53.3)	35	(*)	22	(*)	12
Fourth	3.5	49.3	2.7	69	(59.5)	59	(26.3)	28	(*)	18
Richest	11.9	60.4	13.8	67	50.1	53	(35.6)	36	(56.2)	24
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	12.8	58.8	10.1	124	61.4	83	22.8	63	(72.6)	28
Richest 40 percent	7.6	54.8	8.1	135	55.1	111	30.8	63	(63.0)	42
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>										
Roma	(17.1)	(54.9)	(9.0)	42	(70.0)	27	(*)	20	(*)	7
Ashkali	10.0	56.0	8.0	158	58.9	118	25.3	76	(69.5)	40
Egyptian	7.1	66.2	15.8	45	(41.4)	37	(43.5)	25	(*)	20
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	13	(*)	5	(*)	3

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.10 - Sex before age 15 among young men<sup>(MI)</sup><sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 9.9 - Young men who have never had sex<sup>(MI)</sup><sup>3</sup> MICS indicator 9.14 - Sex with non-regular partners<sup>(MI)</sup><sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 9.15; MDG indicator 6.2 - Condom use with non-regular partners<sup>(MI)</sup>

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup>The percentage of men 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

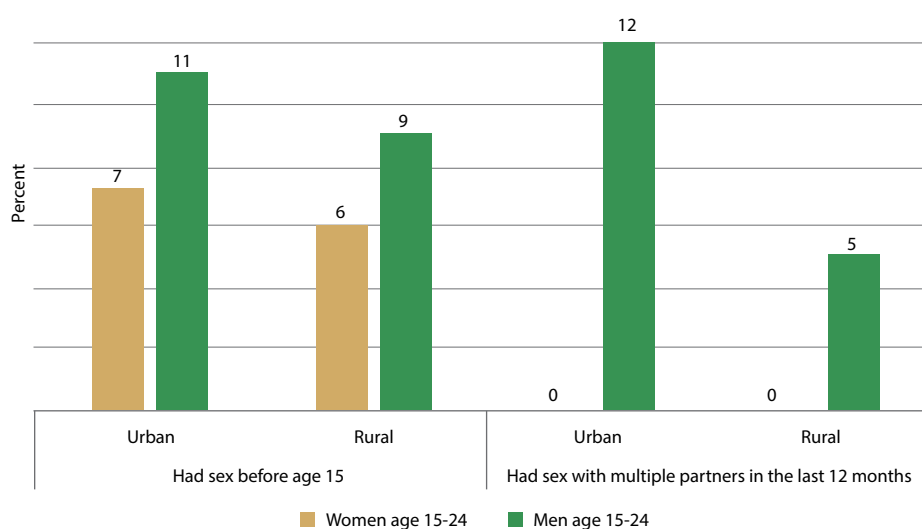
() Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases

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

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, 39 percent of young women and 57 percent of young men reported ever having sex, six percent and 10 percent, respectively, before age 15. Further, no young women and nine percent of young men had sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months. On the other hand, two percent of the young women and 27 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 70 percent of men used a condom the last time<sup>77</sup>. 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 young women's educational attainment or wealth increases the prevalence of ever having sex decreases. As males grow older the prevalence of ever having sex increases within this young age group ranging from 39 percent of males age 15-19 years to 84 percent of those age 20-24 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 one in ten males practises risky sexual behaviour, the urban-rural dimension does not have any impact.

**Figure HA.3: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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<sup>78</sup> 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.

<sup>78</sup> 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.

<b>Table HA.9: Male circumcision</b>											
Percentage of men age 15-49 years who report having been circumcised, and percent distribution of men by age of circumcision, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014											
	Percent circumcised <sup>1</sup>	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	DK / Missing		
<b>Total</b>	96.1	599	0.7	18.7	56.8	22.7	0.7	0.2	0.1	100.0	576
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	97.1	343	1.0	20.0	56.1	22.7	0.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	333
Rural	94.8	256	0.4	17.0	57.7	22.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	100.0	243
<b>Age</b>											
15-24	96.6	259	0.2	21.3	55.3	22.6	na	na	0.3	100.0	251
15-19	97.9	158	0.0	21.8	54.0	23.7	na	na	0.5	100.0	154
20-24	94.7	102	0.6	20.5	57.3	20.8	0.8	na	0.0	100.0	96
25-29	95.3	63	0.0	8.5	46.8	41.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
30-39	96.7	162	1.1	16.0	66.0	16.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	157
40-49	94.5	114	1.8	22.3	52.4	21.7	0.7	1.2	0.0	100.0	108
<b>Education</b>											
None	(92.9)	37	(0.0)	(12.2)	(56.5)	(28.9)	(2.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Primary	91.7	130	0.7	11.8	57.6	27.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	120
Lower secondary	97.2	263	1.3	21.0	53.8	23.1	0.0	0.5	0.3	100.0	256
Upper secondary or higher	98.6	168	0.0	21.5	60.8	17.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>											
Poorest	90.8	88	2.4	23.9	50.3	19.2	3.4	0.0	0.9	100.0	80
Second	95.0	137	1.4	22.6	56.4	18.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	130
Middle	96.1	120	0.0	11.9	59.1	27.9	0.0	1.1	0.0	100.0	115
Fourth	100.0	125	0.5	21.0	57.5	21.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Richest	97.2	129	0.0	15.3	58.5	26.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
<b>Wealth index</b>											
Poorest 60 percent	94.3	345	1.1	19.1	55.8	22.0	1.3	0.4	0.2	100.0	325
Richest 40 percent	98.6	254	0.2	18.1	58.0	23.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	250
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>											
Roma	87.7	100	0.0	20.0	54.2	25.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Ashkali	99.3	336	1.3	18.2	58.2	21.4	0.6	0.4	0.0	100.0	333
Egyptian	94.7	112	0.0	17.8	56.8	23.2	1.6	0.0	0.7	100.0	106
Albanian	(94.8)	49	(0.0)	(23.2)	(50.6)	(26.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 9.17 - Male circumcision											
na: not applicable											
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown											
() Figures that are based on 25 - 49 unweighted cases											

The prevalence of male circumcision is presented in Table HA.9, which also shows the age of circumcision. 96 percent of men age 15-49 are circumcised. There are no notable differentials with respect to background characteristics.

The majority of circumcised men went through the procedure during age 5-9 years (57 percent). However, the second-largest group were circumcised at age 10-14 (23 percent), followed by 1-4 years (19 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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
<b>Total</b>	72.9	26.5	0.5	0.2	100.0	2.6	80.1	16.9	0.2	0.2	100.0	576
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	73.3	25.6	0.8	0.3	100.0	1.8	81.2	16.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	333
Rural	72.3	27.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.8	78.7	17.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	243
<b>Age</b>												
15–24	57.4	41.8	0.8	0.0	100.0	3.5	63.7	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	251
15–19	58.3	41.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	59.3	36.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
20–24	56.1	41.9	2.0	0.0	100.0	2.7	70.9	26.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	96
25–29	71.3	28.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	5.4	75.1	19.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	60
30–39	84.7	14.2	0.6	0.6	100.0	2.0	94.5	2.4	0.6	0.6	100.0	157
40–49	92.4	7.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	108
<b>Education</b>												
None	(85.5)	(14.5)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(0.0)	(81.6)	(18.4)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	35
Primary	85.7	12.8	0.7	0.8	100.0	1.8	89.3	7.3	0.7	0.8	100.0	120
Lower secondary	70.0	30.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	4.0	78.7	17.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	256
Upper secondary or higher	65.4	33.4	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.7	75.3	23.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	166
<b>Wealth index quintiles</b>												
Poorest	86.2	13.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	91.4	8.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	80
Second	74.7	24.6	0.7	0.0	100.0	2.3	84.6	12.4	0.7	0.0	100.0	130
Middle	78.3	20.9	0.0	0.8	100.0	4.3	79.4	15.5	0.0	0.8	100.0	115
Fourth	67.2	32.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	75.8	20.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	125
Richest	63.2	35.3	1.5	0.0	100.0	2.0	73.2	24.8	0.0	0.0	100.0	126
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	78.8	20.6	0.3	0.3	100.0	2.5	84.4	12.5	0.3	0.3	100.0	325
Richest 40 percent	65.2	34.1	0.8	0.0	100.0	2.9	74.5	22.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	250
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>												
Roma	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	2.1	89.5	8.4	0.0	0.0	100.0	88
Ashkali	66.3	32.6	0.8	0.3	100.0	3.2	74.3	22.0	0.3	0.3	100.0	333
Egyptian	83.9	16.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.6	90.1	9.3	0.0	0.0	100.0	106
Albanian	(71.0)	(29.0)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	(4.6)	(80.1)	(15.3)	(0.0)	(0.0)	100.0	47

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
 ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Table HA.10 shows the provider and place where circumcision was performed. The traditional practitioner/family/friend is the most common person performing circumcision at 73 percent on average with 92 percent of the oldest age group compared to 57 percent for the youngest age group. A health worker/professional is the second most common at 27 percent with very few from the oldest age group (eight percent) compared to 42 percent for the youngest age group. Among the 15–19 year age group more than half of circumcisions occur at home (59 percent) and more than a third (37 percent) at a private health institution.





## XIII. ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/ COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

The Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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.

13 percent of women in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian women in Kosovo\* read a newspaper or magazine, 43 percent listen to the radio, and 97 percent watch television at least once a week. Overall, two percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media, while 98 percent are exposed to at least one and nine 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 but only by a marginal proportion. 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 upper secondary or higher education are almost six times more likely to have been exposed to all three types of media than women with primary education. Similarly, 15 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 four percent. Similar proportions of women are exposed to all the media types in urban areas (nine percent) as compared to rural areas (eight percent).

Men age 15-49 years report a 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, 31 percent of men read a newspaper or magazine, 53 percent listen to the radio, and 97 percent watch television. Two percent do not have regular exposure to any of the three media. 99 percent are exposed to at least one and 20 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. Also, there is no clear pattern by wealth for men. 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 as likely as older men to be exposed to all three media 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

	Percentage of women age 15–49 years who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	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				
<b>Total</b>	13.1	42.6	97.3	8.6	97.7	2.3	1439
<b>Age</b>							
15–19	23.1	51.1	97.6	16.6	98.1	1.9	324
15–17	19.8	48.7	97.0	13.6	97.3	2.7	201
18–19	28.6	55.1	98.6	21.6	99.3	0.7	123
20–24	15.0	53.0	97.6	10.5	97.6	2.4	234
25–29	7.9	39.2	95.9	5.2	96.3	3.7	203
30–34	6.7	34.3	95.7	5.4	97.1	2.9	192
35–39	7.9	39.0	97.0	4.4	97.3	2.7	168
40–44	13.8	36.9	98.6	7.9	98.6	1.4	177
45–49	7.9	33.6	98.7	2.5	98.7	1.3	141
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	14.7	41.3	98.5	9.0	98.6	1.4	871
Rural	10.6	44.7	95.4	8.1	96.2	3.8	568
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>							
None	0.9	31.0	94.0	0.9	94.6	5.4	395
Primary	7.0	41.4	97.7	4.2	97.9	2.1	369
Lower secondary	17.6	45.7	98.6	11.0	99.1	0.9	491
Upper secondary or higher	39.6	62.0	100.0	28.0	100.0	0.0	183
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	6.6	37.4	92.6	3.5	93.4	6.6	261
Second	9.1	36.4	97.0	5.8	97.7	2.3	282
Middle	10.7	43.3	97.2	8.3	97.7	2.3	290
Fourth	13.7	46.5	99.3	9.6	99.3	0.7	306
Richest	24.0	48.4	99.6	15.1	99.6	0.4	301
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	8.9	39.1	95.7	5.9	96.3	3.7	832
Richest 40 percent	18.8	47.4	99.5	12.3	99.5	0.5	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>							
Roma	16.6	37.5	97.4	9.4	97.4	2.6	258
Ashkali	9.7	41.1	96.6	6.7	97.3	2.7	702
Egyptian	11.7	47.0	97.4	8.0	97.6	2.4	328
Albanian	25.0	49.6	100.0	18.0	100.0	0.0	147

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown



**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-49 years who:			All three media at least once a week <sup>1</sup>	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				
<b>Total</b>	31.2	53.3	96.7	19.8	98.1	1.9	599
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	37.2	62.8	95.5	22.1	99.3	0.7	158
15-17	34.9	61.1	96.4	19.5	100.0	0.0	98
18-19	41.0	65.5	93.9	26.4	98.1	1.9	60
20-24	38.7	56.1	96.9	22.3	96.9	3.1	102
25-29	36.7	59.3	97.8	20.2	99.1	0.9	63
30-34	21.5	40.8	96.8	14.8	97.8	2.2	89
35-39	19.4	49.2	96.2	11.8	97.5	2.5	74
40-44	25.6	43.7	95.9	22.9	95.9	4.1	59
45-49	31.3	50.4	100.0	23.1	100.0	0.0	56
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	32.0	54.3	97.9	21.3	98.5	1.5	343
Rural	30.2	52.0	95.1	17.7	97.7	2.3	256
<b>Education</b>							
None	(3.8)	(45.1)	(88.8)	(0.0)	(92.6)	(7.4)	37
Primary	17.7	47.8	96.8	10.9	98.3	1.7	130
Lower secondary	32.7	51.3	97.1	20.9	98.4	1.6	263
Upper secondary or higher	45.6	62.6	97.7	29.2	98.9	1.1	168
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	14.8	51.2	95.9	10.6	96.9	3.1	88
Second	32.9	53.4	95.2	20.7	97.5	2.5	137
Middle	26.8	55.1	96.1	16.2	98.4	1.6	120
Fourth	35.2	55.1	98.7	22.2	99.5	0.5	125
Richest	41.0	51.4	97.5	26.0	98.2	1.8	129
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	26.1	53.4	95.7	16.6	97.6	2.4	345
Richest 40 percent	38.1	53.2	98.1	24.1	98.8	1.2	254
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>							
Roma	19.3	54.2	98.5	12.7	98.5	1.5	100
Ashkali	36.4	52.0	96.6	22.4	98.3	1.7	336
Egyptian	28.0	52.2	95.9	19.5	97.3	2.7	112
Albanian	(27.7)	(63.4)	(95.8)	(17.9)	(98.0)	(2.0)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 10.1 - Exposure to mass media<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
 ( ) Figures that are based on 25 - 49 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, 84 percent of 15-24 year old women ever used a computer, 75 percent used a computer during the last year and 61 percent used it at least once a week during the last month. Overall, 82 percent of women age 15-24 ever used the internet, while 76 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 61 percent.

As expected, both the computer and internet use during the last 12 months is more widespread among the 15-19 year old women. Use of a computer and the internet is also strongly associated with education and wealth.

Less than one third (31 percent) of women with no education report using a computer during the last year, while almost all of the women (96 percent) with higher education used a computer. A similar positive association by woman's education level and use of the internet during the last year is observed. With respect to wealth status, young women living in the richest wealth quintile (93 percent) are more likely to have used the internet during the last year than those living in the poorest wealth quintile (55 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 months <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
<b>Total</b>	83.7	75.3	60.6	81.8	76.1	61.3	558
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	87.6	80.9	67.7	86.4	82.7	67.2	324
15-17	91.8	83.9	68.5	90.5	85.4	65.7	201
18-19	80.7	76.0	66.4	79.6	78.3	69.5	123
20-24	78.4	67.6	50.8	75.5	66.9	53.3	234
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	83.7	76.5	62.7	82.4	77.5	63.8	339
Rural	83.8	73.5	57.3	80.9	73.9	57.6	220
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>							
None	49.2	30.6	24.6	46.7	33.5	31.7	76
Primary	74.4	65.7	50.6	70.9	65.0	47.4	152
Lower secondary	93.5	86.0	66.1	92.1	87.2	66.6	203
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	96.4	85.1	99.4	97.0	87.3	127
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	69.2	53.8	30.5	66.6	55.4	34.8	108
Second	75.7	60.5	43.1	69.0	59.3	39.7	115
Middle	85.6	80.4	68.3	83.6	81.3	65.6	100
Fourth	91.7	88.3	79.7	93.7	90.5	85.4	120
Richest	95.4	92.2	79.5	94.9	92.6	79.0	116
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	76.6	64.4	46.7	72.7	64.8	46.1	323
Richest 40 percent	93.5	90.2	79.6	94.3	91.6	82.2	235
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>							
Roma	77.7	69.6	56.4	73.9	70.9	57.8	107
Ashkali	83.7	74.0	59.8	82.2	74.6	61.1	263
Egyptian	84.4	78.1	62.3	82.5	77.2	59.3	137
Albanian	(94.7)	(86.2)	(70.3)	(94.7)	(91.3)	(77.1)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

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

A larger proportion of young men than young women used a computer and the internet during the last year as shown in Table MT.2M. 90 percent of 15-24 year old men used a computer during the last year while 92 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 except that age doesn't affect access to computers and internet as strongly as it does among women. The percentage for men living in the poorest 60 percent of the household population is slightly higher than that of men living in the richest 40 percent of the household population.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	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 <sup>2</sup>	Used the internet at least once a week during the last one month	
<b>Total</b>	91.7	89.6	86.6	92.1	90.9	87.9	259
<b>Age</b>							
15-19	91.6	89.3	86.4	92.3	91.3	87.9	158
15-17	92.0	88.2	84.4	93.1	92.3	88.5	98
18-19	90.9	90.9	89.7	90.9	89.5	87.0	60
20-24	91.8	90.1	86.9	91.8	90.4	87.9	102
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	92.8	91.4	88.8	92.8	91.7	89.0	152
Rural	90.1	87.1	83.5	91.1	89.9	86.3	108
<b>Education</b>							
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(69.9)	(68.3)	(62.9)	(72.3)	(70.5)	(70.5)	45
Lower secondary	97.0	93.9	90.2	97.0	94.9	90.5	105
Upper secondary or higher	100.0	98.5	97.1	100.0	100.0	96.8	100
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	(71.3)	(71.3)	(65.8)	(71.3)	(68.3)	(62.8)	28
Second	(87.7)	(83.7)	(79.1)	(87.7)	(84.5)	(78.4)	51
Middle	(91.5)	(88.8)	(80.3)	(93.9)	(92.7)	(87.9)	45
Fourth	94.8	92.6	92.6	94.8	94.8	94.8	69
Richest	100.0	99.1	99.1	100.0	100.0	98.4	67
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	85.4	82.8	76.6	86.3	83.9	78.4	124
Richest 40 percent	97.4	95.8	95.8	97.4	97.4	96.6	135
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>							
Roma	(71.8)	(63.8)	(62.1)	(71.8)	(71.8)	(68.2)	42
Ashkali	94.6	93.8	90.3	95.2	93.9	91.5	158
Egyptian	97.3	95.4	92.2	97.3	95.4	89.8	45
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 10.2 - Use of computers<sup>[M]</sup>

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 10.3 - Use of internet<sup>[M]</sup>

( ) 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<sup>79</sup>. 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 (90 percent), their health, their friendships, and the way they look (86 percent respectively). The findings for young men are similar; they are the most satisfied with the way they look (98 percent), their health (96 percent), their family life (95 percent), and their friendships (90 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 19 percent of young men not having an income at all. There is a positive association between the woman's education level and satisfaction for the above mentioned domains. Similarly, increasing wealth has a direct influence on satisfaction of living environment for women living in the poorest 60 percent of households (69 percent) compared to women living in the richest 40 percent of households (83 percent). Roma women are less likely (72 percent) to be satisfied with their health compared to Egyptian women (92 percent).

<sup>79</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:					Number of women age 15-24	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with their job	Number of women age 15-24 who have a job	Percentage of women age 15-24 who are very or somewhat satisfied with their income	Number of women age 15-24 who have an income						
	Family life	Friendships	Health environment	Living by others	Treatment by others											
<b>Total</b>	89.8	85.8	86.4	75.0	77.4	85.7	21.4	64.9	93.1	558	86.9	120	78.8	362	63.0	520
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	91.1	87.8	87.4	77.4	75.5	84.9	33.1	67.4	94.9	324	85.3	107	77.1	218	65.2	307
15-17	92.2	88.1	87.4	73.3	73.2	86.0	41.5	65.0	93.4	201	84.9	83	77.7	131	67.6	187
18-19	89.3	87.4	87.4	84.1	79.4	82.9	19.3	71.1	97.4	123	82.9	24	76.2	87	61.5	120
20-24	88.0	83.1	85.1	71.5	80.0	86.9	5.4	61.4	90.6	234	86.9	13	81.3	144	59.7	212
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	90.9	87.1	87.9	76.8	81.6	88.2	26.2	64.8	94.4	339	89.1	89	81.2	219	62.9	320
Rural	88.2	83.9	84.1	72.1	70.9	82.0	14.1	65.0	91.1	220	86.9	31	75.1	143	63.0	200
<b>Marital Status</b>																
Ever married/in union	89.3	79.4	82.9	74.8	77.9	87.4	1.3	65.5	91.7	213	86.6	3	74.0	140	54.9	195
Never married/in union	90.1	89.8	88.6	75.1	77.1	84.7	33.9	64.5	94.0	345	86.6	117	81.7	222	67.8	324
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>																
None	84.6	73.3	81.9	73.8	63.5	83.5	0.0	70.0	89.5	76	-	0	75.5	53	61.6	68
Primary	86.3	85.1	79.6	71.6	80.0	82.9	0.0	64.6	91.4	152	-	0	69.2	98	59.7	139
Lower secondary	91.8	88.5	89.7	74.2	77.0	86.6	12.0	64.1	92.9	203	86.6	24	80.6	130	61.5	188
Upper secondary or higher	94.0	89.8	92.1	80.9	83.1	89.0	74.7	63.3	97.6	127	86.7	95	89.8	81	69.5	124
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	83.1	78.4	81.9	56.6	72.7	78.1	10.5	68.5	90.9	108	86.7	11	58.9	74	49.8	98
Second	92.8	86.1	86.9	78.3	81.0	86.3	10.5	65.2	89.3	115	86.7	12	78.0	75	58.0	102
Middle	87.4	86.3	84.9	71.3	72.7	85.8	21.8	62.8	93.3	100	86.6	22	79.8	63	61.4	93
Fourth	94.5	91.2	86.2	87.6	76.7	87.5	31.5	58.6	96.2	120	86.6	38	88.3	70	70.3	115
Richest	90.4	86.6	91.7	78.8	83.0	90.4	31.7	69.3	95.6	116	86.6	37	88.6	80	72.8	111
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Poorest 60 percent	87.9	83.6	84.6	68.9	75.7	83.4	14.0	65.6	91.1	323	86.7	45	71.9	212	56.4	294
Richest 40 percent	92.5	88.9	88.9	83.3	79.8	88.9	31.6	63.9	95.9	235	86.6	74	88.5	150	71.5	226
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>																
Roma	88.5	87.4	71.6	68.9	71.4	81.4	21.4	48.9	92.0	107	82.0	23	71.8	53	48.5	99
Ashkali	89.9	85.0	87.4	76.0	73.7	85.5	13.7	60.2	89.6	263	86.6	36	78.0	158	67.8	236
Egyptian	87.4	82.8	91.9	74.6	86.2	90.3	27.6	78.4	98.1	137	86.6	38	79.1	107	60.5	134
Albanian	(98.7)	(94.6)	(98.1)	(82.5)	(85.1)	(85.7)	(45.2)	(85.8)	(100.0)	49	86.6	22	(91.7)	42	(76.5)	49

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

"-" 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat satisfied in selected domains:			Percentage of men age 15-24 years who:			Number of men age 15-24 years who have an income	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are satisfied with their income	Number of men age 15-24 years who have a job	Percentage of men age 15-24 years who are satisfied with their job	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	Number of men age 15-24 years attending school	Percentage of men age 15-24 years satisfied with school
<b>Total</b>	95.1	90.2	95.9	79.8	80.3	97.6	31.5	66.1	81.0	259	96.3	82	70.7	171	61.9	210
<b>Age</b>																
15-19	94.8	92.2	96.2	82.6	78.4	98.4	44.7	62.6	82.0	158	95.7	70	63.9	99	60.0	129
15-17	93.8	92.8	94.6	79.7	77.0	98.2	49.3	56.9	77.6	98	95.0	48	69.2	56	64.2	76
18-19	96.5	91.1	98.8	87.5	80.7	98.8	37.0	72.1	89.3	60	(*)	22	(57.1)	43	53.9	53
20-24	95.4	87.0	95.5	75.3	83.4	96.3	11.1	71.4	79.4	102	(*)	11	79.8	73	65.0	81
<b>Area</b>																
Urban	96.1	89.9	95.8	75.0	80.1	97.8	31.0	69.3	84.4	152	(94.6)	47	71.9	105	65.2	128
Rural	93.6	90.5	96.2	86.5	80.7	97.3	32.2	61.6	76.2	108	(98.5)	35	68.8	66	56.8	82
<b>Marital Status</b>																
Ever married/in union	92.9	90.3	94.1	75.2	84.0	94.2	6.9	66.5	71.4	65	(*)	4	(83.6)	43	(61.9)	46
Never married/in union	95.8	90.1	96.6	81.3	79.1	98.7	39.7	65.9	84.2	195	96.0	77	66.3	128	61.9	164
<b>Education</b>																
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	10	-	0	(*)	6	(*)	6
Primary	(90.1)	(81.3)	(96.9)	(80.1)	(77.8)	(97.6)	(0.0)	(67.9)	(75.1)	45	-	0	(40.2)	30	(37.5)	34
Lower secondary	97.1	91.5	95.7	79.5	82.2	98.0	18.8	68.1	82.6	105	(*)	20	75.3	72	61.8	87
Upper secondary or higher	95.6	92.5	96.3	79.8	84.7	97.9	62.1	63.2	83.6	100	98.1	62	78.7	63	72.4	83
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																
Poorest	(81.8)	(92.4)	(96.7)	(82.6)	(63.9)	(92.7)	(9.7)	(64.8)	(77.5)	28	(*)	3	(*)	18	(*)	21
Second	(95.2)	(86.0)	(98.6)	(83.6)	(78.1)	(98.6)	(28.4)	(59.3)	(67.4)	51	(*)	14	(74.0)	30	(60.6)	34
Middle	(98.7)	(91.7)	(92.0)	(68.2)	(78.8)	(97.2)	(20.6)	(58.8)	(80.9)	45	(*)	9	(51.2)	27	(44.7)	37
Fourth	96.5	92.1	96.7	83.1	86.1	98.0	40.0	69.7	87.4	69	(*)	28	(61.9)	48	63.8	60
Richest	96.4	89.4	95.5	80.1	84.0	98.7	41.5	73.0	86.2	67	(95.8)	28	90.8	49	80.1	57
<b>Wealth index</b>																
Poorest 60 percent	93.5	89.5	95.8	77.7	75.2	96.8	21.4	60.3	74.6	124	(100.0)	26	63.2	75	49.3	92
Richest 40 percent	96.5	90.8	96.1	81.6	85.1	98.3	40.7	71.3	86.8	135	94.5	55	76.5	97	71.8	118
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>																
Roma	(82.1)	(81.3)	(93.9)	(80.3)	(68.4)	(95.2)	(19.6)	(63.0)	(78.7)	42	(*)	8	(63.0)	26	(43.0)	33
Ashkali	96.9	91.1	94.9	78.3	82.0	98.1	33.8	66.6	83.4	158	(94.3)	54	70.8	105	64.1	132
Egyptian	99.0	94.5	100.0	78.2	81.0	97.2	30.3	65.4	77.5	45	(*)	14	(67.0)	29	(65.5)	35
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	14	(*)	6	(*)	10	(*)	10

(\*) 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. 84 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall. The proportion of women who are satisfied with life is slightly higher in urban areas (87 percent) than in rural areas (80 percent). These proportions do not vary significantly by marital status and educational level. Life satisfaction among young men appears to be slightly higher, with a similar association with wealth.

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 two tables indicate clearly that there is a relationship between the average life satisfaction score and the socioeconomic status of young women.

The tables also show that 78 percent of women and 84 of men age 15-24 years are very or somewhat happy. However, there is no difference between the two main age groups considered in the table. For both men and women, proportions who are very or somewhat happy is roughly the same in the 15-19 and 20-24 age groups, with 87 and 79 percent, respectively for men, and 78 and 76 percent, respectively for women.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women with overall life satisfaction <sup>1</sup>	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of women who are very or somewhat happy <sup>2</sup>	Number of women age 15-24 years
Total	83.9	1.6	77.5	558
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	85.2	1.6	78.3	324
15-17	87.8	1.5	75.7	201
18-19	80.9	1.7	82.4	123
20-24	82.0	1.7	76.4	234
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	86.7	1.5	80.2	339
Rural	79.5	1.7	73.3	220
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Ever married/in union	82.3	1.6	78.2	213
Never married/in union	84.8	1.6	77.1	345
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>				
None	78.4	1.6	73.2	76
Primary	84.3	1.6	78.4	152
Lower secondary	83.4	1.6	77.5	203
Upper secondary or higher	87.4	1.5	79.0	127
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	77.7	1.8	71.6	108
Second	85.1	1.6	70.7	115
Middle	81.2	1.7	73.8	100
Fourth	87.5	1.5	88.7	120
Richest	87.0	1.5	81.4	116
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	81.4	1.7	71.9	323
Richest 40 percent	87.2	1.5	85.1	235
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>				
Roma	74.5	1.9	72.8	107
Ashkali	87.6	1.5	80.3	263
Egyptian	80.4	1.6	75.9	137
Albanian	(93.6)	(1.4)	(78.6)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men with overall life satisfaction <sup>1</sup>	Average life satisfaction score	Percentage of men who are very or somewhat happy <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-24 years
<b>Total</b>	86.6	1.5	83.9	259
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	88.5	1.4	87.4	158
15-17	86.7	1.4	86.9	98
18-19	91.3	1.3	88.1	60
20-24	83.7	1.6	78.6	102
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	86.3	1.5	84.3	152
Rural	87.0	1.5	83.5	108
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Ever married/in union	87.4	1.6	73.6	65
Never married/in union	86.3	1.5	87.4	195
<b>Education</b>				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(75.6)	(1.8)	(73.3)	45
Lower secondary	88.8	1.4	82.0	105
Upper secondary or higher	89.7	1.4	89.2	100
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	(91.5)	(1.4)	(78.0)	28
Second	(84.0)	(1.6)	(79.4)	51
Middle	(75.4)	(1.7)	(81.0)	45
Fourth	89.7	1.4	90.0	69
Richest	91.0	1.4	85.6	67
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	82.5	1.6	79.7	124
Richest 40 percent	90.3	1.4	87.8	135
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
Roma	(80.2)	(1.7)	(76.8)	42
Ashkali	87.7	1.5	84.4	158
Egyptian	84.3	1.5	88.2	45
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

<sup>1</sup> MICS Indicator 11.1 - Life satisfaction<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 11.2 - Happiness<sup>(M)</sup>

( ) 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 proportion 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 more than one third (37 percent). The corresponding indicator for men age 15-24 years is higher, at 55 percent. Differences in the perception of a better life can be observed by wealth quintiles: 32 percent of young women and 49 percent of young men that live in households in the poorest 60 percent of the household population 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 the richest 40 percent of the household population are 43 percent and 61 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	38.6	89.6	36.7	558
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	40.2	90.3	39.0	324
15-17	39.9	92.1	38.4	201
18-19	40.8	87.3	39.8	123
20-24	36.3	88.8	33.5	234
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	37.4	91.8	36.7	339
Rural	40.5	86.3	36.7	220
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Ever married/in union	37.4	88.5	34.8	213
Never married/in union	39.3	90.3	37.9	345
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>				
None	39.2	88.7	37.3	76
Primary	39.2	93.6	38.9	152
Lower secondary	36.5	85.5	32.6	203
Upper secondary or higher	40.9	92.1	40.1	127
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	34.2	84.9	31.9	108
Second	36.7	86.1	35.3	115
Middle	29.7	94.0	29.0	100
Fourth	41.7	92.5	38.9	120
Richest	49.0	90.8	46.9	116
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	33.7	88.2	32.2	323
Richest 40 percent	45.3	91.7	42.8	235
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>				
Roma	37.9	78.3	33.0	107
Ashkali	38.6	94.2	38.4	263
Egyptian	35.5	90.1	32.9	137
Albanian	(49.9)	(88.4)	(47.7)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	57.3	91.3	55.1	259
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	65.9	94.6	64.3	158
15-17	66.2	93.8	64.4	98
18-19	65.4	96.0	64.2	60
20-24	44.1	86.3	40.7	102
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	58.4	95.5	57.5	152
Rural	55.8	85.4	51.7	108
<b>Marital Status</b>				
Ever married/in union	45.0	85.2	43.1	65
Never married/in union	61.4	93.4	59.1	195
<b>Education</b>				
None	(*)	(*)	(*)	10
Primary	(44.9)	(86.1)	(43.2)	45
Lower secondary	68.5	92.1	65.8	105
Upper secondary or higher	53.7	94.8	51.5	100
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	(53.1)	(79.6)	(50.4)	28
Second	(48.7)	(86.1)	(47.3)	51
Middle	(49.5)	(90.3)	(49.5)	45
Fourth	65.2	92.9	59.6	69
Richest	62.8	99.3	62.1	67
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	50.0	86.2	48.8	124
Richest 40 percent	64.1	96.1	60.8	135
<b>Ethnicity of household head</b>				
Roma	(47.3)	(82.6)	(45.5)	42
Ashkali	61.0	93.4	58.6	158
Egyptian	49.1	91.9	46.4	45
Albanian	(*)	(*)	(*)	14

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 11.3 - Perception of a better life<sup>[M]</sup>

() 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.<sup>80</sup>

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.<sup>81</sup> 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.<sup>82</sup>

The Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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 the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\*, ever and current use of tobacco products is more common among men than among women. 75 percent of men and 39 percent of women reported to have ever used a tobacco product, while 54 percent of men and 22 percent of women smoked cigarettes, or used smoked or smokeless tobacco products on one or more days during the last one month.

<sup>80</sup> WHO. <http://www.who.int/topics/tobacco/en/>

<sup>81</sup> WHO. [http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol\\_drinking/en/](http://www.who.int/topics/alcohol_drinking/en/)

<sup>82</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	60.8	38.4	0.6	0.1	39.0	22.2	0.0	0.0	22.3	1439
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	76.9	22.8	0.3	0.0	23.1	5.2	0.0	0.0	5.2	324
20-24	73.2	26.0	0.8	0.0	26.8	12.8	0.0	0.0	12.8	234
25-29	61.0	38.6	0.3	0.0	39.0	23.3	0.0	0.0	23.3	203
30-34	53.4	45.8	0.4	0.5	46.6	29.0	0.4	0.0	29.4	192
35-39	54.5	44.2	0.0	0.0	44.2	27.8	0.0	0.0	27.8	168
40-44	43.2	55.6	0.8	0.0	56.4	37.2	0.0	0.0	37.2	177
45-49	42.6	55.7	1.7	0.0	57.4	40.8	0.0	0.0	40.8	141
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	62.7	36.1	0.7	0.1	36.9	21.5	0.1	0.0	21.5	871
Rural	57.8	41.9	0.3	0.0	42.2	23.5	0.0	0.0	23.5	568
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>										
None	57.7	41.4	0.5	0.0	41.8	29.2	0.0	0.0	29.2	395
Primary	59.3	39.8	0.6	0.3	40.7	23.4	0.0	0.0	23.4	369
Lower secondary	64.5	35.0	0.3	0.0	35.3	19.4	0.1	0.0	19.5	491
Upper secondary or higher	60.5	38.1	1.4	0.0	39.5	12.7	0.0	0.0	12.7	183
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>										
At least one	62.3	37.0	0.4	0.0	37.4	20.8	0.1	0.0	20.9	754
None	59.1	39.9	0.7	0.1	40.8	23.8	0.0	0.0	23.8	685
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	56.6	42.1	0.6	0.0	42.6	30.3	0.0	0.0	30.3	261
Second	59.6	39.5	0.9	0.0	40.4	24.8	0.0	0.0	24.8	282
Middle	57.7	41.5	0.5	0.0	42.0	20.5	0.2	0.0	20.8	290
Fourth	68.7	31.1	0.2	0.0	31.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	17.3	306
Richest	60.5	38.5	0.7	0.3	39.5	19.4	0.0	0.0	19.4	301
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	58.0	41.0	0.7	0.0	41.7	25.1	0.1	0.0	25.2	832
Richest 40 percent	64.6	34.8	0.4	0.2	35.4	18.4	0.0	0.0	18.4	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>										
Roma	47.8	51.8	0.2	0.0	52.0	35.9	0.0	0.0	35.9	258
Ashkali	63.0	35.6	0.9	0.1	36.7	20.6	0.1	0.0	20.7	702
Egyptian	67.0	33.0	0.0	0.0	33.0	18.7	0.0	0.0	18.7	328
Albanian	59.3	40.0	0.7	0.0	40.7	14.0	0.0	0.0	14.0	147

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

**Table TA.1M: Current and ever use of tobacco (men)**

Percentage of men age 15–49 years by pattern of use of tobacco, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013–2014

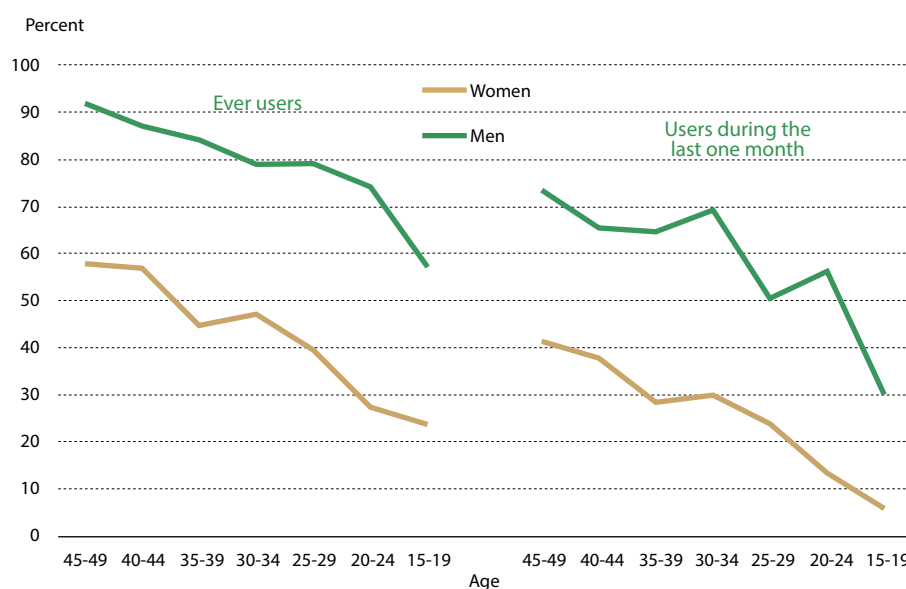
	Never smoked cigarettes or used other tobacco products	Ever users				Users of tobacco products at any time during the last one month				Number of men age 15–49 years
		Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product	Only cigarettes	Cigarettes and other tobacco products	Only other tobacco products	Any tobacco product <sup>1</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	25.3	69.8	4.6	0.3	74.7	53.0	0.7	0.0	53.7	599
<b>Age</b>										
15–19	43.3	53.7	2.4	0.6	56.7	28.4	1.0	0.0	29.5	158
20–24	26.2	65.6	8.2	0.0	73.8	53.3	2.5	0.0	55.8	102
25–29	21.2	67.1	10.3	1.4	78.8	50.0	0.0	0.0	50.0	63
30–34	21.4	76.2	2.4	0.0	78.6	68.8	0.0	0.0	68.8	89
35–39	16.2	78.3	5.5	0.0	83.8	64.2	0.0	0.0	64.2	74
40–44	13.2	83.9	2.9	0.0	86.8	65.0	0.0	0.0	65.0	59
45–49	8.4	90.0	1.6	0.0	91.6	73.1	0.0	0.0	73.1	56
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	24.1	70.2	5.7	0.0	75.9	52.5	0.7	0.0	53.2	343
Rural	27.0	69.3	3.1	0.7	73.0	53.8	0.7	0.0	54.5	256
<b>Education</b>										
None	(34.8)	(58.6)	(6.6)	(0.0)	(65.2)	(54.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(54.9)	37
Primary	18.2	80.1	1.7	0.0	81.8	61.9	0.0	0.0	61.9	130
Lower secondary	25.5	70.0	4.5	0.0	74.5	57.2	0.9	0.0	58.1	263
Upper secondary or higher	28.4	64.0	6.5	1.1	71.6	39.3	1.0	0.0	40.4	168
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>										
At least one	23.6	73.0	3.3	0.0	76.4	52.8	0.2	0.0	53.1	316
None	27.2	66.2	6.0	0.6	72.8	53.3	1.2	0.0	54.5	283
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	27.3	70.5	2.2	0.0	72.7	55.0	0.0	0.0	55.0	88
Second	21.6	75.6	2.1	0.7	78.4	60.2	0.0	0.0	60.2	137
Middle	24.5	66.8	8.8	0.0	75.5	58.8	0.0	0.0	58.8	120
Fourth	29.2	68.1	2.7	0.0	70.8	48.6	1.5	0.0	50.1	125
Richest	25.0	67.6	6.7	0.7	75.0	43.1	1.8	0.0	44.9	129
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	24.1	71.2	4.5	0.3	75.9	58.4	0.0	0.0	58.4	345
Richest 40 percent	27.0	67.9	4.8	0.3	73.0	45.8	1.7	0.0	47.5	254
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>										
Roma	32.5	64.1	3.4	0.0	67.5	47.1	0.9	0.0	48.0	100
Ashkali	21.5	73.0	5.2	0.3	78.5	56.5	1.0	0.0	57.5	336
Egyptian	34.5	60.9	3.9	0.8	65.5	46.6	0.0	0.0	46.6	112
Albanian	(17.1)	(78.5)	(4.4)	(0.0)	(82.9)	(53.9)	(0.0)	(0.0)	(53.9)	49

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 12.1 - Tobacco use<sup>(M)</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown  
 ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

Tobacco use among women and men is more or less the same in urban as in rural areas. Among current male and female users of tobacco, the most common tobacco product is cigarettes. 22 percent of women and 53 percent of men smoked only cigarettes in the last one month. One fifth (21 percent) of women and more than half of men (53 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 of ever use and use during the last one month, between women and men with only a change in the magnitude of the phenomena with women having lower rates. While more than half (57 percent) of women age 45-49 years have ever used a tobacco product, the value is almost universal among the same male cohort (92 percent). By the 15-19 age cohort the values for those who have ever used a tobacco product drops significantly to 23 and 57 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 73 percent for men aged 45-49 years to 29 percent for men aged 15-19 years, while for women the change was 41 to five percent respectively. While increasing education does not have a significant impact ever smoking, it does appear to be linked to lower levels of current use. Women living in Roma headed households (36 percent) are much more likely to be current tobacco users than other ethnic groups (21 percent for Ashkali and 19 percent for Egyptian).

**Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 36 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 12 (Table TA.2). The age distribution of women who smoked a cigarette before age 15 is relatively similar regardless of age ranging from 10 to 15 percent, while for men it ranges from 30 to 44 percent. Seven percent of women living in the richest households had smoked cigarettes before age 15, with no notable differences among men in terms of wealth.

As displayed in table TA.2M, among men who are currently smokers, 64 percent smoked more than 20 cigarettes in the last 24 hours. Women who are smokers do not smoke as much: the corresponding figure is 33 percent. 53 percent of women and 85 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of women age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours					DK / Missing	Total	Number of women age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+				
<b>Total</b>	11.8	1439	25.2	21.5	19.9	33.2	0.2	100.0	322	
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	10.4	324	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	17	
20-24	9.9	234	(45.3)	(23.5)	(12.8)	(18.3)	(0.0)	100.0	30	
25-29	14.2	203	(25.4)	(22.1)	(27.6)	(23.4)	(1.5)	100.0	47	
30-34	14.6	192	21.3	22.4	20.0	36.2	0.0	100.0	56	
35-39	9.8	168	(20.9)	(29.4)	(22.1)	(27.6)	(0.0)	100.0	47	
40-44	12.9	177	9.6	28.2	20.4	41.9	0.0	100.0	67	
45-49	12.1	141	30.8	6.8	20.8	41.6	0.0	100.0	58	
<b>Area</b>										
Urban	10.1	871	27.7	19.7	21.2	31.4	0.0	100.0	188	
Rural	14.5	568	21.6	24.0	18.2	35.6	0.5	100.0	134	
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>										
None	17.2	395	26.7	19.0	19.4	34.2	0.6	100.0	116	
Primary	14.5	369	20.4	25.9	20.5	33.2	0.0	100.0	87	
Lower secondary	7.1	491	20.7	21.8	23.2	34.4	0.0	100.0	96	
Upper secondary or higher	7.2	183	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	23	
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>										
At least one	13.6	754	27.4	23.4	18.1	30.5	0.5	100.0	158	
None	9.9	685	23.0	19.6	21.7	35.7	0.0	100.0	165	
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>										
Poorest	18.9	261	21.0	23.7	18.5	36.8	0.0	100.0	79	
Second	15.8	282	29.3	17.4	18.0	34.2	1.0	100.0	70	
Middle	11.0	290	15.9	19.1	19.7	45.2	0.0	100.0	62	
Fourth	8.0	306	31.9	18.7	24.8	24.7	0.0	100.0	53	
Richest	6.6	301	29.5	28.6	20.0	21.9	0.0	100.0	59	
<b>Wealth index</b>										
Poorest 60 percent	15.1	832	22.3	20.3	18.7	38.4	0.3	100.0	211	
Richest 40 percent	7.3	607	30.6	23.9	22.3	23.2	0.0	100.0	112	
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>										
Roma	20.6	258	22.2	22.5	20.2	34.3	0.8	100.0	92	
Ashkali	11.2	702	23.4	19.1	22.5	35.0	0.0	100.0	146	
Egyptian	7.5	328	30.2	24.8	15.1	29.9	0.0	100.0	61	
Albanian	9.3	147	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	21	

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who smoked a whole cigarette before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years	Number of cigarettes in the last 24 hours				Total	Number of men age 15-49 years who are current cigarette smokers
			Less than 5	5-9	10-19	20+		
<b>Total</b>	36.0	599	5.5	9.8	20.8	63.8	100.0	322
<b>Age</b>								
15-19	34.5	158	(17.3)	(32.4)	(23.2)	(27.0)	100.0	47
20-24	38.5	102	3.3	7.7	24.1	64.8	100.0	57
25-29	30.2	63	(4.5)	(11.6)	(28.5)	(55.4)	100.0	31
30-34	43.1	89	2.7	2.7	17.7	77.0	100.0	61
35-39	33.5	74	(1.2)	(4.9)	(16.5)	(77.4)	100.0	47
40-44	32.4	59	(3.9)	(4.9)	(19.6)	(71.6)	100.0	38
45-49	38.1	56	(6.6)	(6.7)	(18.5)	(68.3)	100.0	41
<b>Area</b>								
Urban	37.0	343	7.5	9.5	17.9	65.1	100.0	182
Rural	34.8	256	2.9	10.2	24.7	62.2	100.0	139
<b>Education</b>								
None	(35.8)	37	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	20
Primary	48.1	130	3.8	8.7	12.6	74.9	100.0	81
Lower secondary	34.5	263	6.8	10.8	19.6	62.9	100.0	153
Upper secondary or higher	29.1	168	3.6	11.9	35.3	49.1	100.0	68
<b>Under-5s in the same household</b>								
At least one	37.5	316	4.9	8.1	20.4	66.6	100.0	168
None	34.3	283	6.2	11.7	21.3	60.8	100.0	154
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>								
Poorest	37.0	88	7.6	9.0	14.3	69.0	100.0	49
Second	38.4	137	5.1	2.9	21.7	70.3	100.0	82
Middle	33.2	120	6.7	7.7	13.6	71.9	100.0	70
Fourth	33.8	125	1.2	21.6	22.9	54.3	100.0	63
Richest	37.7	129	7.6	10.1	31.5	50.8	100.0	58
<b>Wealth index</b>								
Poorest 60 percent	36.2	345	6.3	6.1	17.1	70.6	100.0	201
Richest 40 percent	35.7	254	4.3	16.1	27.1	52.6	100.0	121
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>								
Roma	36.8	100	5.0	6.2	17.9	70.8	100.0	48
Ashkali	39.0	336	6.3	10.3	17.7	65.8	100.0	193
Egyptian	23.6	112	6.3	13.7	31.7	48.3	100.0	52
Albanian	(40.2)	49	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	100.0	26
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 12.2 - Smoking before age 15 <sup>(M)</sup>								
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity 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								

## ALCOHOL USE

Table TA.3 shows the use of alcohol among women. Five percent of women age 15-49 years had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during the last one month. Three percent of women of the same age group first drank alcohol before the age of 15 while 82 percent of women never had an alcoholic drink. The proportion of women who had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15 is similar among the younger and older age groups.

The proportion of men that consume alcohol is considerably higher than that of women (see table TA.3M). 16 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 slightly more common among men (six percent) than among women (three percent). Men in the youngest age group (15-19 years) and those in the oldest age group (45-49 years) are slightly more likely to have had at least one drink of alcohol before age 15. The use of alcohol by women and men does not vary by wealth quintiles and by area.

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of women who:			Number of women age 15-49 years
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	
<b>Total</b>	81.7	2.7	4.8	1439
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	82.6	5.6	5.0	324
20-24	80.6	2.3	5.3	234
25-29	82.0	1.8	4.2	203
30-34	84.7	2.3	6.7	192
35-39	85.2	1.0	1.8	168
40-44	79.2	1.2	4.9	177
45-49	76.0	2.1	5.6	141
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	82.8	1.9	4.1	871
Rural	80.1	3.9	6.0	568
<b>Education<sup>a</sup></b>				
None	85.3	1.3	3.8	395
Primary	86.1	2.4	4.6	369
Lower secondary	78.5	2.9	5.2	491
Upper secondary or higher	73.9	5.6	6.5	183
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	84.2	2.9	4.8	261
Second	86.2	2.0	4.0	282
Middle	80.7	2.7	4.0	290
Fourth	78.5	2.8	4.0	306
Richest	79.7	3.0	7.3	301
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	83.7	2.5	4.2	832
Richest 40 percent	79.1	2.9	5.6	607
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>b</sup></b>				
Roma	72.6	6.7	8.0	258
Ashkali	87.1	1.0	2.3	702
Egyptian	77.0	1.8	5.6	328
Albanian	82.8	5.4	8.8	147

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15

<sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol

<sup>a</sup> 1 unweighted case of pre-primary education has been combined with the education level category "None"

<sup>b</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Percentage of men who:			
	Never had an alcoholic drink	Had at least one alcoholic drink before age 15 <sup>1</sup>	Had at least one alcoholic drink at any time during the last one month <sup>2</sup>	Number of men age 15-49 years
<b>Total</b>	51.9	6.2	15.5	599
<b>Age</b>				
15-19	68.3	10.5	10.1	158
20-24	54.0	2.6	13.4	102
25-29	43.7	5.6	21.3	63
30-34	44.8	5.3	22.9	89
35-39	48.9	3.0	13.4	74
40-44	43.1	1.2	11.3	59
45-49	35.4	11.7	23.5	56
<b>Area</b>				
Urban	51.9	3.8	14.4	343
Rural	51.9	9.3	16.9	256
<b>Education</b>				
None	(55.0)	(3.7)	(17.1)	37
Primary	43.9	8.5	22.0	130
Lower secondary	54.2	6.0	13.2	263
Upper secondary or higher	53.8	5.2	13.8	168
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>				
Poorest	54.4	5.6	16.0	88
Second	58.9	4.3	10.1	137
Middle	47.6	5.0	25.5	120
Fourth	55.9	6.9	8.9	125
Richest	43.0	8.9	18.0	129
<b>Wealth index</b>				
Poorest 60 percent	53.8	4.9	17.0	345
Richest 40 percent	49.3	7.9	13.5	254
<b>Ethnicity of household head<sup>a</sup></b>				
Roma	43.5	6.6	15.5	100
Ashkali	57.3	7.3	9.9	336
Egyptian	44.2	2.4	27.0	112
Albanian	(47.2)	(6.8)	(28.3)	49
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 12.4 - Use of alcohol before age 15 <sup>(M)</sup> <sup>2</sup> MICS indicator 12.3 - Use of alcohol <sup>(M)</sup>				
<sup>a</sup> Due to the low number of unweighted cases, the category "Other ethnicities" for the background characteristic "Ethnicity of household head" is not shown ( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS was to produce statistically reliable estimates of most indicators, at the Kosovo\* level. The sample was stratified by Enumeration Areas with more than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households and less than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households.

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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS was calculated as about 1,200 households. A special type of sampling frame was required to cover this subpopulation as outlined below:

According to the 2011 Kosovo\* Census, there are only 6,308 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in Kosovo\*, or about two percent of all households. A Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian household is defined as a household with at least one person in the Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian ethnic groups. In order to examine the geographic distribution of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, KAS staff tabulated the total number of households with at least one person from these ethnic groups by EA. A total of 667 EAs were identified with at least one Roma/Ashkali/Egyptian household, but about half of these (338 EAs) have only one to three Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households. The EAs were sorted in reverse order of the number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households. It was found that 169 EAs have 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, and these EAs account for 75.7% of all the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in Kosovo\*.

It was decided that it would be both cost-effective and analytically appropriate to limit the MICS for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian populations to the EAs with 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households. Four EAs have more than 100 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, and another 18 EAs have between 50 and 99 households with persons of these ethnic groups. There are 147 EAs with between 10 and 49 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households.

Some of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian population identified in the 2011 Kosovo\* Census may have moved since that time, given a potentially higher migration rate for this population group as they find opportunities in other areas in Kosovo\* or countries in the Region. Therefore the current number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the sample EAs will only be known following a new listing of households to identify those with at least one Roma, Ashkali or Egyptian person.

In order to provide a good level of precision for the key maternal and child health indicators for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian population, it is recommended to have a sample size of about 1,200 households for these ethnic groups. The sampling strategy is similar to that used for the Kosovo\* MICS. At the first stage a sample of 80 EAs was selected with probability proportional to size (PPS) from the frame of EAs with 10 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households, where the measure of size is based on the number of households with persons of these ethnic groups in the frame. Following a new listing to identify the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the sample EAs, 16 of these households were selected in each EA at the second sampling stage. With a sample of 80 EAs selected at the first stage, the final sample size would be about 1,200 households.

Based on the selection of 80 sample EAs with PPS, the EAs with 50 or more Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households were selected in the sample with a probability of 1. Since there are 22 such certainty EAs in the frame, a sample of 58 additional sample EAs were selected from the remainder of the frame with PPS.

### 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 also asked if there was anyone from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities living in the household to ascertain the total number from which the 16 households should be randomly selected. 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 80 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian 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. That is 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo\* MICS sample is not self-weighting. 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:

$$p_{11i}=1 \quad \text{or} \quad p_{12i} = \frac{n_h \times M_{hi}}{M_h}$$

$n_h$  = number of sample PSUs selected in stratum  $h$

$M_{hi}$  = number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the 2011 Census frame for the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

$M_h$  = total number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in the 2011 Census frame for stratum  $h$

$$p_{12i} = \frac{16}{M'_{hi}} \quad \text{or} \quad p_{2hi}=1$$

$M'_{hi}$  = number of households listed in the  $i$ -th sample PSU in stratum  $h$

If the PSU is self-representing (i.e. with more than 50 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households) then the first stage selection ( $p_{1i}$ ) is equal to 1. If there are also less than or equal to 16 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households after listing in selected PSUs then the second stage selection ( $p_{2hi}$ ) is also equal to 1.

Since the number of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian households in each enumeration area (PSU) from the 2011 Census frame used for the first stage selection and the updated number of eligible 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 the 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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 nonresponse) 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 nonresponse). 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 0.465295 and 3.638918 in the 80 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 nonresponse adjustment factor.



# APPENDIX B. List of Personnel Involved in the Survey

## STEERING COMMITTEE

Bashkim Bellaqa, Director of Department of Social Statistics, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Fatmir Shurdhaj, Deputy Minister of Labour and Social Welfare  
 Isa Krasniqi, Chief Executive, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Laila Omar Gad, Head of Office, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Naser Ramadani, Director, National Institute of Public Health  
 Qeram Telqiu, Advisor to the Minister of Health, Ministry of Health  
 Ramë Buja, Minister of Education, Science and Technology  
 Ramiz Ulaj, Director of Department for Methodology and IT, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Ruzhdi Halili, Director of Strategic Planning Office, Office of the Prime Minister  
 Skënder Syla, Head of Office, WHO  
 Visare Mujko-Nimani, Programme Specialist, UNFPA

## TECHNICAL COMMITTEE AND PROVISION OF TECHNICAL FEEDBACK

Adnan Ahmeti, Strategic Planning Office, Office of the Prime Minister  
 Afërdita Spahiu, Education Specialist, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Afrim Ibrahim, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Agron Gashi, Health and Nutrition Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Albulena Grajcevc, Strategic Planning Office, Office of the Prime Minister  
 Antigona Dajakaj Fejza, Youth Program Assistant, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Ardian Xërxa, Youth Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Ardita Hajredini, Cartography Officer, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Ardita Tahirukaj, NPO Public Health/DPR Focal Point, WHO Pristina  
 Arijeta Sojeva, Senior Officer for Vital Statistics, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Arjeta Gjokolli, Data Management Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Arta Haliti, Monitoring & Evaluation and Statistics Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Bajram Maxhuni, Programme Coordinator of joint UNFPA-UNICEF-WHO project  
 Beate Dastel, Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Behxhet Gaxhiqi, Minister's Adviser and MLSW spokesman, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare  
 Bekim Canolli, Head of Methodology and IT Division, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Cairan O'Toole, Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Dren Rexha, Social Protection Specialist, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Elvira Rasimi, Health Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Enver Mekolli, Head of EMIS Sector, Ministry of Education, Science and Technology  
 Feride Dashi, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*  
 Ganimete Shala, Senior Officer, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare  
 Idriz Shala, GIS Expert, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Ilirjana Musaj, Office of Good Governance, Office of the Prime Minister  
 Isme Humolli, Director of Epidemiological Department / EPI Coordinator, National Institute of Public Health  
 James Mugaju, Deputy Head of Office, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Kozeta Imami, Education Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Laura Fragiaco, Child Protection Specialist, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Lindita Boshtrakaj, National Programme Manager, ILO IPEC Prishtina

Merita Berisha, Chief of Mother, Child and Youth Health Observatory, Department of Social Medicine, National Institute of Public Health

Merita Vuthaj, Chief of Department for Mother, Child and Reproductive Health, Ministry of Health

Nassim Benali, MICS Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Rrahman Tara, Chief of Cartography Sector, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

Sami Uka, NPO Health Systems, WHO Office Pristina

Selvete Sadiku, Child Labour Officer, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Servete Muriqi Gashi, Head of Methodology Sector, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

Shpëtim Kalludra, Database Administrator, Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare

Teuta Halimi, MICS Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Timur Ramiqi, Monitoring and Evaluation Officer, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Visare Mujko-Nimani, Programme Specialist, UNFPA

Zarife Miftari, Reproductive Health Coordinator, UNFPA Kosovo\*

### PROJECT MANAGER

Cairan O'Toole, Child Rights Monitoring Specialist, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Isa Krasniqi, Chief Executive, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

### FIELDWORK COORDINATION

Bashkim Bellaqa, Director of Department of Social Statistics, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

Sylë Krasniqi, Fieldwork Coordinator, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

### DATA ENTRY COORDINATION

Bekim Canolli, Head of Methodology and IT Division, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

Servete Muriqi Gashi, Head of Methodology Sector, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

### SAMPLE DESIGN

Bekim Canolli, Head of Methodology and IT Division, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

Servete Muriqi Gashi, Head of Methodology Sector, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

### LISTING ENUMERATORS

Agim Mema	Haki Loshi	Mimoza Hasani	Shkelqim Lika
Avdi Kabashi	Halit Kingji	Muala Kingji	Svetlana Tasič
Bafti Sejdiu	Hysnije Hyseni	Musë Lepaja	Violeta Hoxha
Bahtija Jashareviq	Ilir Berisha	Nazmi Hajdari	Vlora Berisha
Dafina Petershani	Isah Bunjaku	Nora Bardhi	Zoran Vasiq
Enver Osmani	Luljeta Vula	Sanja Nikolčević	
Esmat Atiç	Mexhid Hasani	Shemsedin Latifi	

**LISTING REGIONAL COORDINATORS**

Avni Zejnullahu	Enver Jagaxhiu	Hasan Dobruna	Jahir Kërqeli
Bahri Sejdiu	Halil Duleniku	Ismet Namani	

**FIELDWORK SUPERVISORS**

Fisnik Bajrami

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------------------	----------------------	----------------

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---------------	-----------------------

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Mentor Shala, Programming Expert, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics

**REPORT WRITING**

Advie Uka, Officer of Education Statistics, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Bedrije Demaj, Senior Officer of Labour Market Statistics, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
 Besa Haqifi, Senior Officer for Life Standard Statistics, Kosovo\* Agency of Statistics  
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Turgay Ünalın, Statistics Specialist (Household Surveys), UNICEF New York

Yadigar Coskun, Statistics and Monitoring Specialist (Data Processing), UNICEF New York

### **CONSULTANTS**

Ahmet Sinan Turkyilmaz, Sampling Specialist, UNICEF Regional MICS Consultant

Ana Abdelbasit, Household Survey Specialist, UNICEF Regional MICS Consultant

David Megill, Sampling Specialist, UNICEF Global MICS Consultant

Drenusha Myha, Field Monitoring Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Elife Agushi, Field Monitoring Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Fiona Kelmendi, Field Monitoring Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Ikhtier Kholmatov, Data Processing Specialist, UNICEF Regional MICS Consultant

Liridon Zeka, Field Monitoring Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Nassim Benali, MICS Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

Teuta Halimi, MICS Consultant, UNICEF Kosovo\*

### **UNICEF FIELD MONITORING TRANSPORTATION**

Ragip Ibishi, Driver, UNICEF Kosovo\*

## APPENDIX C. Estimates of Sampling Errors

The sample of respondents selected in the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in 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 the MICS data, programs developed in CSPro Version 5.0, SPSS Version 21 Complex Samples module and CMRJack<sup>83</sup> 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 at the Kosovo\* level. 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. Table SE.2 shows the calculated sampling errors for the Kosovo\* level.

<sup>83</sup> 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.fafono.no/ais/child\\_mortality/index.html](http://www.fafono.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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

MICSS Indicator		Base Population
<b>Household members</b>		
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	All household members <sup>a</sup>
4.1	Use of improved drinking water sources	All household members <sup>a</sup>
4.3	Use of improved sanitation	All household members <sup>a</sup>
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 <sup>b</sup>	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 <sup>c</sup>
8.3	Violent discipline	Children age 1-14 years <sup>c</sup>
<b>Women</b>		
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
<b>Men</b>		
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
<b>Under-5s</b>		
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 <sup>d</sup>
-	Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months <sup>d</sup>
-	Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months <sup>d</sup>
-	Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months <sup>d</sup>
-	Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months <sup>d</sup>
-	Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 12-23 months <sup>d</sup>
-	Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	Children age 24-35 months <sup>d</sup>
6.1	Attendance to early childhood education	Children age 36-59 months
6.8	Early child development index	Children age 36-59 months
<p><sup>a</sup> 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</p> <p><sup>b</sup> 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</p> <p><sup>c</sup> 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</p> <p><sup>d</sup> 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</p>		

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (t)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/t)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound t - 2se	Upper bound t + 2se
<b>Household members</b>											
Use of solid fuels for cooking	3.15		0.8621	0.0153	0.0177	2.1969	1.4822	6642	1118	0.831	0.893
Use of improved drinking water sources	4.1	7.8	0.9936	0.0024	0.0024	1.0261	1.0130	6642	1118	0.989	0.998
Use of improved sanitation	4.3	7.9	0.8907	0.0127	0.0142	1.8422	1.3573	6642	1118	0.865	0.916
School readiness (children attending first grade of primary)	7.2		0.5393	0.0558	0.1036	2.1968	1.4822	183	176	0.428	0.651
Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.4	2.1	0.8533	0.0206	0.0241	2.7122	1.6469	818	804	0.812	0.894
Lower secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	5.5		0.6498	0.0288	0.0443	2.5537	1.5980	699	704	0.592	0.707
Upper secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	5.5		0.3031	0.0341	0.1124	3.3964	1.8429	621	619	0.235	0.371
Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	7.5		0.5336	0.0258	0.0484	3.5371	1.8807	1320	1323	0.482	0.585
Child labour	8.2		0.1662	0.0196	0.1179	2.7068	1.6452	2168	674	0.127	0.205
Violent discipline	8.3		0.7117	0.0189	0.0266	1.7649	1.3285	2289	702	0.674	0.750
<b>Women</b>											
Infant mortality rate	1.2	4.2	41.425	8.667	0.209	na	na	na	na	24.090	58.760
Under five mortality rate	1.5	4.1	48.571	10.375	0.214	na	na	na	na	27.820	69.322
Early initiation of breastfeeding	2.6		0.4395	0.0395	0.0898	1.9292	1.3890	311	306	0.361	0.518
Adolescent birth rate	5.1	5.4	69.300	11.8039	0.1703	na	na	na	na	45.693	92.908
Total fertility rate	-		3.7196	0.2072	0.0557	na	na	na	na	3.305	4.134
Early childbearing	5.2		0.1670	0.0257	0.154	1.099	1.048	234	233	0.116	0.218
Contraceptive prevalence rate	5.3	5.3	0.5265	0.0208	0.039	1.677	1.295	973	969	0.485	0.568
Unmet need	5.4	5.6	0.1805	0.0121	0.067	0.962	0.981	973	969	0.156	0.205
Antenatal care coverage (1+ times, skilled provider)	5.5a	5.5	0.9649	0.0113	0.012	1.156	1.075	311	306	0.942	0.988
Antenatal care coverage (4+ times, any provider)	5.5b	5.5	0.7358	0.0261	0.035	1.069	1.034	311	306	0.684	0.788
Skilled attendant at delivery	5.7	5.2	0.9770	0.0097	0.010	1.275	1.129	311	306	0.958	0.996
Caesarean section	5.9		0.1796	0.0247	0.138	1.262	1.124	311	306	0.130	0.229
Literacy rate (young women)	7.1	2.3	0.7281	0.0266	0.037	2.013	1.419	558	563	0.675	0.781
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.4268	0.0257	0.060	3.003	1.733	1115	1109	0.375	0.478
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young women)	9.1	6.3	0.1192	0.0247	0.208	3.277	1.810	558	563	0.070	0.169
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.0000	na	na	na	na	8	9	na	na
Use of internet	10.3		0.7609	0.0280	0.037	2.430	1.559	558	563	0.705	0.817
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8387	0.0194	0.023	1.557	1.248	558	563	0.800	0.877
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.1181	0.0116	0.099	1.870	1.367	1439	1439	0.095	0.141



Table SE-2. Sampling errors: Total sample (cont.)

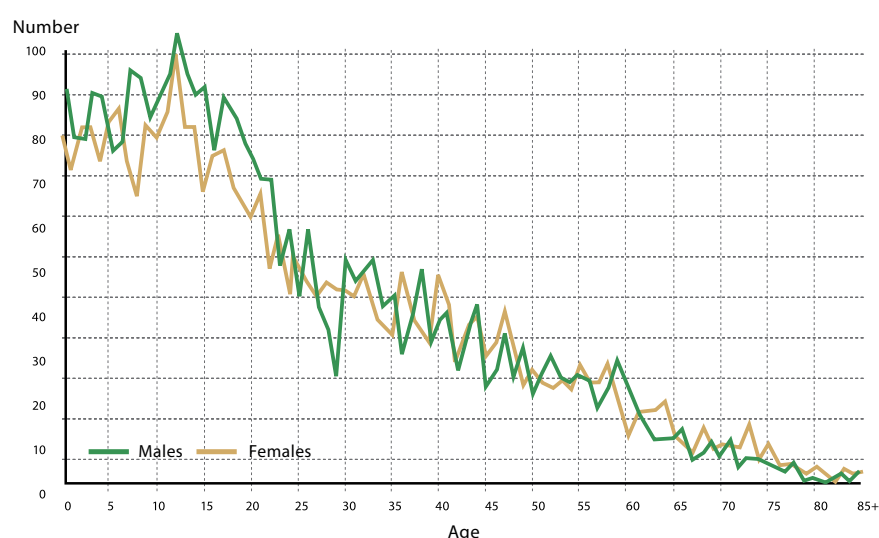
	MICS Indicator	MDG Indicator	Value (r)	Standard error (se)	Coefficient of variation (se/r)	Design effect (deff)	Square root of design effect (deff)	Weighted count	Unweighted count	Confidence limits	
										Lower bound r - 2se	Upper bound r + 2se
<b>Men</b>											
Literacy rate (young men)	7.1	2.3	0.8651	0.0321	0.037	2.220	1.490	259	253	0.801	0.929
Marriage before age 18	8.5		0.1353	0.0191	0.141	1.375	1.172	441	444	0.097	0.173
Knowledge about HIV prevention (young men)	9.1	6.3	0.0394	0.0113	0.288	0.858	0.926	259	253	0.017	0.062
Condom use with non-regular partners	9.15	6.2	0.6688	0.0317	0.047	0.294	0.543	70	66	0.605	0.732
Use of internet	10.3		0.9093	0.0212	0.023	1.373	1.172	259	253	0.867	0.952
Life satisfaction	11.1		0.8659	0.0302	0.035	1.973	1.405	259	253	0.806	0.926
Smoking before age 15	12.2		0.3602	0.0242	0.067	1.523	1.234	599	599	0.312	0.409
<b>Under-5s</b>											
Underweight prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.1a	1.8	0.0773	0.0093	0.120	0.852	0.923	708	708	0.059	0.096
Underweight prevalence (severe)	2.1b	1.8	0.0157	0.0048	0.304	1.043	1.021	708	708	0.006	0.025
Stunting prevalence (moderate and severe)	2.2a		0.1459	0.0166	0.114	1.551	1.245	703	704	0.113	0.179
Overweight prevalence	2.4		0.0304	0.0059	0.194	0.824	0.908	703	703	0.019	0.042
Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	2.7		0.1640	0.0308	0.188	0.499	0.706	72	73	0.102	0.226
Children fully vaccinated at any time before the survey	-		0.3847	0.0609	0.158	2.116	1.455	139	136	0.263	0.507
Tuberculosis immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		1.0000	na	na	na	na	136	143	na	na
Polio immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6171	0.0478	0.077	1.362	1.167	135	142	0.522	0.713
Diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.6321	0.0487	0.077	1.439	1.200	135	142	0.535	0.730
Hepatitis B immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.7175	0.0448	0.062	1.377	1.173	133	140	0.628	0.807
Haemophilus influenzae type B (Hib) immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.5989	0.0517	0.086	1.469	1.212	126	133	0.496	0.702
Measles immunization coverage at any time before the survey	-		0.5598	0.0584	0.104	1.810	1.345	134	132	0.443	0.677
Attendance to early childhood education	6.1		0.1614	0.0301	0.186	2.038	1.427	310	306	0.101	0.221
Early child development index	6.8		0.7725	0.0362	0.047	2.275	1.508	310	306	0.700	0.845

# APPENDIX D. Data Quality Tables

**Table DQ.1: Age distribution of household population**

Single-year age distribution of household population by sex, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age	Males		Females		Age	Males		Females	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent		Number	Percent	Number	Percent
0	92	2.8	80	2	45	22	0.7	29	0.9
1	76	2.3	73	2	46	25	0.8	32	1.0
2	76	2.3	83	3	47	34	1.0	40	1.2
3	87	2.6	83	3	48	24	0.7	32	1.0
4	86	2.6	75	2	49	31	0.9	23	0.7
5	74	2.2	84	3	50	20	0.6	27	0.8
6	76	2.3	87	3	51	26	0.8	23	0.7
7	91	2.7	73	2	52	29	0.9	22	0.7
8	90	2.7	67	2	53	24	0.7	24	0.7
9	81	2.4	84	3	54	23	0.7	22	0.7
10	86	2.6	80	2	55	25	0.7	27	0.8
11	90	2.7	86	3	56	23	0.7	24	0.7
12	100	3.0	99	3	57	17	0.5	23	0.7
13	90	2.7	83	3	58	21	0.6	28	0.8
14	86	2.6	83	3	59	28	0.8	22	0.7
15	88	2.6	68	2	60	23	0.7	11	0.3
16	73	2.2	76	2	61	18	0.5	16	0.5
17	86	2.6	78	2	62	13	0.4	17	0.5
18	81	2.4	69	2	63	10	0.3	17	0.5
19	75	2.3	65	2	64	10	0.3	19	0.6
20	72	2.2	62	2	65	10	0.3	11	0.3
21	67	2.0	68	2	66	13	0.4	9	0.3
22	67	2.0	50	2	67	6	0.2	7	0.2
23	49	1.5	58	2	68	7	0.2	13	0.4
24	57	1.7	45	1	69	10	0.3	8	0.2
25	42	1.3	53	2	70	6	0.2	9	0.3
26	57	1.7	47	1	71	10	0.3	9	0.3
27	39	1.2	44	1	72	4	0.1	8	0.2
28	34	1.0	47	1	73	6	0.2	13	0.4
29	23	0.7	45	1	74	6	0.2	5	0.2
30	50	1.5	45	1	75	5	0.2	9	0.3
31	45	1.3	43	1	76	4	0.1	4	0.1
32	48	1.4	49	1	77	3	0.1	5	0.1
33	49	1.5	40	1	78	5	0.1	3	0.1
34	40	1.2	37	1	79	1	0.0	2	0.1
35	42	1.3	34	1	80	2	0.1	4	0.1
36	29	0.9	49	1	81	1	0.0	2	0.1
37	36	1.1	40	1	82	1	0.0	0	0.0
38	48	1.4	35	1	83	3	0.1	3	0.1
39	31	0.9	33	1	84	1	0.0	2	0.1
40	36	1.1	48	1	85+	3	0.1	2	0.1
41	38	1.2	42	1					
42	25	0.7	29	1	DK/Missing	0	0.0	2	0.1
43	34	1.0	37	1					
44	40	1.2	39	1	Total	3333	100.0	3309	100.0

**Figure DQ.1: Household population by single ages, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

Note: The graph excludes 2 female household members 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age	Household population of women age 10-54 years		Interviewed women age 15-49 years		Percentage of eligible women interviewed (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Number	Percent	
10-14	432		na	na	na
15-19	357		323	22.2	90.7
20-24	283		243	16.7	85.9
25-29	236		205	14.1	86.9
30-34	214		192	13.2	89.8
35-39	191		172	11.8	90.0
40-44	195		179	12.3	91.7
45-49	157		143	9.8	91.2
50-54	118		na	na	na
Total (15-49)	1632		1457.2	100.0	89.3
Ratio of 50-54 to 45-49	0.75		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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age	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	Percent	
10-14	452	208	na	na	na
15-19	404	195	160	26.3	82.0
20-24	312	151	104	17.1	69.0
25-29	195	107	64	10.5	59.7
30-34	231	114	89	14.7	78.5
35-39	186	92	75	12.3	81.7
40-44	173	81	62	10.1	75.9
45-49	135	68	55	9.0	80.0
50-54	121	62	na	na	na
Total (15-49)	1635	807	608.0	100.0	75.3
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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age	Household population of children 0-7 years	Under-5s with completed interviews		Percentage of eligible under-5s with completed interviews (Completion rate)
	Number	Number	Percent	
0	173	161	21.4	93.0
1	149	137	18.2	91.9
2	159	143	19.0	89.6
3	170	160	21.2	94.1
4	161	152	20.2	94.5
5	158	na	na	na
6	163	na	na	na
7	164	na	na	na
Total (0-4)	812	753	100.0	92.7
Ratio of 5 to 4	0.98	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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth				Total	Number of household members
	Year and month of birth	Year of birth only	Month of birth only	Both missing		
Total	98.8	1.0	0.0	0.2	100.0	6642
<b>Age</b>						
0-4	99.5	0.2	0.0	0.3	100.0	812
5-14	99.1	0.8	0.0	0.1	100.0	1689
15-24	98.1	1.6	0.0	0.3	100.0	1355
25-49	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	100.0	1912
50-64	98.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	632
65-84	96.4	3.1	0.0	0.5	100.0	234
85+	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6
DK/Missing	na	na	0.0	100.0	100.0	2
<b>Area</b>						
Urban	98.8	0.9	0.0	0.2	100.0	3986
Rural	98.8	1.1	0.0	0.1	100.0	2656

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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	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	99.3	0.3	0.0	0.4	0.0	100.0	1439
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	871
Rural	99.4	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	568

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	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	99.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	599
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	99.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	343
Rural	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	256

**Table DQ.8: Birth date and age reporting: Under-5s**

Percent distribution children under 5 by completeness of date of birth/age information, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth and age					Total	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	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	735
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	419
Rural	100	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	316

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of month and year of birth					Total	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	Other / DK / Missing		
Total	98.6	1.2	0.0	0.2	0.0	100.0	3044
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.7	1.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	100.0	1807
Rural	98.6	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1237

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Completeness of reporting of date of birth										Number of last births
	Date of first birth					Number of first births	Date of last birth				
	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	95.4	3.5	1.1	0.0	100.0	952	98.8	0.9	0.2	100.0	836
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	96.1	2.9	1.0	0.0	100.0	563	98.9	0.9	0.2	100.0	498
Rural	94.4	4.3	1.4	0.0	100.0	389	98.7	1.0	0.2	100.0	338

**Table DQ.11: Completeness of reporting**

Percentage of observations that are missing information for selected questions and indicators, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Questionnaire and type of missing information	Reference group	Percent with missing/incomplete information <sup>a</sup>	Number of cases
<b>Household</b>			
Starting time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	1118
Ending time of interview	All households interviewed	0.1	1118
<b>Women</b>			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49		
Only month		6.6	1040
Both month and year		24.5	1040
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married women age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.4	1040
Age at first intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	218
Time since last intercourse	All women age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.5	218
Starting time of interview	All women interviewed	0.0	1439
Ending time of interview	All women interviewed	0.2	1439
<b>Men</b>			
Date of first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49		
Only month		8.7	389
Both month and year		6.3	389
Age at first marriage/union	All ever married men age 15-49 with year of first marriage not known	0.0	389
Age at first intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	147
Time since last intercourse	All men age 15-24 who have ever had sex	0.0	147
Starting time of interview	All men interviewed	0.8	599
Ending time of interview	All men interviewed	0.0	599
<b>Under-5</b>			
Starting time of interview	All under-5 children	0.0	735
Ending time of interview	All under-5 children	0.3	735

<sup>a</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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)			
<b>Total</b>	96.3	3.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.7	735
<b>Age</b>								
<6 months	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	72
6-11 months	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	75
12-23 months	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	136
24-35 months	93.9	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.1	143
36-47 months	94.0	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.0	159
48-59 months	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	151

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	95.7	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	100.0	4.3	735
<b>Age</b>								
<6 months	98.8	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.2	72
6-11 months	98.7	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	1.3	75
12-23 months	96.2	1.2	0.0	0.0	2.6	100.0	3.8	136
24-35 months	93.8	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.2	143
36-47 months	93.4	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	159
48-59 months	96.4	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	3.6	151

**Table DQ.14: Completeness of information for anthropometric indicators: Wasting**

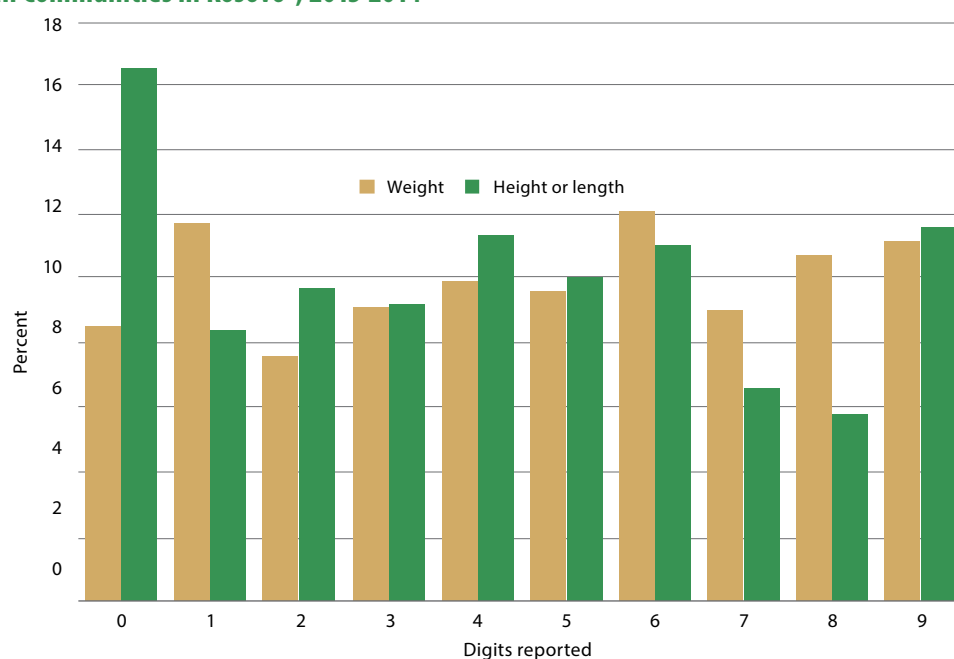
Percent distribution of children under 5 by completeness of information on weight and length or height, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	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	95.6	0.3	0.5	3.3	0.2	100.0	4.4	735
<b>Age</b>								
<6 months	96.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	2.0	100.0	3.2	72
6-11 months	98.7	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	1.3	75
12-23 months	98.8	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.0	100.0	1.2	136
24-35 months	92.1	1.7	1.9	4.4	0.0	100.0	7.9	143
36-47 months	93.4	0.0	0.6	6.0	0.0	100.0	6.6	159
48-59 months	96.4	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	100.0	3.6	151

**Table DQ.15: Heaping in anthropometric measurements**

Distribution of weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Weight		Height or length	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	708	100.0	710	100.0
<b>Digits</b>				
0	62	8.7	116	16.3
1	83	11.8	58	8.2
2	53	7.4	69	9.7
3	67	9.5	68	9.5
4	70	9.9	79	11.2
5	68	9.6	71	10.0
6	85	12.1	79	11.1
7	67	9.4	47	6.6
8	74	10.5	41	5.7
9	79	11.1	82	11.6
0 or 5	130	18.3	187	26.3

**Figure DQ.2: Weight and height/length measurements by digits reported for the decimal points, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Child has birth certificate				Total	Percentage of birth certificates seen by the interviewer (1)/(1+2)*100	Number of children under age 5
	Seen by the interviewer (1)	Not seen by the interviewer (2)	Child does not have birth certificate	DK / Missing			
<b>Total</b>	54.7	25.2	19.5	0.6	100.0	68.5	735
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	57.9	24.4	17.0	0.7	100.0	70.4	419
Rural	50.4	26.3	22.7	0.6	100.0	65.7	316
<b>Child's age</b>							
0-5 months	46.3	17.6	36.1	0.0	100.0	72.5	72
6-11 months	58.1	20.9	21.0	0.0	100.0	73.6	75
12-23 months	50.0	29.6	20.4	0.0	100.0	62.8	136
24-35 months	57.8	24.0	16.8	1.3	100.0	70.6	143
36-47 months	53.7	25.5	19.6	1.2	100.0	67.8	159
48-59 months	59.2	27.8	12.4	0.7	100.0	68.1	151

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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			
<b>Total</b>	4.9	8.3	68.8	18.0	0.0	70.7	29.2	0.1	100.0	85.2	425
<b>Area</b>											
Urban	6.0	8.2	69.1	16.8	0.0	66.2	33.8	0.0	100.0	83.6	246
Rural	3.4	8.4	68.5	19.6	0.0	76.9	22.8	0.3	100.0	87.6	179
<b>Child's age</b>											
0-5 months	0.0	11.2	81.9	6.9	0.0	68.5	31.5	0.0	100.0	87.5	72
6-11 months	5.8	5.5	78.7	9.9	0.0	73.4	25.9	0.7	100.0	89.7	75
12-23 months	4.3	7.0	69.6	19.1	0.0	77.1	22.9	0.0	100.0	88.2	136
24-35 months	7.5	9.5	56.2	26.8	0.0	64.4	35.6	0.0	100.0	78.9	143



**Table DQ.18: Observation of places for handwashing**

Percent distribution of places for handwashing observed by the interviewers in all interviewed households, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Place for handwashing					Total	Number of households interviewed
	Observed	Not observed			Missing		
		Not in the dwelling, plot or yard	No permission to see	Other reason			
Total	97.7	0.4	1.0	0.8	0.1	100.0	1118
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	98.0	0.1	1.4	0.3	0.1	100.0	673
Rural	97.3	0.8	0.4	1.5	0.0	100.0	445
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	93.9	1.6	1.3	3.3	0.0	100.0	234
Second	99.2	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.0	100.0	223
Middle	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	100.0	229
Fourth	97.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.4	100.0	215
Richest	99.5	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	217
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	97.4	0.6	0.7	1.3	0.0	100.0	686
Richest 40 percent	98.2	0.0	1.5	0.0	0.2	100.0	432

**Table DQ.19: Respondent to the under-5 questionnaire**

Distribution of children under five by respondent to the under-5 questionnaire, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	98.1	0.4	1.5	100.0	812
<b>Age</b>					
0	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	173
1	98.6	0.7	0.7	100.0	149
2	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	159
3	95.3	1.2	3.5	100.0	170
4	96.8	0.0	3.2	100.0	161

**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 correct selection of one child for the child labour and child discipline modules was performed, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	20.1	15.6	64.3	100.0	1118	99.8	719
<b>Area</b>							
Urban	19.4	17.5	63.1	100.0	673	99.8	424
Rural	21.0	12.8	66.2	100.0	445	99.8	295
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>							
Poorest	24.0	12.7	63.3	100.0	234	99.6	148
Second	18.7	10.9	70.3	100.0	223	100.0	157
Middle	17.5	18.8	63.7	100.0	229	100.0	146
Fourth	21.1	15.7	63.2	100.0	215	100.0	136
Richest	18.9	20.2	60.9	100.0	217	99.2	132
<b>Wealth index</b>							
Poorest 60 percent	20.1	14.2	65.7	100.0	686	99.9	451
Richest 40 percent	20.0	18.0	62.0	100.0	432	99.6	268

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age at beginning of school year	Not attending school	Pre-primary	Currently attending													Number of household members		
			Primary school Grade			Lower secondary school Grade			Upper secondary school Grade			Higher than secondary	Total					
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9			10	11		12	13
5	47.0	39.3	13.7	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	164
6	18.3	13.6	55.7	12.3	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	162
7	14.0	3.0	25.8	48.1	9.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	167
8	6.0	1.2	11.5	26.2	50.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	148
9	6.9	0.6	4.4	9.7	27.2	48.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	165
10	9.5	0.0	1.7	1.7	6.4	22.0	49.2	9.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	176
11	14.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.3	7.7	15.9	46.7	8.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	179
12	14.9	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.0	4.1	7.9	23.1	41.6	6.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	198
13	25.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.5	3.2	1.8	6.6	22.1	33.6	6.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	154
14	33.5	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.4	0.0	1.4	5.3	3.8	18.1	32.5	3.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	168
15	47.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.4	20.9	22.4	2.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	160
16	59.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.6	1.8	5.0	12.0	19.0	1.5	0.0	0.0	100.0	156
17	61.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	1.8	0.6	6.3	14.8	10.5	2.7	0.6	100.0	155
18	71.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	3.1	10.3	12.8	1.3	100.0	149
19	79.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	1.5	0.7	4.1	10.0	4.2	100.0	130
20	88.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.8	0.6	2.6	5.5	100.0	147
21	90.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.9	0.0	2.8	4.9	100.0	129
22	93.2	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	0.7	6.1	100.0	117
23	92.5	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	7.5	100.0	98
24 <sup>a</sup>	92.5	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	6.3	1.2	100.0	80

<sup>a</sup> 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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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	1907	1815	1.05	1763	1723	1.02	145	93	1.56	1439
<b>Age</b>										
15-19	20	21	0.99	18	21	0.89	2	0	-	324
20-24	129	129	1.00	127	123	1.03	3	6	0.48	234
25-29	259	265	0.97	248	253	0.98	10	12	0.85	203
30-34	376	347	1.08	347	338	1.03	29	9	3.22	192
35-39	355	338	1.05	332	327	1.01	23	12	1.98	168
40-44	403	388	1.04	369	363	1.02	34	25	1.34	177
45-49	366	326	1.12	323	298	1.08	43	29	1.52	141

**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Number of births			Percent with complete birth date <sup>a</sup>			Sex ratio at birth <sup>b</sup>			Period ratio <sup>c</sup>		
	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total	Living	Deceased	Total
Total	3485	237	3723	97.8	67.4	95.9	102.3	156.2	105.1	na	na	na
<b>Years</b>												
0	152	2	154	100.0	34.7	99.1	104.6	na	107.3	na	na	na
1	142	10	152	99.2	90.7	98.6	101.9	57.5	98.1	94.6	235.5	98.5
2	149	7	155	100.0	86.5	99.4	102.0	114.8	102.5	99.1	88.2	98.6
3	158	5	163	100.0	60.2	98.8	95.4	73.0	94.6	107.5	54.2	104.4
4	145	11	156	98.1	75.8	96.5	96.1	80.1	94.9	94.9	268.4	99.6
5	148	4	152	99.5	100.0	99.5	100.2	304.8	102.6	104.2	36.2	99.8
6	139	8	147	99.7	100.0	99.7	87.5	316.9	93.6	95.1	152.7	97.1
7	144	7	152	97.1	90.5	96.8	112.7	132.8	113.6	99.0	83.9	98.2
8	152	9	162	98.4	66.7	96.5	125.8	415.0	133.4	103.0	145.0	104.8
9	152	5	157	98.9	100.0	99.0	105.2	40.7	102.0	14.1	6.1	13.5
10+	2004	168	2173	96.9	61.0	94.1	102.0	170.2	106.0	na	na	na
<b>Five-year periods</b>												
0-4	746	35	781	99.5	77.6	98.5	99.9	87.8	99.3	na	na	na
5-9	735	34	769	98.7	88.8	98.3	105.8	190.4	108.5	na	na	na
10-14	755	41	796	99.0	67.2	97.3	101.4	130.6	102.8	na	na	na
15-19	595	44	639	98.2	47.8	94.7	96.6	181.2	100.8	na	na	na
20+	655	82	737	93.3	65.0	90.1	107.8	189.1	114.6	na	na	na

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> Both month and year of birth given. The inverse of the percent reported is the percent with incomplete and therefore imputed date of birth<sup>b</sup>  $(B_m/B_f) \times 100$ , where  $B_m$  and  $B_f$  are the numbers of male and female births, respectively<sup>c</sup>  $(2 \times B_t / (B_{t-1} + B_{t+1})) \times 100$ , 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), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age at death (days)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0	5	10	8	7	29
1	3	0	1	1	4
2	6	0	1	2	9
3	2	4	3	0	9
4	3	0	0	1	4
5	2	1	2	2	6
6	0	1	1	1	2
7	0	1	0	1	2
8	0	0	1	0	1
9	2	0	0	0	2
10	0	0	1	0	1
13	0	1	0	0	1
14	0	2	0	1	3
17	0	0	1	0	1
20	1	0	0	1	2
21	0	0	1	0	1
27	0	0	1	0	1
30	0	0	0	1	1
Total 0–30 days	23	19	19	17	79
Percent early neonatal <sup>a</sup>	89.2	78.4	77.3	77.3	81.1

<sup>a</sup> 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), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

Age at death (months)	Number of years preceding the survey				Total (0–19)
	0–4	5–9	10–14	15–19	
0 <sup>a</sup>	23	19	20	17	80
1	6	3	1	3	13
2	2	3	1	2	9
3	1	1	4	6	12
4	0	0	1	4	5
5	0	0	1	1	1
6	0	1	0	1	1
7	0	3	0	0	3
8	0	0	1	1	2
9	0	0	0	1	1
12	0	0	1	0	1
18	1	0	3	0	4
23	0	0	0	1	1
Reported as 1 year	0	0	0	0	0
Total 0–11 months	33	29	29	36	126
Percent neonatal <sup>b</sup>	72.0	64.3	70.1	48.5	63.1

<sup>a</sup> Includes deaths under one month reported in days  
<sup>b</sup> Deaths under one month, divided by deaths under one year

# APPENDIX E. Kosovo\* MICS5 Indicators: Numerators and Denominators

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>	Module <sup>84</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>85</sup>		
<b>MORTALITY<sup>86</sup></b>						
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	
<b>NUTRITION</b>						
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 <sup>87</sup>	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 <sup>88</sup> 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		

<sup>[M]</sup> 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.

<sup>84</sup> Some indicators are constructed using questions from several modules. In such cases, only the modules containing most of the necessary information are indicated.

<sup>85</sup> 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.

<sup>86</sup> Mortality indicators are calculated for the last 5-year period.

<sup>87</sup> Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines.

<sup>88</sup> 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 <sup>[M]</sup>	Module <sup>[4]</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>[5]</sup>	
<b>NUTRITION</b>					
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	BD	Number of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed <sup>89</sup> 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 <sup>90</sup> 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 <sup>91</sup> 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	
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>					
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	

<sup>89</sup> 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.

<sup>90</sup> 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.

<sup>91</sup> 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 <sup>(M)</sup>		Module <sup>84</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>85</sup>
<b>CHILD HEALTH</b>					
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 <sup>92</sup>	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS) <sup>93</sup>	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 <sup>94</sup>	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	
<b>WATER AND SANITATION</b>					
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	
<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>					
5.1	Adolescent birth rate <sup>95</sup>	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	

<sup>92</sup> 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.

<sup>93</sup> 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.

<sup>94</sup> 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\*.

<sup>95</sup> The indicator is calculated for the last 3-year period.

MICS INDICATOR <sup>[M]</sup>	Module <sup>[4]</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>[5]</sup>	
<b>REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH</b>					
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 <sup>96</sup>	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	
<b>CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>					
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	

<sup>96</sup> See the MICS tabulation plan for a detailed description.



MICS INDICATOR <sup>(M)</sup>	Module <sup>84</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>85</sup>	
<b>CHILD DEVELOPMENT</b>					
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	
<b>LITERACY AND EDUCATION</b>					
7.1	Literacy rate among young women <sup>(M)</sup>	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	

MICS INDICATOR <sup>(M)</sup>		Module <sup>84</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>85</sup>
<b>LITERACY AND EDUCATION</b>					
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
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>					
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 <sup>97</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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) <sup>(M)</sup>	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	

<sup>97</sup> 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 <sup>(M)</sup>	Module <sup>84</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>85</sup>		
<b>CHILD PROTECTION</b>						
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	
<b>HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR</b>						
9.1		Knowledge about HIV prevention among young women <sup>(M)</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-24 years who correctly identify ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV <sup>98</sup> , 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 <sup>(M)</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years who correctly identify all three means <sup>99</sup> of mother-to-child transmission of HIV	Total number of women age 15-49 years	
9.3		Accepting attitudes towards people living with HIV <sup>(M)</sup>	HA	Number of women age 15-49 years expressing accepting attitudes on all four questions <sup>100</sup> 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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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	

<sup>98</sup> Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner.

<sup>99</sup> Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding.

<sup>100</sup> 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 <sup>(M)</sup>		Module <sup>84</sup>	Numerator	Denominator	MDG Indicator Reference <sup>85</sup>
<b>HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR</b>					
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	SB	Number of women age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabitating sex partner in the last 12 months	Total number of women age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabitating 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	
<b>ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY</b>					
10.1	Exposure to mass media <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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	
<b>SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING</b>					
11.1	Life satisfaction <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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	
<b>TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE</b>					
12.1	Tobacco use <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 <sup>(M)</sup>	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 Prizren .....5 Pristina .....6 Ferizaj .....7	
HH8. Is the household selected for Questionnaire for Men? Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2		
<p>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?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to HH18 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle 04 in HH9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
<p>HH9. Result of household interview:</p> <p>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</p>		

After the household questionnaire has been completed, fill in the following information:

HH10. Respondent to Household Questionnaire: Name _____
HH11. Total number of household members: _____
HH12. Number of women age 15-49 years: _____
If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: HH13A. Number of men age 15-49 years: _____
HH14. Number of children under age 5: _____
HH16. Field editor's name and number: Name _____

After all questionnaires for the household have been completed, fill in the following information:

HH13. Number of women's questionnaires completed: _____
If the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men: HH13B. Number of men's questionnaires completed: _____
HH15. Number of under-5 questionnaires completed: _____

HH17. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____
--

**HH18. Record the time.**  
 Hour .....  
 Minutes .....  
**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. 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. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men	HL7B. Circle line no. if age 0-4	HL11. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ALIVE?	HL12. DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL12A. WHERE DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8DK	HL13. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER ALIVE?	HL14. DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?	HL14A. WHERE DOES (name)'S BIOLOGICAL FATHER LIVE? 1 In another household in this country 2 Institution in this country 3 Abroad 8DK	HL15. Record line no. of mother from HL12 if indicated. If HL12 is blank, or "00" ask: WHO IS THE PRIMARY CARETAKER OF (name)?
01		01	1 2			15-49	15-49	0-4	Y N DK	Mother	1 2 3 8	Y N DK	Father	1 2 3 8	Mother
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	

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	For women age 15-49		For men age 15-49		For children age 0-4		For children age 0-17 years					For children age 0-14
				HL7. Circle line no. if woman age 15-49	HL7A. Circle line no. if man age 15-49 and the household is selected for Questionnaire for Men	HL7B. Circle line no. if age 0-4	HL11. IS (name)'S BIOLOGICAL MOTHER ALIVE? 1 Yes 2 No 8 DK	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. 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 8 DK	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. 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	Age	Year	Month	Year	Age	Y N DK	Mother	Y N DK	Father	Y N DK	Mother	
12		0 1	1 2				12	12	1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	
13			1 2				13	13	1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	
14			1 2				14	14	1 2 8		1 2 8		1 2 8	1 2 3 8	
15			1 2				15	15	1 2 8		1 2 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:

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												
For household members age 5 and above					For household members age 5-24 years							
ED1. Line no.	ED2. Name and age	ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PREPRIMARY SCHOOL?	ED4A. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL (name) HAS ATTENDED?	ED4B. WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE / YEAR (name) COMPLETED AT THIS LEVEL?	ED4C. Check ED4A ■ If level is 4 or 8 ⇒ Go to ED5 ■ If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇒ Continue with ED4D	ED5. DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, THAT IS 2013-2014, DID (name) ATTEND SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	ED6. DURING THIS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE / YEAR IS (name) ATTENDING?	ED6C. Check ED6 ■ If level is 4 or 8 ⇒ Go to ED7 ■ If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇒ Continue with ED6D	ED7. DURING THE PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE / YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?	ED8. DURING THAT PREVIOUS SCHOOL YEAR, WHICH LEVEL AND GRADE / YEAR DID (name) ATTEND?	ED8C. Check ED8 ■ If level is 4 or 8 ⇒ Go to next line ■ If level is 1, 2 or 3 ⇒ Continue with ED8D	
Line	Name	Yes No	Level	Grade / Year	0 N DK	Yes No	Level	0 N DK	Yes No DK	Level	Grade / Year	0 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.		For household members age 5 and above										For household members age 5-24 years															
ED2. Name and age Copy from HL2 and HL6		ED3. HAS (name) EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY 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 ED4A ■ 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		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		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		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	Yes	No	Level	Grade / Year	0	N	DK	Yes	No	Level	Grade / Year	0	N	DK	Yes	No	DK	Level	Grade / Year	0	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						
<b>SL1.</b> Check HL6 in the List of Household Members and write the total number of children age 1-17 years.				Total number .....							
<p><b>SL2.</b> Check the number of children age 1-17 years in SL1:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Zero ⇒ Go to HOUSEHOLD CHARACTERISTICS module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One ⇒ Go to SL9 and record the rank number as '1', enter the line number, child's name and age.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Two or more ⇒ Continue with SL2A.</p>											
<p><b>SL2A.</b> 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.</p>											
<b>SL3.</b> <i>Rank number</i>	<b>SL4.</b> <i>Line number from HL1</i>	<b>SL5.</b> <i>Name from HL2</i>	<b>SL6.</b> <i>Sex from HL4</i>		<b>SL7.</b> <i>Age from HL6</i>						
<b>Rank</b>	<b>Line</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>M</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Age</b>						
1	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
2	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
3	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
4	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
5	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
6	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
7	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
8	_____	_____	1	2	_____						
<p><b>SL8.</b> 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.</p>											
<b>Last digit of household number (from HH2)</b>	<b>Total Number of Eligible Children in the Household (from SL1)</b>										
	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>8+</b>				
<b>0</b>	2	2	4	3	6	5	4				
<b>1</b>	1	3	1	4	1	6	5				
<b>2</b>	2	1	2	5	2	7	6				
<b>3</b>	1	2	3	1	3	1	7				
<b>4</b>	2	3	4	2	4	2	8				
<b>5</b>	1	1	1	3	5	3	1				
<b>6</b>	2	2	2	4	6	4	2				
<b>7</b>	1	3	3	5	1	5	3				
<b>8</b>	2	1	4	1	2	6	4				
<b>9</b>	1	2	1	2	3	7	5				
<p><b>SL9.</b> Record the rank number (SL3), line number (SL4), name (SL5) and age (SL7) of the selected child.</p>		Rank number .....				Line number .....		Name .....		Age .....	

CHILD LABOUR		CL
<b>CL1.</b> Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-4 years ⇒ Go to Next Module. <input type="checkbox"/> 5-17 years ⇒ Continue with CL2.		
<b>CL2.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK ABOUT ANY WORK CHILDREN IN THIS HOUSEHOLD MAY DO. SINCE LAST ( <i>day of the week</i> ), DID ( <i>name</i> ) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES, EVEN FOR ONLY ONE HOUR?	Yes No [A] DID ( <i>name</i> ) 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? Worked on plot / farm / food garden / looked after animals ..... 1 2 [B] DID ( <i>name</i> ) HELP IN FAMILY BUSINESS OR RELATIVE'S BUSINESS WITH OR WITHOUT PAY, OR RUN HIS/HER OWN BUSINESS? Helped in family / relative's business/ran own business ..... 1 2 [C] DID ( <i>name</i> ) PRODUCE OR SELL ARTICLES, HANDICRAFTS, CLOTHES, FOOD OR AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS? Produce / sell articles / handicrafts / clothes / food or agricultural products ..... 1 2 [D] SINCE LAST ( <i>day of the week</i> ), DID ( <i>name</i> ) 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 ( <i>name</i> ) PERFORMED AS A REGULAR OR CASUAL EMPLOYEE, SELF-EMPLOYED OR EMPLOYER; OR AS AN UNPAID FAMILY WORKER HELPING OUT IN HOUSEHOLD BUSINESS OR FARM. Any other activity ..... 1 2	
<b>CL3.</b> Check CL2, A to D <input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ Go to CL4 <input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Continue with CL3A		
<b>CL3A.</b> EVEN THOUGH ( <i>name</i> ) DID NOT DO ANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES SINCE LAST ( <i>day of the week</i> ), DOES HE/SHE HAVE A JOB, BUSINESS, OR OTHER ECONOMIC OR FARMING ACTIVITY THAT HE/SHE WILL DEFINITELY RETURN TO? ( <i>For agricultural activities, the off season in agriculture is not a temporary absence</i> )	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ CL8
<b>CL3B.</b> DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1 ⇒ CL7A
<b>CL3C.</b> 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
<b>CL4.</b> SINCE LAST ( <i>day of the week</i> ) ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID ( <i>name</i> ) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES, IN TOTAL? ( <i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i> )	Number of hours..... ____	
<b>CL5.</b> DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE CARRYING HEAVY LOADS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1 ⇒ CL7A
<b>CL6.</b> DOES THE ACTIVITY/DO THESE ACTIVITIES REQUIRE WORKING WITH DANGEROUS TOOLS (KNIVES ETC.) OR OPERATING HEAVY MACHINERY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1 ⇒ CL7A

<p><b>CL7. HOW WOULD YOU DESCRIBE THE WORK ENVIRONMENT OF (name)?</b></p> <p>[A] IS (name) EXPOSED TO DUST, FUMES OR GAS?</p> <p>[B] IS (name) EXPOSED TO EXTREME COLD, HEAT OR HUMIDITY?</p> <p>[C] IS (name) EXPOSED TO LOUD NOISE OR VIBRATION?</p> <p>[D] IS (name) REQUIRED TO WORK AT HEIGHTS?</p> <p>[E] IS (name) REQUIRED TO WORK WITH CHEMICALS (PESTICIDES, GLUES, ETC.) OR EXPLOSIVES?</p> <p>[F] IS (name) EXPOSED TO OTHER THINGS, PROCESSES OR CONDITIONS BAD FOR (name)'S HEALTH OR SAFETY?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>1⇒ CL7A</p> <p>1⇒ CL7A</p> <p>1⇒ CL7A</p> <p>1⇒ CL7A</p> <p>1⇒ CL7A</p>																								
<p><b>CL7A. DESCRIBE THE MAIN JOB/TASK (name) WAS PERFORMING SINCE LAST (day of the week).</b></p> <p>Probe:</p> <p>BY JOBS/TASKS I MEAN, FOR EXAMPLE, CUTTING TREES, SELLING ITEMS, HARVESTING FOOD, ETC.</p> <p>(Main refers to the work on which (name) spent most of the time during the week.)</p>	<p>Response _____</p> <p>Occupation code ..... _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Do not fill in code - for Central Office only</i></p>																									
<p><b>CL7B. DESCRIBE BRIEFLY THE MAIN ACTIVITY I.E. GOODS PRODUCED AND SERVICES RENDERED WHERE (name) IS WORKING SINCE LAST (day of the week).</b></p> <p>(Main refers to the work on which (name) spent most of the time during the week.)</p>	<p>Response _____</p> <p>Industrial code..... _____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>Do not fill in code - for Central Office only</i></p>																									
<p><b>CL7C. WHEN DID (name) USUALLY CARRY OUT HIS/HER MAIN WORK SINCE LAST (day of the week)?</b></p> <p>(Main refers to the work on which (name) spent most of the time during the week.)</p>	<p>During the day (between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.) ..... 1</p> <p>In the evening or at night (after 6 p.m.) ..... 2</p> <p>During both the day and the evening (for the entire day) ..... 3</p> <p>On the week-end ..... 4</p> <p>Sometimes during the day, sometimes in the evening ..... 5</p>																									
<p><b>CL8. SINCE LAST (day of the week), DID (name) FETCH WATER OR COLLECT FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ CL10</p>																								
<p><b>CL9. IN TOTAL, HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) SPEND ON FETCHING WATER OR COLLECTING FIREWOOD FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, SINCE LAST (day of the week)?</b></p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Number of hours..... _____</p>																									
<p><b>CL10. SINCE LAST (day of the week), DID (name) DO ANY OF THE FOLLOWING FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD?</b></p> <p>[A] SHOPPING FOR HOUSEHOLD?</p> <p>[B] REPAIR ANY HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT?</p> <p>[C] COOKING OR CLEANING UTENSILS OR THE HOUSE?</p> <p>[D] WASHING CLOTHES?</p> <p>[E] CARING FOR CHILDREN?</p> <p>[F] CARING FOR THE OLD OR SICK?</p> <p>[G] OTHER HOUSEHOLD TASKS?</p>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="width: 10%; text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Shopping for household .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Repair household equipment.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cooking / cleaning utensils / house.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Washing clothes .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring for children.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Caring for old / sick.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Other household tasks.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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	
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<p><b>CL11. Check CL10, A to G</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> There is at least one 'Yes' ⇒ Continue with CL12</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> All answers are 'No' ⇒ Go to Next Module</p>																										
<p><b>CL12. SINCE LAST (day of the week), ABOUT HOW MANY HOURS DID (name) ENGAGE IN THIS ACTIVITY/THESE ACTIVITIES IN TOTAL?</b></p> <p><i>If less than one hour, record "00"</i></p>	<p>Number of hours..... _____</p>																									

CHILD DISCIPLINE		CD																																				
<b>CD1.</b> Check selected child's age from SL9: <input type="checkbox"/> 1-14 years ⇒ Continue with CD2 <input type="checkbox"/> 15-17 years ⇒ Go to Next Module																																						
<b>CD2.</b> Write the line number and name of the child from SL9.	Line number ..... _____ Name ..... _____																																					
<b>CD3.</b> 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 YOU OR ANYONE ELSE IN YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAS USED THIS METHOD WITH (name) IN THE PAST MONTH.	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Yes</th> <th>No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.</td> <td>Took away privileges ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.</td> <td>Explained wrong behaviour ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] SHOOK HIM/HER.</td> <td>Shook him/her ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.</td> <td>Shouted, yelled, screamed ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.</td> <td>Gave something else to do ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.</td> <td>Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.</td> <td>Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.</td> <td>Called dumb, lazy, or another name ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.</td> <td>Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.</td> <td>Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.</td> <td>Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could ..... 1</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Yes	No	[A] TOOK AWAY PRIVILEGES, FORBADE SOMETHING (name) LIKED OR DID NOT ALLOW HIM/HER TO LEAVE THE HOUSE.	Took away privileges ..... 1	2	[B] EXPLAINED WHY (name)'S BEHAVIOUR WAS WRONG.	Explained wrong behaviour ..... 1	2	[C] SHOOK HIM/HER.	Shook him/her ..... 1	2	[D] SHOUTED, YELLED AT OR SCREAMED AT HIM/HER.	Shouted, yelled, screamed ..... 1	2	[E] GAVE HIM/HER SOMETHING ELSE TO DO.	Gave something else to do ..... 1	2	[F] SPANKED, HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM WITH BARE HAND.	Spanked, hit, slapped on bottom with bare hand ..... 1	2	[G] HIT HIM/HER ON THE BOTTOM OR ELSEWHERE ON THE BODY WITH SOMETHING LIKE A BELT, HAIRBRUSH, STICK OR OTHER HARD OBJECT.	Hit with belt, hairbrush, stick, or other hard object ..... 1	2	[H] CALLED HIM/HER DUMB, LAZY, OR ANOTHER NAME LIKE THAT.	Called dumb, lazy, or another name ..... 1	2	[I] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE FACE, HEAD OR EARS.	Hit / slapped on the face, head or ears ..... 1	2	[J] HIT OR SLAPPED HIM/HER ON THE HAND, ARM, OR LEG.	Hit / slapped on hand, arm or leg ..... 1	2	[K] BEAT HIM/HER UP, THAT IS HIT HIM/HER OVER AND OVER AS HARD AS ONE COULD.	Beat up, hit over and over as hard as one could ..... 1	2	
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<b>CD4.</b> 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
<b>HC1A. WHAT IS THE RELIGION OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</b>	Islamic ..... 1 Orthodox ..... 2 Catholic..... 3 Prefer not to answer ..... 4 Other religion ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6 No religion ..... 0	
<b>HC1B. WHAT IS THE MOTHER TONGUE/NATIVE LANGUAGE OF THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD?</b>	Albanian ..... 1 Serbian ..... 2 Turkish ..... 3 Bosnian..... 4 Romani ..... 5 Other language ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6	
<b>HC1C. TO WHAT ETHNIC GROUP DOES THE HEAD OF THIS HOUSEHOLD BELONG?</b>	Albanian ..... 01 Serb ..... 02 Turk..... 03 Bosniak..... 04 Roma ..... 05 Ashkali ..... 06 Egyptian ..... 08 Goran..... 09 Other ethnic group ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<b>HC2. HOW MANY ROOMS IN THIS HOUSEHOLD ARE USED FOR SLEEPING?</b>	Number of rooms.....	
<b>HC3. Main material of the dwelling floor.</b> <i>Record observation.</i>	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 (laminated) ..... 37 Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	
<b>HC4. Main material of the roof.</b> <i>Record observation.</i>	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 ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 96	

<b>HC5. Main material of the exterior walls.</b> <i>Record observation.</i>	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 ( <i>specify</i> ).....96																																														
<b>HC6. WHAT TYPE OF FUEL DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD MAINLY USE FOR COOKING?</b>	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 ( <i>specify</i> ).....96	01⇒ HC8 02⇒ HC8 95⇒ HC8																																													
<b>HC7. IS THE COOKING USUALLY DONE IN THE HOUSE, IN A SEPARATE BUILDING, OR OUTDOORS?</b>  <i>If 'In the house', probe: IS IT DONE IN A SEPARATE ROOM USED AS A KITCHEN?</i>	In the house In a separate room used as kitchen .....1 Elsewhere in the house .....2 In a separate building.....3 Outdoors.....4 Other ( <i>specify</i> ).....6																																														
<b>HC8. DOES YOUR HOUSEHOLD HAVE:</b> [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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Refrigerator .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bed .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Table and chairs.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Internet .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothes dryer .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Vacuum cleaner .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Air conditioner.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Jacuzzi tub.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Water heater.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Laptop computer.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>PC computer .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Dish washer .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Clothes washing machine.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flat screen / LCD television.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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	
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<b>HC9. DOES ANY MEMBER OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD OWN:</b> [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?	1	2	
<b>HC10. DO YOU OR SOMEONE LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN THIS DWELLING?</b>  <i>If "No", then ask: DO YOU RENT THIS DWELLING FROM SOMEONE NOT LIVING IN THIS HOUSEHOLD?</i>  <i>If "Rented from someone else", circle "2". If "Temporary housing", circle 3. For other responses, circle "6".</i>	1	2	
<b>HC11. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LAND THAT CAN BE USED FOR AGRICULTURE?</b>	1	2	2⇒ HC13
<b>HC12. HOW MANY HECTARES OR ARES OF AGRICULTURAL LAND DO MEMBERS OF THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN?</b> (1 HECTARE =100 ARES)  <i>If 1 hectare or more, circle "1" and record hectares.</i> <i>If 95 or more hectares, circle "1" and record "95".</i> <i>If less than 1 hectare, circle "2" and record in ares.</i>  <i>If 1 are or more, circle "2" and record ares.</i> <i>If 9950 or more ares, circle "2" record "9950"</i> <i>If less than 1 are, circle "2" and record "0000".</i> <i>If unknown, circle "99998".</i>	1	2	99998
<b>HC13. DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD OWN ANY LIVESTOCK, HERDS, OTHER FARM ANIMALS, OR POULTRY?</b>	1	2	2⇒ HC15
<b>HC14. HOW MANY OF THE FOLLOWING ANIMALS DOES THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE?</b> [A] CATTLE, MILK COWS, OR BULLS? [B] HORSES? [C] GOATS? [D] SHEEP? [E] CHICKEN? [F] PIGS? [G] TURKEY? [H] DONKEYS OR MULES?  <i>If none, record "00". If 95 or more, record "95".</i> <i>If unknown, record "98".</i>			
<b>HC15. DOES ANY MEMBER OF THIS HOUSEHOLD HAVE A BANK ACCOUNT?</b>	1	2	



WATER AND SANITATION		WS
<b>WS1. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF DRINKING WATER FOR MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</b>	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 ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96	96⇒ WS3	
<b>WS2. WHAT IS THE MAIN SOURCE OF WATER USED BY YOUR HOUSEHOLD FOR OTHER PURPOSES SUCH AS COOKING AND HANDWASHING?</b>	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 ( <i>specify</i> ) .....96	
<b>WS3. WHERE IS THAT WATER SOURCE LOCATED?</b>	In own dwelling.....1	1⇒ WS6
	In own yard / plot.....2	2⇒ WS6
	Elsewhere.....3	
<b>WS4. HOW LONG DOES IT TAKE TO GO THERE, GET WATER, AND COME BACK?</b>	Number of minutes.....	
	DK.....998	
<b>WS5. WHO USUALLY GOES TO THIS SOURCE TO COLLECT THE WATER FOR YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</b>  <i>Probe:</i> 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	
<b>WS6. DO YOU DO ANYTHING TO THE WATER TO MAKE IT SAFER TO DRINK?</b>	Yes.....1	
	No.....2	2⇒ WS8
	DK.....8	8⇒ WS8

<p><b>WS7. WHAT DO YOU USUALLY DO TO MAKE THE WATER SAFER TO DRINK?</b></p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYTHING ELSE? <i>Record all items mentioned.</i></p>	<p>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 (<i>specify</i>) ..... X  DK ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>WS8. WHAT KIND OF TOILET FACILITY DO MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD USUALLY USE?</b></p> <p><i>If “flush” or “pour flush”, probe:</i> WHERE DOES IT FLUSH TO? <i>If not possible to determine, ask permission to observe the facility.</i></p>	<p>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 (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	95⇒ Next Module
<p><b>WS9. DO YOU SHARE THIS FACILITY WITH OTHERS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF YOUR HOUSEHOLD?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1  No ..... 2</p>	2⇒ Next Module
<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>Other households only (not public) ..... 1  Public facility ..... 2</p>	2⇒ Next Module
<p><b>WS11. HOW MANY HOUSEHOLDS IN TOTAL USE THIS TOILET FACILITY, INCLUDING YOUR OWN HOUSEHOLD?</b></p>	<p>Number of households (if less than 10) ..... 0 ___  Ten or more households ..... 10  DK ..... 98</p>	

HANDWASHING		HW
<b>HW1.</b> 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	2⇒ HW4
	No permission to see ..... 3	3⇒ HW4
	Other reason ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... 6	6⇒ HW4
<b>HW2.</b> <i>Observe presence of water at the place for handwashing.</i> <i>Verify by checking the tap/pump, or basin, bucket, water container or similar objects for presence of water.</i>	Water is available ..... 1	
	Water is not available ..... 2	
<b>HW3A.</b> <i>Is soap, detergent or ash/mud/sand present at the place for handwashing?</i>	Yes, present ..... 1	
	No, not present ..... 2	2⇒ HW4
<b>HW3B.</b> <i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap ..... A	A⇒ HH19
	Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B	B⇒ HH19
	Liquid soap ..... C	C⇒ HH19
	Ash / Mud / Sand ..... D	D⇒ HH19
<b>HW4.</b> DO YOU HAVE ANY SOAP OR DETERGENT OR ASH/MUD/SAND IN YOUR HOUSE FOR WASHING HANDS?	Yes ..... 1	
	No ..... 2	2⇒ HH19
<b>HW5A.</b> CAN YOU PLEASE SHOW IT TO ME?	Yes, shown ..... 1	
	No, not shown ..... 2	2⇒ HH19
<b>HW5B.</b> <i>Record your observation.</i> <i>Circle all that apply.</i>	Bar soap ..... A	
	Detergent (Powder / Liquid / Paste) ..... B	
	Liquid soap ..... C	
	Ash / Mud / Sand ..... D	

<b>HH19.</b> Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____: ____	
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**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
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
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 ____	
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this woman:</i> 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.</p>		<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this woman, then read the following:</i>  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.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to WM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in WM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
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 _____	

<b>WM10.</b> Record the time.		Hour and minutes..... : ..
<b>WOMAN'S BACKGROUND</b>		
<b>WB</b>		
<b>WB1.</b> IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..... DK month ..... 98 Year ..... DK year ..... 9998	
<b>WB2.</b> HOW OLD ARE YOU? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i> <i>Compare and correct WB1 and/or WB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
<b>WB3.</b> HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ WB7
<b>WB4.</b> WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-primary..... 0 Primary..... 1 Lower secondary ..... 2 Upper secondary..... 3 Higher..... 4	0⇒ WB7
<b>WB5.</b> WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL? <i>If the first grade/year at this level is not completed, enter "00"</i>	Grade/Year .....	
<b>WB5A.</b> Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Higher (WB4 = 4) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary, lower secondary or upper secondary (WB4 = 1, 2 or 3) ⇒ Continue with WB5B		
<b>WB5B.</b> 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	
<b>WB6.</b> Check WB4: <input type="checkbox"/> Upper secondary (WB4 = 3) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary or lower secondary (WB4 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Continue with WB7		
<b>WB7.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME. <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i> 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 <i>(specify language)</i> Blind / visually impaired..... 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MT
<b>MT1. Check WB7:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has upper secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (WB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MT2 <input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (WB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MT3		
<b>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?</b>	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all ..... 4	
<b>MT3. DO YOU LISTEN TO THE RADIO ALMOST EVERY DAY, AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK, LESS THAN ONCE A WEEK OR NOT AT ALL?</b>	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all ..... 4	
<b>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?</b>	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all ..... 4	
<b>MT5. Check WB2: Age of respondent?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MT6 <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module		
<b>MT6. HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ MT9
<b>MT7. HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ MT9
<b>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?</b>	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all ..... 4	
<b>MT9. HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next Module
<b>MT10. IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET?</b> <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next Module
<b>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?</b>	Almost every day ..... 1 At least once a week ..... 2 Less than once a week ..... 3 Not at all ..... 4	

FERTILITY/BIRTH HISTORY		CM
<b>CM1.</b> 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
<b>CM4.</b> 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
<b>CM5.</b> HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons at home ..... ____ Daughters at home ..... ____	
<b>CM6.</b> 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
<b>CM7.</b> HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Sons elsewhere ..... ____ Daughters elsewhere ..... ____	
<b>CM8.</b> HAVE YOU EVER GIVEN BIRTH TO A BOY OR GIRL WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED? <i>If "No" probe by asking:</i> 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
<b>CM9.</b> HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED? HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED? <i>If none, record '00'.</i>	Boys dead ..... ____ Girls dead ..... ____	
<b>CM10.</b> Sum answers to CM5, CM7, and CM9.	Sum ..... ____	
<b>CM11.</b> JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE HAD IN TOTAL ( <i>total number in CM10</i> ) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?		
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to CM12B</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with the BIRTH HISTORY module</li> </ul>		
<input type="checkbox"/> 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?		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
				Month	Year					Unit	Number	Y	
01		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3			
02		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth	
03		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth	
04		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth	
05		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth	
06		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth	
07		1 2	1 2			1 2 ⇒ BH9				Days .....1 Months .....2 Years .....3	1 Add Birth	2 Next Birth	

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	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 2 Add Birth Next Birth
09		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
10		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
11		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
12		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
13		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
14		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth
15		1 2	1 2	---	---	---	1 2 ⇒ BH9	1 2 ⇒ BH10	Days.....1 Months.....2 Years.....3	---	1 2 Add Birth Next Birth

**BH11. HAVE YOU HAD ANY LIVE BIRTHS SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name of last birth in BIRTH HISTORY Module)?**  
 Yes.....1  
 No.....2

1 ⇒ Record birth(s) in Birth History

<p><b>CM12A.</b> Compare number in CM10 with number of births in the BIRTH HISTORY Module above and check:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are same ⇒ Continue with CM12B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Numbers are different ⇒ Probe and reconcile</p>		
<p><b>CM12B.</b> SOMETIMES PREGNANCIES DO NOT END WITH A LIVE BIRTH.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER HAD ANY PREGNANCY THAT WAS MISCARRIED, ENDED IN A STILLBIRTH, OR THAT WAS ABORTED?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ CM13</p>
<p><b>CM12C.</b> HOW MANY MISCARRIAGES DID YOU HAVE DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY MISCARRIAGE, I MEAN AN EARLY AND INVOLUNTARY END OF PREGNANCY WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None ..... 00</p> <p>Number of miscarriages ..... ____</p>	
<p><b>CM12D.</b> IN HOW MANY CASES HAVE YOUR PREGNANCIES ENDED WITH A STILLBIRTH?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>None ..... 00</p> <p>Number of stillbirths ..... ____</p>	
<p><b>CM12E.</b> AND HOW MANY ABORTIONS DID YOU HAVE DURING YOUR LIFETIME?</p> <p>BY ABORTION, I MEAN A PREGNANCY THAT WAS VOLUNTARILY TERMINATED WITHIN THE FIRST 5 MONTHS OF PREGNANCY.</p>	<p>None ..... 00</p> <p>Number of abortions ..... ____</p>	
<p><b>CM13.</b> Check BH4 in BIRTH HISTORY Module: Last birth occurred within the last 2 years, that is, since (month of interview) in <b>2012</b> (if the month of interview and the month of birth are the same, and the year of birth is <b>2012</b>, consider this as a birth within the last 2 years)</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank or no live birth in last 2 years. ⇒ Go to ILLNESS SYMPTOMS Module.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years. ⇒ Record name of last born child and continue with next module</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Name of last-born child _____</p> <p><i>If child has died, take special care when referring to this child by name in the following modules.</i></p>		

DESIRE FOR LAST BIRTH		DB
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</p> <p>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</p>		
<b>DB1.</b> WHEN YOU GOT PREGNANT WITH ( <i>name</i> ), DID YOU WANT TO GET PREGNANT AT THAT TIME?	Yes .....	1
	No .....	2
<b>DB2.</b> DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON, OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?	Later .....	1
	No more .....	2
<b>DB3.</b> HOW MUCH LONGER DID YOU WANT TO WAIT?  <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Months .....	1 ___
	Years .....	2 ___
	DK .....	998
		1⇒ Next Module
		2⇒ Next Module

MATERNAL AND NEWBORN HEALTH		MN																								
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</p> <p>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</p>																										
<b>MN1.</b> DID YOU SEE ANYONE FOR ANTENATAL CARE DURING YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ MN17																								
<b>MN2.</b> WHOM DID YOU SEE?  <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?  <i>Probe for the type of person seen and circle all answers given.</i>	Health professional: Doctor..... A Nurse / Midwife..... B Auxiliary midwife..... C Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Other (specify) ..... X																									
<b>MN2A.</b> HOW MANY WEEKS OR MONTHS PREGNANT WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST RECEIVED ANTENATAL CARE FOR THIS PREGNANCY?  <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	Weeks..... 1 ___ Months ..... 2 0 ___ DK ..... 998																									
<b>MN3.</b> HOW MANY TIMES DID YOU RECEIVE ANTENATAL CARE DURING THIS PREGNANCY?  <i>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.</i>	Number of times..... ___ DK ..... 98																									
<b>MN4.</b> 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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th style="text-align: center;">Yes</th> <th style="text-align: center;">No</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Blood pressure.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Urine sample .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blood sample.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ultrasound.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Weight.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Uterine height .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Pregnancy book.....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		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	
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Pregnancy book.....	1	2																								
<b>MN17.</b> WHO ASSISTED WITH THE DELIVERY OF (name)?  <i>Probe:</i> ANYONE ELSE?  <i>Probe for the type of person assisting and circle all answers given.</i>  <i>If respondent says no one assisted, probe to determine whether any adults were present at the delivery.</i>	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																									

<p><b>MN18. WHERE DID YOU GIVE BIRTH TO (name)?</b></p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>Home</p> <p>Respondent's home..... 11</p> <p>Other home ..... 12</p> <p>Public sector</p> <p>Public hospital..... 21</p> <p>Family Health Centre/Maternity ..... 22</p> <p>Gynaecology/Obstetric Clinic ..... 24</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) ..... 26</p> <p>Private Medical Sector</p> <p>Private hospital ..... 31</p> <p>Private clinic..... 32</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) ..... 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	<p>11⇒ MN20</p> <p>12⇒ MN20</p> <p>96⇒ MN20</p>
<p><b>MN19. WAS (name) DELIVERED BY CAESAREAN SECTION? THAT IS, DID THEY CUT YOUR BELLY OPEN TO TAKE THE BABY OUT?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ MN20</p>
<p><b>MN19A. WHEN WAS THE DECISION MADE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION? WAS IT BEFORE OR AFTER YOUR LABOUR PAINS STARTED?</b></p>	<p>Before ..... 1</p> <p>After ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>MN19B. WHO WAS THE MAIN INFLUENCE TO HAVE THE CAESAREAN SECTION?</b></p>	<p>Respondent ..... 01</p> <p>Respondent and partner ..... 02</p> <p>Doctor ..... 03</p> <p>Other health personnel ..... 04</p> <p>Family members ..... 05</p> <p>Friends ..... 06</p>	
<p><b>MN20. WHEN (name) WAS BORN, WAS HE/SHE VERY LARGE, LARGER THAN AVERAGE, AVERAGE, SMALLER THAN AVERAGE, OR VERY SMALL?</b></p>	<p>Very large ..... 1</p> <p>Larger than average ..... 2</p> <p>Average ..... 3</p> <p>Smaller than average ..... 4</p> <p>Very small ..... 5</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>MN21. WAS (name) WEIGHED AT BIRTH?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ MN23</p> <p>8⇒ MN23</p>
<p><b>MN22. HOW MUCH DID (name) WEIGH?</b></p> <p><i>If a card/discharge letter is available, record weight from card/discharge letter.</i></p>	<p>From card ..... 1 (kg) ____</p> <p>From recall ..... 2 (kg) ____</p> <p>DK ..... 9998</p>	
<p><b>MN23. HAS YOUR MENSTRUAL PERIOD RETURNED SINCE THE BIRTH OF (name)?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>MN24. DID YOU EVER BREASTFEED (name)?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ Next Module</p>
<p><b>MN25. HOW LONG AFTER BIRTH DID YOU FIRST PUT (name) TO THE BREAST?</b></p> <p><i>If less than 1 hour, record '00' hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than 24 hours, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record days.</i></p>	<p>Immediately ..... 000</p> <p>Hours ..... 1 ____</p> <p>Days ..... 2 ____</p> <p>DK / don't remember ..... 998</p>	
<p><b>MN26. IN THE FIRST THREE DAYS AFTER DELIVERY, WAS (name) GIVEN ANYTHING TO DRINK OTHER THAN BREAST MILK?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2⇒ Next Module</p>
<p><b>MN27. WHAT WAS (name) GIVEN TO DRINK?</b></p> <p><i>Probe:</i></p> <p>ANYTHING ELSE?</p>	<p>Milk (other than breast milk)..... A</p> <p>Plain water ..... B</p> <p>Sugar or glucose water ..... C</p> <p>Sugar-salt-water solution ..... E</p> <p>Fruit juice..... F</p> <p>Infant formula ..... G</p> <p>Tea ..... H</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS		PN
<p><i>This module is to be administered to all women with a live birth in the 2 years preceding the date of interview.</i></p> <p>Record name of last-born child from CM13 here _____.</p> <p>Use this child's name in the following questions, where indicated.</p>		
<p><b>PN1.</b> Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN2</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN6</p>		
<p><b>PN2.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED IN THE HOURS AND DAYS AFTER THE BIRTH OF <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>YOU HAVE SAID THAT YOU GAVE BIRTH IN <i>(name or type of facility in MN18)</i>. HOW LONG DID YOU STAY THERE AFTER THE DELIVERY?</p> <p><i>If less than one day, record hours.</i></p> <p><i>If less than one week, record days.</i></p> <p><i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i></p>	<p>Hours ..... 1 ____</p> <p>Days ..... 2 ____</p> <p>Weeks ..... 3 ____</p> <p>DK / don't remember ..... 998</p>	
<p><b>PN3.</b> I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING <i>(name)</i>, CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF <i>(name)</i> IS OK.</p> <p>BEFORE YOU LEFT THE <i>(name or type of facility in MN18)</i>, DID ANYONE CHECK ON <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>PN4.</b> 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?</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE YOU LEFT <i>(name or type of facility in MN18)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>PN5.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT WHAT HAPPENED AFTER YOU LEFT <i>(name or type of facility in MN18)</i>.</p> <p>DID ANYONE CHECK ON <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH AFTER YOU LEFT <i>(name or type of facility in MN18)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN11</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN16</p>
<p><b>PN6.</b> Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F) ⇒ Continue with PN7</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN10</p>		
<p><b>PN7.</b> YOU HAVE ALREADY SAID THAT <i>(person or persons in MN17)</i> ASSISTED WITH THE BIRTH. NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY, FOR EXAMPLE EXAMINING <i>(name)</i>, CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF <i>(name)</i> IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND BEFORE <i>(person or persons in MN17)</i> LEFT YOU, DID <i>(person or persons in MN17)</i> CHECK ON <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>PN8.</b> AND DID <i>(person or persons in MN17)</i> CHECK ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH BEFORE LEAVING?</p> <p>BY CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH, I MEAN ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	
<p><b>PN9.</b> AFTER THE <i>(person or persons in MN17)</i> LEFT YOU, DID ANYONE CHECK ON THE HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i>?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>1 ⇒ PN11</p> <p>2 ⇒ PN18</p>
<p><b>PN10.</b> I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT CHECKS ON <i>(name)</i>'S HEALTH AFTER DELIVERY – FOR EXAMPLE, SOMEONE EXAMINING <i>(name)</i>, CHECKING THE CORD, OR SEEING IF THE BABY IS OK.</p> <p>AFTER <i>(name)</i> WAS DELIVERED, DID ANYONE CHECK ON HIS/HER HEALTH?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	<p>2 ⇒ PN19</p>

<b>PN11. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</b>	Once..... 1 More than once..... 2	1⇒PN12A 2⇒PN12B
<b>PN12A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</b>	Hours..... 1 ____	
<b>PN12B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</b> <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	Days..... 2 ____ Weeks..... 3 ____ DK / don't remember..... 998	
<b>PN13. WHO CHECKED ON (name)'S HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</b>	Health professional Doctor..... A Nurse / Midwife..... B Auxiliary midwife..... C Other person Traditional birth attendant ..... F Relative / Friend ..... H Other (specify)..... X	
<b>PN14. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</b> <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i> <i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i>  _____ (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	
<b>PN15. Check MN18: Was the child delivered in a health facility?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, the child was delivered in a health facility (MN18=21-26 or 31-36) ⇒ Continue with PN16 <input type="checkbox"/> No, the child was not delivered in a health facility (MN18=11-12 or 96) ⇒ Go to PN17		
<b>PN16. AFTER YOU LEFT (name or type of facility in MN18), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1⇒PN20 2⇒Next Module
<b>PN17. Check MN17: Did a health professional or traditional birth attendant assist with the delivery?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, delivery assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (MN17=A-F) ⇒ Continue with PN18 <input type="checkbox"/> No, delivery not assisted by a health professional or traditional birth attendant (A-F not circled in MN17) ⇒ Go to PN19		
<b>PN18. AFTER THE DELIVERY WAS OVER AND (person or persons in MN17) LEFT, DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1⇒PN20 2⇒Next Module
<b>PN19. AFTER THE BIRTH OF (name), DID ANYONE CHECK ON YOUR HEALTH?</b> I MEAN SOMEONE ASSESSING YOUR HEALTH, FOR EXAMPLE ASKING QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR HEALTH OR EXAMINING YOU.	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒Next Module
<b>PN20. DID SUCH A CHECK HAPPEN ONLY ONCE, OR MORE THAN ONCE?</b>	Once..... 1 More than once..... 2	1⇒PN21A 2⇒PN21B
<b>PN21A. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THAT CHECK HAPPEN?</b>	Hours..... 1 ____	
<b>PN21B. HOW LONG AFTER DELIVERY DID THE FIRST OF THESE CHECKS HAPPEN?</b> <i>If less than one day, record hours.</i> <i>If less than one week, record days.</i> <i>Otherwise, record weeks.</i>	Days..... 2 ____ Weeks..... 3 ____ DK / don't remember..... 998	



<p><b>PN22. WHO CHECKED ON <u>YOUR</u> HEALTH AT THAT TIME?</b></p>	<p>Health professional          Doctor..... A          Nurse / Midwife..... B          Auxiliary midwife..... C</p> <p>Other person          Traditional birth attendant ..... F          Relative / Friend ..... H          Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	
<p><b>PN23. WHERE DID THIS CHECK TAKE PLACE?</b></p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p><i>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p>(<i>Name of place</i>)</p>	<p>Home          Respondent's home.....11          Other home .....12</p> <p>Public sector          Public hospital.....21          Family Health Centre/Maternity ..... 22          Gynaecology/Obstetric Clinic .....24          Other public (<i>specify</i>) ..... 26</p> <p>Private medical sector          Private hospital .....31          Private clinic.....32          Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) ..... 36</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	

ILLNESS SYMPTOMS		IS
<p><b>IS1.</b> Check List of Household Members, columns HL7B and HL15                      Is the respondent the mother or caretaker of any child under age 5?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with IS2.  <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to Next Module.</p>		
<p>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?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i>                      ANY OTHER SYMPTOMS?</p> <p><i>Keep asking for more signs or symptoms until the mother/caretaker cannot recall any additional symptoms.</i></p> <p><i>Circle all symptoms mentioned, but do <u>not</u> prompt with any suggestions</i></p>	<p>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</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X                      Other (specify) _____ Y                      Other (specify) _____ Z</p>	

CONTRACEPTION		CP
<b>CP1.</b> 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
<b>CP2.</b> 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
<b>CP2A.</b> 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
<b>CP3.</b> WHAT ARE YOU DOING TO DELAY OR AVOID A PREGNANCY?  <i>Do not prompt.</i> <i>If more than one method is mentioned, circle each one.</i>	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	
<b>CP3A.</b> Check CP3 for contraception method used to delay or avoid a pregnancy <input type="checkbox"/> CP3 = C – J ⇒ Continue with CP4. <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Go to CP5.		
<b>CP4.</b> WHERE DID YOU OBTAIN (name of current method in CP3)?  <i>If more than one method code circled for CP3 categories C-J, ask this question for highest method in list.</i>  <i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i>  <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i>  _____ (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	
<b>CP5.</b> 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
<b>UN1. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Continue with UN2 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Go to UN5		
<b>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?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1⇒UN4
<b>UN3. DID YOU WANT TO HAVE A BABY LATER ON OR DID YOU NOT WANT ANY (MORE) CHILDREN?</b>	Later ..... 1 No more ..... 2	
<b>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?</b>	Have another child..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Undecided / DK..... 8	1⇒UN7 2⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
<b>UN5. Check CP3. Currently using "Female sterilization"?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN6		
<b>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?</b>	Have (a/another) child..... 1 No more / None ..... 2 Says she cannot get pregnant ..... 3 Undecided / DK..... 8	2⇒UN9 3⇒UN11 8⇒UN9
<b>UN7. HOW LONG WOULD YOU LIKE TO WAIT BEFORE THE BIRTH OF (A/ ANOTHER) CHILD?</b>  <i>Record the answer as stated by respondent.</i>	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
<b>UN8. Check CP1. Currently pregnant?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, currently pregnant ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No, unsure or DK ⇒ Continue with UN9		
<b>UN9. Check CP2. Currently using a method?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to UN13 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with UN10		
<b>UN10. DO YOU THINK YOU ARE PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT AT THIS TIME?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	1⇒UN13 8⇒UN13
<b>UN11. WHY DO YOU THINK YOU ARE NOT PHYSICALLY ABLE TO GET PREGNANT?</b>	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 amenorrhic .....F Breastfeeding..... G Too old ..... H Fatalistic ..... I Other (specify) ..... X DK ..... Z	

<p><b>UN12.</b> Check UN11. "Never menstruated" mentioned?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Mentioned ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Not mentioned ⇒ Continue with UN13</p>		
<p><b>UN13.</b> WHEN DID YOUR LAST MENSTRUAL PERIOD START?</p> <p><i>Record the answer using the same unit stated by the respondent</i></p>	<p>Days ago ..... 1 ___</p> <p>Weeks ago ..... 2 ___</p> <p>Months ago..... 3 ___</p> <p>Years ago ..... 4 ___</p> <p>In menopause / Has had hysterectomy ..... 994</p> <p>Before last birth..... 995</p> <p>Never menstruated..... 996</p>	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		DV		
<b>DV1.</b> 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
<b>MA1.</b> 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
<b>MA2.</b> HOW OLD IS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER? <i>Probe: HOW OLD WAS YOUR HUSBAND/PARTNER ON HIS LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>	Age in years ..... ____ DK ..... 98	
<b>MA3.</b> 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
<b>MA4.</b> HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR PARTNERS DOES HE HAVE?	Number ..... ____ DK ..... 98	⇒ MA7 98⇒ MA7
<b>MA5.</b> 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
<b>MA6.</b> WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced ..... 2 Separated ..... 3	
<b>MA7.</b> 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
<b>MA8A.</b> IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month ..... ____ DK month ..... 98	
<b>MA8B.</b> IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU <u>FIRST</u> MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A MAN AS IF MARRIED?	Year ..... ____ DK year ..... 9998	⇒ Next Module
<b>MA9.</b> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR ( <u>FIRST</u> ) HUSBAND/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... ____	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		SB
<b>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</b>		
<b>SB1.</b> 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
<b>SB2.</b> THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK / Don't remember..... 8	
<b>SB3.</b> WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?  <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).</i> <i>If 12 months (one year) or more, answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago ..... 1 ____ Weeks ago ..... 2 ____ Months ago..... 3 ____ Years ago ..... 4 ____	4⇒SB15
<b>SB4.</b> THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
<b>SB5.</b> WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>  <i>If 'boyfriend/fiancé', then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend/Fiancé ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (specify) ..... 6	3⇒SB7 4⇒SB7 6⇒SB7
<b>SB6. Check MA1:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Currently married or living with a man (MA1 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Go to SB8 <input type="checkbox"/> Not married / Not in union (MA1 = 3) ⇒ Continue with SB7		
<b>SB7.</b> HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?  <i>If response is DK, probe:</i> ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?	Age of sexual partner ..... ____ DK ..... 98	
<b>SB8.</b> HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒SB15
<b>SB9.</b> THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
<b>SB10.</b> WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>  <i>If 'boyfriend/fiancé' then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED? <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Husband ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Boyfriend/ Fiancé ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Other (specify) ..... 6	3⇒SB12 4⇒SB12 6⇒SB12
<b>SB11. Check MA1 and MA7:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Else ⇒ Continue with SB12		



<b>SB12. HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</b> <i>If response is DK, probe:</i> <b>ABOUT HOW OLD IS THIS PERSON?</b>	Age of sexual partner ..... ____ DK ..... 98	
<b>SB13. OTHER THAN THESE TWO PERSONS, HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒SB15
<b>SB14. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?</b>	Number of partners..... ____	
<b>SB15. IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?</b> <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i> <i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners ..... ____ DK ..... 98	

HIV/AIDS	HA		
<b>HA1.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HIV/AIDS?	Yes .....	1	2⇒ Next Module
	No .....	2	
<b>HA2.</b> 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	
<b>HA3.</b> CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes .....	1	
	No .....	2	
	DK .....	8	
<b>HA3A.</b> 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	
<b>HA4.</b> 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	
<b>HA5.</b> CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes .....	1	
	No .....	2	
	DK .....	8	
<b>HA6.</b> 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	
<b>HA7.</b> IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....	1	
	No .....	2	
	DK .....	8	
<b>HA8.</b> CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:		Yes No DK	
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?	During pregnancy.....	1 2 8	
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	During delivery.....	1 2 8	
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	By breastfeeding.....	1 2 8	
<b>HA9.</b> 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	
<b>HA10.</b> 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	
<b>HA11.</b> 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	
<b>HA12.</b> 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	
<b>HA13.</b> Check CM13: Any live birth in last 2 years? <input type="checkbox"/> No live birth in last 2 years (CM13="No") ⇒ Go to HA24 <input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births in last 2 years ⇒ Continue with HA14			

<b>HA14. Check MN1: Received antenatal care?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Received antenatal care ⇒ Continue with HA15 <input type="checkbox"/> Did not receive antenatal care ⇒ Go to HA24																											
<b>HA15. DURING ANY OF THE ANTENATAL VISITS FOR YOUR PREGNANCY WITH (name),</b>  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?	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">Y</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">N</th> <th style="width: 5%; text-align: center;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>HIV/AIDS from mother .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Things to do .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tested for HIV/AIDS .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Offered a test .....</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2</td> <td style="text-align: center;">8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			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		
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Offered a test .....	1	2	8																								
<b>HA16. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT WERE YOU TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS AS PART OF YOUR ANTENATAL CARE?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ HA19 8⇒ HA19																									
<b>HA17. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ HA22 8⇒ HA22																									
<b>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?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	1⇒ HA22 2⇒ HA22 8⇒ HA22																									
<b>HA19. Check MN17: Birth delivered by health professional (A, B or C)?</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes, birth delivered by health professional (MN17 = A, B or C) ⇒ Continue with HA20 <input type="checkbox"/> No, birth not delivered by health professional (MN17 = else) ⇒ Go to HA24																											
<b>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?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ HA24																									
<b>HA21. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2																										
<b>HA22. HAVE YOU BEEN TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS SINCE THAT TIME YOU WERE TESTED DURING YOUR PREGNANCY?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1⇒ HA25																									
<b>HA23. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?</b>	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																									
<b>HA24. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT HAVE YOU EVER BEEN TESTED TO SEE IF YOU HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ HA27																									
<b>HA25. WHEN WAS THE MOST RECENT TIME YOU WERE TESTED?</b>	Less than 12 months ago ..... 1 12-23 months ago ..... 2 2 or more years ago ..... 3																										
<b>HA26. I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	1⇒ Next Module 2⇒ Next Module 8⇒ Next Module																									
<b>HA27. DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?</b>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2																										

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		TA
<b>TA1.</b> HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒TA6
<b>TA2.</b> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age ..... ____	00⇒TA6
<b>TA3.</b> DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒TA6
<b>TA4.</b> IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes..... ____	
<b>TA5.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES? <i>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"</i>	Number of days ..... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
<b>TA6.</b> 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
<b>TA7.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒TA10
<b>TA8.</b> WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars ..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos..... C Pipe..... D Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	
<b>TA9.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>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"</i>	Number of days ..... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
<b>TA10.</b> HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒TA14
<b>TA11.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒TA14
<b>TA12.</b> WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH? <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	
<b>TA13.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS? <i>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"</i>	Number of days ..... 0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
<b>TA14.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL. HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒Next Module
<b>TA15.</b> 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

<p><b>TA16.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00".</i>  <i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i>  <i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".</i>  <i>If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month..... 00</p> <p>Number of days ..... 0 ____</p> <p>10 days or more but less than a month ..... 10</p> <p>Every day / Almost every day..... 30</p>	<p>00⇒ Next Module</p>
<p><b>TA17.</b> IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?</p>	<p>Number of drinks..... ____ ____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		LS
<b>LS1.</b> Check WB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24? <input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to WM11 <input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with LS2		
<b>LS2.</b> 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.  <i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i>	Very happy ..... 1 Somewhat happy ..... 2 Neither happy nor unhappy ..... 3 Somewhat unhappy ..... 4 Very unhappy ..... 5	
<b>LS3.</b> 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.  <i>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.</i>  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	
<b>LS4.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<b>LS5.</b> DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ LS7
<b>LS6.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<b>LS7.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?  <i>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.</i>	Does not have a job ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<b>LS8.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	

<p><b>LS9. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</b></p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied ..... 5</p>	
<p><b>LS10. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?</b></p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied ..... 5</p>	
<p><b>LS11. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?</b></p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied ..... 5</p>	
<p><b>LS12. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</b></p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied ..... 5</p>	
<p><b>LS13. HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?</b></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Does not have any income ..... 0</p> <p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied ..... 5</p>	
<p><b>LS14. COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENER, OVERALL?</b></p>	<p>Improved ..... 1</p> <p>More or less the same ..... 2</p> <p>Worsened ..... 3</p>	
<p><b>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?</b></p>	<p>Better ..... 1</p> <p>More or less the same ..... 2</p> <p>Worse ..... 3</p>	

<b>WM11.</b> Record the time.	Hour and minutes..... ____: ____
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**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
<p><i>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.</i></p>		
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 ____	
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this man:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM <b>THE Kosovo* AGENCY OF STATISTICS</b>. 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.</p>		<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this man, then read the following:</i></p> <p>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.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to MWM10 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in MWM7. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
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 _____

<b>MWM10.</b> Record the time.		Hour and minutes..... : ..
<b>MAN'S BACKGROUND</b>		
		<b>MWB</b>
<b>MWB1.</b> IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR WERE YOU BORN?	Date of birth Month..... DK month ..... 98 Year ..... DK year ..... 9998	
<b>MWB2.</b> HOW OLD ARE YOU?  <i>Probe: HOW OLD WERE YOU AT YOUR LAST BIRTHDAY?</i>  <i>Compare and correct MWB1 and/or MWB2 if inconsistent</i>	Age (in completed years).....	
<b>MWB3.</b> HAVE YOU EVER ATTENDED SCHOOL OR PRE-PRIMARY SCHOOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ MWB7
<b>MWB4.</b> WHAT IS THE HIGHEST LEVEL OF SCHOOL YOU ATTENDED?	Pre-primary ..... 0 Primary ..... 1 Lower secondary ..... 2 Upper secondary ..... 3 Higher ..... 4	0⇒ MWB7
<b>MWB5.</b> WHAT IS THE HIGHEST GRADE/YEAR YOU COMPLETED AT THAT LEVEL?  <i>If the first grade/year at this level is not completed, enter "00"</i>	Grade/Year .....	
<b>MWB5A.</b> Check MWB4:  <input type="checkbox"/> Higher (MWB4 = 4) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary, lower secondary or upper secondary (MWB4 = 1, 2 or 3) ⇒ Continue with MWB5B		
<b>MWB5B.</b> 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	
<b>MWB6.</b> Check MWB4:  <input type="checkbox"/> Upper secondary (MWB4 = 3) ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Primary or lower secondary (MWB4 = 1 or 2) ⇒ Continue with MWB7		
<b>MWB7.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE YOU TO READ THIS SENTENCE TO ME.  <i>Show sentence on the card to the respondent.</i> <i>If respondent cannot read whole sentence, probe:</i>  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 ( <i>specify language</i> ) ..... 4 Blind / visually impaired ..... 5	

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY		MMT
<b>MMT1.</b> Check MWB7: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Question left blank (Respondent has upper secondary or higher education) ⇒ Continue with MMT2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Able to read or no sentence in required language (MWB7 = 2, 3 or 4) ⇒ Continue with MMT2</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Cannot read at all or blind/visually impaired (MWB7 = 1 or 5) ⇒ Go to MMT3</li> </ul>		
<b>MMT2.</b> 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	
<b>MMT3.</b> 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	
<b>MMT4.</b> 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	
<b>MMT5.</b> Check MWB2: Age of respondent? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MMT6</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to Next Module</li> </ul>		
<b>MMT6.</b> HAVE YOU EVER USED A COMPUTER?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
<b>MMT7.</b> HAVE YOU USED A COMPUTER FROM ANY LOCATION IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ MMT9
<b>MMT8.</b> 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	
<b>MMT9.</b> HAVE YOU EVER USED THE INTERNET?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next Module
<b>MMT10.</b> IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS, HAVE YOU USED THE INTERNET? <i>If necessary, probe for use from any location, with any device.</i>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2 ⇒ Next Module
<b>MMT11.</b> 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
<p><b>MCM1.</b> 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.</p> <p>HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED ANY CHILDREN WITH ANY WOMAN?</p>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒MCM8 8⇒MCM8
<p><b>MCM3.</b> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOUR FIRST CHILD WAS BORN?</p>	Age in years ..... _ _	
<p><b>MCM4.</b> DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE NOW LIVING WITH YOU?</p>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MCM6
<p><b>MCM5.</b> HOW MANY SONS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	Sons at home ..... _ _ Daughters at home ..... _ _	
<p><b>MCM6.</b> DO YOU HAVE ANY SONS OR DAUGHTERS THAT YOU HAVE FATHERED WHO ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MCM8
<p><b>MCM7.</b> HOW MANY SONS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p>HOW MANY DAUGHTERS ARE ALIVE BUT DO NOT LIVE WITH YOU?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	Sons elsewhere ..... _ _ Daughters elsewhere ..... _ _	
<p><b>MCM8.</b> HAVE YOU EVER FATHERED A SON OR DAUGHTER WHO WAS BORN ALIVE BUT LATER DIED?</p> <p><i>If "No" probe by asking:</i></p> <p>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?</p>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MCM10
<p><b>MCM9.</b> HOW MANY BOYS HAVE DIED?</p> <p>HOW MANY GIRLS HAVE DIED?</p> <p><i>If none, record '00'.</i></p>	Boys dead ..... _ _ Girls dead ..... _ _	
<p><b>MCM10.</b> <i>Sum answers to MCM5, MCM7, and MCM9.</i></p>	Sum ..... _ _	
<p><b>MCM11.</b> JUST TO MAKE SURE THAT I HAVE THIS RIGHT, YOU HAVE FATHERED IN TOTAL (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) LIVE BIRTHS DURING YOUR LIFE. IS THIS CORRECT?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes. Check below:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No live births ⇒ Go to Next Module</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> One or more live births ⇒ Continue with MCM11A</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Check responses to MCM1-MCM10 and make corrections as necessary</p>		
<p><b>MCM11A.</b> DID ALL THE CHILDREN YOU HAVE FATHERED HAVE THE SAME BIOLOGICAL MOTHER?</p>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1⇒MCM12
<p><b>MCM11B.</b> IN ALL, HOW MANY WOMEN HAVE YOU FATHERED CHILDREN WITH?</p>	Number of women ..... _ _	
<p><b>MCM12.</b> OF THESE (<i>total number in MCM10</i>) BIRTHS YOU HAVE FATHERED, WHEN WAS THE LAST ONE BORN (EVEN IF HE OR SHE HAS DIED)?</p> <p>Month and year must be recorded.</p>	Date of last birth Month ..... _ _ Year ..... _ _ _ _	

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		MDV		
<b>MDV1.</b> 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
<b>MMA1.</b> 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
<b>MMA3.</b> 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
<b>MMA4.</b> HOW MANY OTHER WIVES OR LIVE-IN PARTNERS DO YOU HAVE?	Number..... _ _	⇒ MMA8B
<b>MMA5.</b> 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
<b>MMA6.</b> WHAT IS YOUR MARITAL STATUS NOW: ARE YOU WIDOWED, DIVORCED OR SEPARATED?	Widowed ..... 1 Divorced..... 2 Separated ..... 3	
<b>MMA7.</b> 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
<b>MMA8A.</b> IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Date of (first) marriage Month..... _ _ DK month ..... 98	⇒ Next Module
<b>MMA8B.</b> IN WHAT MONTH AND YEAR DID YOU FIRST MARRY OR START LIVING WITH A WOMAN AS IF MARRIED?	Year ..... _ _ _ _ DK year ..... 9998	
<b>MMA9.</b> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU FIRST STARTED LIVING WITH YOUR (FIRST) WIFE/PARTNER?	Age in years ..... _ _	

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR		MSB
<b>Check for the presence of others. Before continuing, ensure privacy.</b>		
<b>MSB1.</b> 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
<b>MSB2.</b> THE FIRST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2  DK / Don't remember ..... 8	
<b>MSB3.</b> WHEN WAS THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?  <i>Record answers in days, weeks or months if less than 12 months (one year).</i>  <i>If more than 12 months (one year), answer must be recorded in years.</i>	Days ago ..... 1 ___ Weeks ago ..... 2 ___ Months ago ..... 3 ___ Years ago ..... 4 ___	4⇒ MSB15
<b>MSB4.</b> THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
<b>MSB5.</b> WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON WITH WHOM YOU LAST HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>  <i>If 'girlfriend/Fiancé', then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?  <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend/Fiancé ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (specify) ..... 6	
<b>MSB8.</b> HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH ANY OTHER PERSON IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒ MSB15
<b>MSB9.</b> THE LAST TIME YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH THIS OTHER PERSON, WAS A CONDOM USED?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	
<b>MSB10.</b> WHAT WAS YOUR RELATIONSHIP TO THIS PERSON?  <i>Probe to ensure that the response refers to the relationship at the time of sexual intercourse</i>  <i>If 'girlfriend/Fiancé' then ask:</i> WERE YOU LIVING TOGETHER AS IF MARRIED?  <i>If 'yes', circle '2'. If 'no', circle '3'.</i>	Wife ..... 1 Cohabiting partner ..... 2 Girlfriend/Fiancé ..... 3 Casual acquaintance ..... 4 Prostitute ..... 5 Other (specify) ..... 6	
<b>MSB13.</b> 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
<b>MSB14.</b> IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS?	Number of partners ..... ___	
<b>MSB15.</b> IN TOTAL, WITH HOW MANY DIFFERENT PEOPLE HAVE YOU HAD SEXUAL INTERCOURSE IN YOUR LIFETIME?  <i>If a non-numeric answer is given, probe to get an estimate.</i>  <i>If number of partners is 95 or more, write '95'.</i>	Number of lifetime partners ..... ___  DK ..... 98	

HIV/AIDS				MHA
<b>MHA1.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK WITH YOU ABOUT SOMETHING ELSE. HAVE YOU EVER HEARD OF AN ILLNESS CALLED HIV/AIDS?	Yes .....	1		2⇒ Next Module
	No .....	2		
<b>MHA2.</b> 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		
<b>MHA3.</b> CAN PEOPLE GET THE AIDS VIRUS BECAUSE OF WITCHCRAFT OR OTHER SUPERNATURAL MEANS?	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>MHA3A.</b> 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		
<b>MHA4.</b> 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		
<b>MHA5.</b> CAN PEOPLE GET THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS FROM MOSQUITO BITES?	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>MHA6.</b> 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		
<b>MHA7.</b> IS IT POSSIBLE FOR A HEALTHY-LOOKING PERSON TO HAVE THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>MHA8.</b> CAN THE VIRUS THAT CAUSES HIV/AIDS BE TRANSMITTED FROM A MOTHER TO HER BABY:				
[A] DURING PREGNANCY?		Yes	No	DK
[B] DURING DELIVERY?	During pregnancy.....	1	2	8
[C] BY BREASTFEEDING?	During delivery.....	1	2	8
	By breastfeeding.....	1	2	8
<b>MHA9.</b> 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		
<b>MHA10.</b> 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		
<b>MHA11.</b> 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		
<b>MHA12.</b> 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		
<b>MHA24.</b> 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		2⇒ MHA27
	No .....	2		
<b>MHA25.</b> 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		
<b>MHA26.</b> I DON'T WANT TO KNOW THE RESULTS, BUT DID YOU GET THE RESULTS OF THE TEST?	Yes .....	1		1⇒ Next Module 2⇒ Next Module 8⇒ Next Module
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>MHA27.</b> DO YOU KNOW OF A PLACE WHERE PEOPLE CAN GO TO GET TESTED FOR THE HIV/AIDS VIRUS?	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		



CIRCUMCISION		MMC
<b>MMC1.</b> SOME MEN ARE CIRCUMCISED, THAT IS, THE FORESKIN IS COMPLETELY REMOVED FROM THE PENIS. ARE YOU CIRCUMCISED?	Yes .....	1
	No .....	2
		2⇒Next Module
<b>MMC2.</b> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU GOT CIRCUMCISED?	Age in completed years .....	__ __
	DK .....	98
<b>MMC3.</b> WHO DID THE CIRCUMCISION?	Traditional practitioner .....	1
	Health worker/Professional.....	2
	Other ( <i>specify</i> ) .....	6
	DK .....	8
<b>MMC4.</b> WHERE WAS IT DONE?	Public Health facility .....	1
	Circumcision done at home .....	3
	Private Health facility.....	5
	Other place ( <i>specify</i> ) .....	6
	DK .....	8

TOBACCO AND ALCOHOL USE		MTA
<b>MTA1.</b> HAVE YOU EVER TRIED CIGARETTE SMOKING, EVEN ONE OR TWO PUFFS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MTA6
<b>MTA2.</b> HOW OLD WERE YOU WHEN YOU SMOKED A WHOLE CIGARETTE FOR THE FIRST TIME?	Never smoked a whole cigarette ..... 00 Age .....	00⇒MTA6
<b>MTA3.</b> DO YOU CURRENTLY SMOKE CIGARETTES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MTA6
<b>MTA4.</b> IN THE LAST 24 HOURS, HOW MANY CIGARETTES DID YOU SMOKE?	Number of cigarettes.....	
<b>MTA5.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU SMOKE CIGARETTES?  <i>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"</i>	Number of days .....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month .....10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
<b>MTA6.</b> 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
<b>MTA7.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MTA10
<b>MTA8.</b> WHAT TYPE OF SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE OR SMOKE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?  <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Cigars..... A Water pipe ..... B Cigarillos..... C Pipe..... D Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	
<b>MTA9.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKED TOBACCO PRODUCTS?  <i>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"</i>	Number of days .....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month .....10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
<b>MTA10.</b> HAVE YOU EVER TRIED ANY FORM OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS, SUCH AS CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, OR DIP?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MTA14
<b>MTA11.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, DID YOU USE ANY SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒MTA14
<b>MTA12.</b> WHAT TYPE OF SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCT DID YOU USE DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH?  <i>Circle all mentioned.</i>	Chewing tobacco ..... A Snuff ..... B Dip ..... C Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	
<b>MTA13.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU USE SMOKELESS TOBACCO PRODUCTS?  <i>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"</i>	Number of days .....0 ____ 10 days or more but less than a month .....10 Every day / Almost every day..... 30	
<b>MTA14.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT DRINKING ALCOHOL.  HAVE YOU EVER DRUNK ALCOHOL?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	2⇒Next Module
<b>MTA15.</b> 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

<p><b>MTA16.</b> DURING THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON HOW MANY DAYS DID YOU HAVE AT LEAST ONE DRINK OF ALCOHOL?</p> <p><i>If respondent did not drink, circle "00".</i></p> <p><i>If less than 10 days, record the number of days.</i></p> <p><i>If 10 days or more but less than a month, circle "10".</i></p> <p><i>If "every day" or "almost every day", circle "30"</i></p>	<p>Did not have one drink in last one month..... 00</p> <p>Number of days .....0 ____</p> <p>10 days or more but less than a month .....10</p> <p>Every day / Almost every day..... 30</p>	<p>00⇒ Next Module</p>
<p><b>MTA17.</b> IN THE LAST ONE MONTH, ON THE DAYS THAT YOU DRANK ALCOHOL, HOW MANY DRINKS DID YOU USUALLY HAVE PER DAY?</p>	<p>Number of drinks..... _____</p>	

LIFE SATISFACTION		MLS
<p><b>MLS1.</b> Check MWB2: Age of respondent is between 15 and 24?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Age 25-49 ⇒ Go to MWM11</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Age 15-24 ⇒ Continue with MLS2</p>		
<p><b>MLS2.</b> I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME SIMPLE QUESTIONS ON HAPPINESS AND SATISFACTION.</p> <p>FIRST, TAKING ALL THINGS TOGETHER, WOULD YOU SAY YOU ARE VERY HAPPY, SOMEWHAT HAPPY, NEITHER HAPPY NOR UNHAPPY, SOMEWHAT UNHAPPY OR VERY UNHAPPY?</p> <p>YOU CAN ALSO LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>Show side 1 of response card and explain what each symbol represents. Circle the response code selected by the respondent.</i></p>	<p>Very happy..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat happy ..... 2</p> <p>Neither happy nor unhappy..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unhappy ..... 4</p> <p>Very unhappy ..... 5</p>	
<p><b>MLS3.</b> NOW I WILL ASK YOU QUESTIONS ABOUT YOUR LEVEL OF SATISFACTION IN DIFFERENT AREAS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>AGAIN, YOU CAN LOOK AT THESE PICTURES TO HELP YOU WITH YOUR RESPONSE.</p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p>HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FAMILY LIFE?</p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p><b>MLS4.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR FRIENDSHIPS?</p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p><b>MLS5.</b> DURING THE CURRENT SCHOOL YEAR, DID YOU ATTEND SCHOOL AT ANY TIME?</p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p>	2 ⇒ MLS7
<p><b>MLS6.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR SCHOOL?</p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p><b>MLS7.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT JOB?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	<p>Does not have a job ..... 0</p> <p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	
<p><b>MLS8.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR HEALTH?</p>	<p>Very satisfied ..... 1</p> <p>Somewhat satisfied ..... 2</p> <p>Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3</p> <p>Somewhat unsatisfied..... 4</p> <p>Very unsatisfied..... 5</p>	

<p><b>MLS9.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH WHERE YOU LIVE?</p> <p><i>If necessary, explain that the question refers to the living environment, including the neighbourhood and the dwelling.</i></p>	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<p><b>MLS10.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH HOW PEOPLE AROUND YOU GENERALLY TREAT YOU?</p>	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<p><b>MLS11.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH THE WAY YOU LOOK?</p>	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<p><b>MLS12.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR LIFE, OVERALL?</p>	Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<p><b>MLS13.</b> HOW SATISFIED ARE YOU WITH YOUR CURRENT INCOME?</p> <p><i>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.</i></p>	Does not have any income ..... 0 Very satisfied ..... 1 Somewhat satisfied ..... 2 Neither satisfied nor unsatisfied ..... 3 Somewhat unsatisfied ..... 4 Very unsatisfied ..... 5	
<p><b>MLS14.</b> COMPARED TO THIS TIME LAST YEAR, WOULD YOU SAY THAT YOUR LIFE HAS IMPROVED, STAYED MORE OR LESS THE SAME, OR WORSENE, OVERALL?</p>	Improved ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worsened ..... 3	
<p><b>MLS15.</b> 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?</p>	Better ..... 1 More or less the same ..... 2 Worse ..... 3	

<b>MWM11.</b> 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
<p><i>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).</i></p> <p><i>A separate questionnaire should be used for each eligible child.</i></p>		
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 _____	
<p><i>Repeat greeting if not already read to this respondent:</i></p> <p>WE ARE FROM <b>Kosovo*</b> AGENCY OF STATISTICS. WE ARE CONDUCTING A SURVEY ABOUT THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN, FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS. I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND WELL-BEING. THE INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>		<p><i>If greeting at the beginning of the household questionnaire has already been read to this person, then read the following:</i></p> <p>NOW I WOULD LIKE TO TALK TO YOU MORE ABOUT (<i>child's name from UF3</i>)'S HEALTH AND OTHER TOPICS. THIS INTERVIEW WILL TAKE ABOUT 15 MINUTES. AGAIN, ALL THE INFORMATION WE OBTAIN WILL REMAIN STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL AND ANONYMOUS.</p>
<p>MAY I START NOW?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes, permission is given ⇒ Go to UF12 to record the time and then begin the interview.</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, permission is not given ⇒ Circle '03' in UF9. Discuss this result with your supervisor.</p>		
<p>UF9. Result of interview for children under 5</p> <p><i>Codes refer to mother/caretaker.</i></p>	<p>Completed ..... 01</p> <p>Not at home ..... 02</p> <p>Refused ..... 03</p> <p>Partly completed ..... 04</p> <p>Incapacitated ..... 05</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... 96</p>	
UF10. Field editor's name and number: Name _____	UF11. Main data entry clerk's name and number: Name _____	

<b>UF12.</b> Record the time.		Hour and minutes..... : ..
<b>AGE</b> <span style="float: right;"><b>AG</b></span>		
<p><b>AG1.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU SOME QUESTIONS ABOUT THE DEVELOPMENT AND HEALTH OF <i>(name)</i>.</p> <p>ON WHAT DAY, MONTH AND YEAR WAS <i>(name)</i> BORN?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> WHAT IS HIS / HER BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>If the mother/caretaker knows the exact birth date, also enter the day; otherwise, circle 98 for day</i></p> <p><i>Month and year must be recorded.</i></p>	<p>Date of birth</p> <p>Day.....</p> <p>DK day..... 98</p> <p>Month.....</p> <p>Year..... 2 0 ..</p>	
<p><b>AG2.</b> HOW OLD IS <i>(name)</i>?</p> <p><i>Probe:</i> HOW OLD WAS <i>(name)</i> AT HIS / HER LAST BIRTHDAY?</p> <p><i>Record age in completed years.</i></p> <p><i>Record '0' if less than 1 year.</i></p> <p><i>Compare and correct AG1 and/or AG2 if inconsistent.</i></p>	<p>Age (in completed years).....</p>	



BIRTH REGISTRATION		BR
<b>BR1. DOES (name) HAVE A BIRTH CERTIFICATE?</b>  <i>If yes, ask:</i>  MAY I SEE IT?	Yes, seen..... 1	1⇒Next Module  2⇒Next Module
	Yes, not seen..... 2	
	No..... 3	
	DK..... 8	
<b>BR2. HAS (name)'S BIRTH BEEN REGISTERED WITH THE CIVIL REGISTRATION AGENCY?</b>	Yes..... 1	1⇒Next Module
	No..... 2	
	DK..... 8	
<b>BR3. DO YOU KNOW HOW TO REGISTER (name)'S BIRTH?</b>	Yes..... 1	
	No..... 2	

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT		EC																																								
<b>EC1.</b> 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																																									
<b>EC2.</b> 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)?  <i>If the respondent says "YES" to the categories above, then probe to learn specifically what the child plays with to ascertain the response</i>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 80%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;"></th> <th style="width: 5%;">Y</th> <th style="width: 5%;">N</th> <th style="width: 5%;">DK</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Homemade toys .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Toys from a shop.....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Household objects or outside objects .....</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Y	N	DK	Homemade toys .....	1	2	8		Toys from a shop.....	1	2	8		Household objects or outside objects .....	1	2	8																						
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<b>EC3.</b> 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?  <i>If 'none' enter '0'. If 'don't know' enter '8'</i>	Number of days left alone for more than an hour ..... ___ Number of days left with other child for more than an hour..... ___																																									
<b>EC4.</b> Check AG2: Age of child  <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Go to Next Module <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Continue with EC5																																										
<b>EC5.</b> 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																																									
<b>EC7.</b> IN THE PAST 3 DAYS, DID YOU OR ANY HOUSEHOLD MEMBER AGE 15 OR OVER ENGAGE IN ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ACTIVITIES WITH (name):  <i>If yes, ask:                      WHO ENGAGED IN THIS ACTIVITY WITH (name)?                      Circle all that apply.</i>	<table style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 60%;"></th> <th style="width: 10%;">Mother</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Father</th> <th style="width: 10%;">Other</th> <th style="width: 10%;">No</th> </tr> <tr> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th></th> <th>One</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> <tr> <td>[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?</td> <td>A</td> <td>B</td> <td>X</td> <td>Y</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Mother	Father	Other	No					One	[A] READ BOOKS TO OR LOOKED AT PICTURE BOOKS WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[B] TOLD STORIES TO (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y	[D] TOOK (name) OUTSIDE THE HOME, COMPOUND, YARD OR ENCLOSURE?	A	B	X	Y	[E] PLAYED WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y	
	Mother	Father	Other	No																																						
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[C] SANG SONGS TO (name) OR WITH (name), INCLUDING LULLABIES?	A	B	X	Y																																						
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[F] NAMED, COUNTED, OR DREW THINGS TO OR WITH (name)?	A	B	X	Y																																						
<b>EC8.</b> 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																																									
<b>EC9.</b> CAN (name) READ AT LEAST FOUR SIMPLE, POPULAR WORDS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8																																									

<b>EC10.</b> DOES <i>(name)</i> KNOW THE NAME AND RECOGNIZE THE SYMBOL OF ALL NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 10?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC11.</b> CAN <i>(name)</i> PICK UP A SMALL OBJECT WITH TWO FINGERS, LIKE A STICK OR A ROCK FROM THE GROUND?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC12.</b> IS <i>(name)</i> SOMETIMES TOO SICK TO PLAY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC13.</b> DOES <i>(name)</i> FOLLOW SIMPLE DIRECTIONS ON HOW TO DO SOMETHING CORRECTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC14.</b> WHEN GIVEN SOMETHING TO DO, IS <i>(name)</i> ABLE TO DO IT INDEPENDENTLY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC15.</b> DOES <i>(name)</i> GET ALONG WELL WITH OTHER CHILDREN?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC16.</b> DOES <i>(name)</i> KICK, BITE, OR HIT OTHER CHILDREN OR ADULTS?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>EC17.</b> DOES <i>(name)</i> GET DISTRACTED EASILY?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	

BREASTFEEDING AND DIETARY INTAKE		BD		
<b>BD1. Check AG2: Age of child</b>				
<input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with BD2 <input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to CARE OF ILLNESS MODULE				
<b>BD2. HAS (name) EVER BEEN BREASTFED?</b>	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2	2 ⇒ BD4	
	DK .....	8	8 ⇒ BD4	
<b>BD3. IS (name) STILL BEING BREASTFED?</b>	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>BD4. YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT, DID (name) DRINK ANYTHING FROM A BOTTLE WITH A NIPPLE?</b>	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>BD5. DID (name) DRINK ORS (ORAL REHYDRATION SOLUTION) YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?</b>	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>BD6. DID (name) DRINK OR EAT VITAMIN OR MINERAL SUPPLEMENTS OR ANY MEDICINES YESTERDAY, DURING THE DAY OR NIGHT?</b>	Yes .....	1		
	No .....	2		
	DK .....	8		
<b>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.</b>				
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
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK MILK?</i>				
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times drank milk .....			
<i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>				
[E] INFANT FORMULA FOR EXAMPLE BEBLAK; HIPPI; APTAMIL; NAN; HUMANA. ETC.?	Infant formula	1	2	8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (name) DRINK INFANT FORMULA?</i>				
<i>If 7 or more times, record '7'.</i>	Number of times drank infant formula .....			
<i>If unknown, record '8'.</i>				
[F] ANY OTHER LIQUIDS?	Other liquids	1	2	8
(Specify) _____				

<b>BD8.</b> NOW I WOULD LIKE TO ASK YOU ABOUT (OTHER) FOODS THAT ( <i>name</i> ) MAY HAVE HAD YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT. AGAIN, I AM INTERESTED TO KNOW WHETHER ( <i>name</i> ) HAD THE ITEM EVEN IF COMBINED WITH OTHER FOODS. PLEASE INCLUDE FOODS CONSUMED OUTSIDE OF YOUR HOME. DID ( <i>name</i> ) EAT ( <i>Name of food</i> ) YESTERDAY DURING THE DAY OR THE NIGHT:		Yes	No	DK
[A] YOGURT?	Yogurt	1	2	8
<i>If yes: HOW MANY TIMES DID (<i>name</i>) DRINK OR EAT YOGURT?                      If 7 or more times, record '7'. If unknown, record '8'.</i>		Number of times drank/ate yogurt ..... ____		
[B] ANY COMMERCIAL FOOD FOR THE INFANT FOR EXAMPLE: HIPPI, NESTLE, LINO, FRUTEK, ETC.?	Hippi, 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
<b>BD9.</b> Check BD8 (Categories "A" through "O")				
<input type="checkbox"/> At least one "Yes" or all "DK" ⇒ Go to BD11				
<input type="checkbox"/> Else⇒ Continue with BD10				
<b>BD10.</b> Probe to determine whether the child ate any solid, semi-solid or soft foods yesterday during the day or night				
<input type="checkbox"/> The child did not eat or the respondent does not know ⇒ Go to Next Module				
<input type="checkbox"/> 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				
<b>BD11.</b> HOW MANY TIMES DID ( <i>name</i> ) 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.			
<b>IM1.</b> 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	
<b>IM2.</b> DID YOU EVER HAVE A VACCINATION CARD OR CHILD'S HEALTH BOOK WITH VACCINATIONS FOR (name)?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2	1⇒ IM6 2⇒ IM6	
<b>IM3.</b> (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
<b>BCG</b>	<b>BCG</b>		
<b>POLIO 1</b>	<b>OPV1</b>		
<b>POLIO 2</b>	<b>OPV2</b>		
<b>POLIO 3</b>	<b>OPV3</b>		
<b>DPT 1</b>	<b>DPT1</b>		
<b>DPT 2</b>	<b>DPT2</b>		
<b>DPT 3</b>	<b>DPT3</b>		
<b>HEPB AT BIRTH</b>	<b>HEP0</b>		
<b>HEPB 1</b>	<b>HEP1</b>		
<b>HEPB 2</b>	<b>HEP2</b>		
<b>HEPB 3</b>	<b>HEP3</b>		
<b>HIB 1</b>	<b>HIB1</b>		
<b>HIB 2</b>	<b>HIB2</b>		
<b>HIB 3</b>	<b>HIB3</b>		
<b>DPT1 + HEPB2 + HIB1</b>	<b>DPT1 + HEPB2 + HIB1</b>		
<b>DPT2 + HEPB3 + HIB2</b>	<b>DPT2 + HEPB3 + HIB2</b>		
<b>DPT3 + HEPB4 + HIB3</b>	<b>DPT3 + HEPB4 + HIB3</b>		
<b>DPT1 + IPV1 + HIB1</b>	<b>DPT1 + IPV1 + HIB1</b>		
<b>DPT2 + IPV2 + HIB2</b>	<b>DPT2 + IPV2 + HIB2</b>		
<b>DPT3 + IPV3 + HIB3</b>	<b>DPT3 + IPV3 + HIB3</b>		
<b>MMR</b>	<b>MMR</b>		
<b>IM4.</b> Check IM3. Are all vaccines ( <b>BCG to MMR</b> ) recorded?  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Go to IM20 <input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Continue with IM5			
<b>IM5.</b> IN ADDITION TO WHAT IS RECORDED ON THIS CARD, DID (name) RECEIVE ANY OTHER VACCINATIONS – INCLUDING VACCINATIONS RECEIVED IN CAMPAIGNS OR IMMUNIZATION DAYS?  <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> No/DK ⇒ Go to IM20			
<b>IM6.</b> HAS (name) EVER RECEIVED ANY VACCINATIONS TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING DISEASES?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ IM20 8⇒ IM20	
<b>IM7.</b> 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		

<b>IM8.</b> HAS ( <i>name</i> ) 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
<b>IM10.</b> HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE POLIO VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
<b>IM11.</b> HAS ( <i>name</i> ) 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?  <i>Probe by indicating that DPT vaccination is sometimes given at the same time as Polio</i>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ IM13 8⇒ IM13
<b>IM12.</b> HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE DPT VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
<b>IM13.</b> HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER RECEIVED A HEPATITIS B VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE THIGH TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HEPATITIS B?  <i>Probe by indicating that the Hepatitis B vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio and DPT vaccines</i>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ IM15A 8⇒ IM15A
<b>IM14.</b> WAS THE FIRST HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED WITHIN 24 HOURS AFTER BIRTH?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	
<b>IM15.</b> HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HEPATITIS B VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
<b>IM15A.</b> HAS ( <i>name</i> ) EVER RECEIVED A HIB VACCINATION – THAT IS, AN INJECTION IN THE SHOULDER TO PREVENT HIM/HER FROM GETTING HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE TYPE B?  <i>Probe by indicating that the Hib vaccine is sometimes given at the same time as Polio, DPT and HepB vaccines</i>	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ IM16 8⇒ IM16
<b>IM15B.</b> HOW MANY TIMES WAS THE HIB VACCINE RECEIVED?	Number of times.....	
<b>IM16.</b> HAS ( <i>name</i> ) 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	
<b>IM20.</b> 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
<b>CA1.</b> IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS ( <i>name</i> ) HAD DIARRHOEA?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ CA6A 8⇒ CA6A
<b>CA2.</b> I WOULD LIKE TO KNOW HOW MUCH ( <i>name</i> ) WAS GIVEN TO DRINK DURING THE DIARRHOEA (INCLUDING BREASTMILK).  DURING THE TIME ( <i>name</i> ) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO DRINK, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, OR MORE THAN USUAL?  <i>If 'less', probe:</i> 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	
<b>CA3.</b> DURING THE TIME ( <i>name</i> ) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS HE/SHE GIVEN LESS THAN USUAL TO EAT, ABOUT THE SAME AMOUNT, MORE THAN USUAL, OR NOTHING TO EAT?  <i>If 'less', probe:</i> 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	
<b>CA3A.</b> DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE DIARRHOEA FROM ANY SOURCE?	Yes ..... 1 No ..... 2 DK ..... 8	2⇒ CA4 8⇒ CA4
<b>CA3B.</b> FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?  <i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?  <i>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</i>  <i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i>  <i>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</i> _____ ( <i>Name of place</i> )	Public sector Public hospital ..... A Family Health Centre ..... B Public pharmacy ..... F Other public institution ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... H  Private medical sector Private hospital / clinic ..... I Private physician ..... J Private pharmacy ..... K Other private institution ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... O  Other source Relative / Friend ..... P Traditional practitioner ..... R Internet ..... S Other ( <i>specify</i> ) ..... X	
<b>CA4.</b> DURING THE TIME ( <i>name</i> ) HAD DIARRHOEA, WAS ( <i>name</i> ) 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?	Fluid from ORS packet ..... 1 2 8 Pre-packaged ORS fluid ..... 1 2 8	Y N DK 1 2 8 1 2 8
<b>CA4A.</b> Check CA4: ORS <input type="checkbox"/> Child was given ORS ('Yes' circled in 'A' or 'B' in CA4) ⇒ Continue with CA4B <input type="checkbox"/> Child was not given any ORS ⇒ Go to CA5		



<p><b>CA4B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE ORS?</b></p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source. If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name of place)</i></p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Public hospital .....11</p> <p>Family Health Centre .....12</p> <p>Other public (<i>specify</i>) .....16</p> <p>Public pharmacy .....17</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic .....21</p> <p>Private physician .....22</p> <p>Private pharmacy .....23</p> <p>Other private medical (<i>specify</i>) .....26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend .....31</p> <p>Shop .....32</p> <p>Traditional practitioner .....33</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) .....96</p>	
<p><b>CA5. WAS ANYTHING (ELSE) GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ CA6A</p> <p>8⇒ CA6A</p>
<p><b>CA6. WHAT (ELSE) WAS GIVEN TO TREAT THE DIARRHOEA?</b></p> <p><i>Probe: ANYTHING ELSE?</i></p> <p><i>Record all treatments given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</i></p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><i>(Name)</i></p>	<p>Pill or Syrup</p> <p>Antibiotic ..... A</p> <p>Antimotility ..... B</p> <p>Other pill or syrup (Not antibiotic, antimotility) ..... G</p> <p>Unknown pill or syrup ..... H</p> <p>Injection</p> <p>Antibiotic ..... L</p> <p>Non-antibiotic ..... M</p> <p>Unknown injection ..... N</p> <p>Intravenous ..... 0</p> <p>Home remedy / Herbal medicine ..... Q</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... X</p>	
<p><b>CA6A. IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) BEEN ILL WITH A FEVER AT ANY TIME?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	
<p><b>CA7. AT ANY TIME IN THE LAST TWO WEEKS, HAS (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ CA9A</p> <p>8⇒ CA9A</p>
<p><b>CA8. WHEN (<i>name</i>) HAD AN ILLNESS WITH A COUGH, DID HE/SHE BREATHE FASTER THAN USUAL WITH SHORT, RAPID BREATHS OR HAVE DIFFICULTY BREATHING?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ CA10</p> <p>8⇒ CA10</p>
<p><b>CA9. WAS THE FAST OR DIFFICULT BREATHING DUE TO A PROBLEM IN THE CHEST OR A BLOCKED OR RUNNY NOSE?</b></p>	<p>Problem in chest only ..... 1</p> <p>Blocked or runny nose only ..... 2</p> <p>Both ..... 3</p> <p>Other (<i>specify</i>) ..... 6</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>1⇒ CA10</p> <p>2⇒ CA10</p> <p>3⇒ CA10</p> <p>6⇒ CA10</p> <p>8⇒ CA10</p>
<p><b>CA9A. Check CA6A: Had fever?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child had fever ⇒ Continue with CA10</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child did not have fever ⇒ Go to CA14</p>		
<p><b>CA10. DID YOU SEEK ANY ADVICE OR TREATMENT FOR THE ILLNESS FROM ANY SOURCE?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2⇒ CA12</p> <p>8⇒ CA12</p>

<p><b>CA11. FROM WHERE DID YOU SEEK ADVICE OR TREATMENT?</b></p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANYWHERE ELSE?</p> <p>Circle all providers mentioned, but do NOT prompt with any suggestions.</p> <p><i>Probe to identify each type of source.</i></p> <p>If unable to determine if public or private sector, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Public hospital..... A</p> <p>Family Health Centre..... B</p> <p>Public pharmacy..... F</p> <p>Other public (specify) _____ H</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic ..... I</p> <p>Private physician ..... J</p> <p>Private pharmacy ..... K</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) _____ O</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend ..... P</p> <p>Traditional practitioner ..... R</p> <p>Internet..... S</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p>	
<p><b>CA12. AT ANY TIME DURING THE ILLNESS, WAS (name) GIVEN ANY MEDICINE FOR THE ILLNESS?</b></p>	<p>Yes ..... 1</p> <p>No ..... 2</p> <p>DK ..... 8</p>	<p>2 ⇒ CA14</p> <p>8 ⇒ CA14</p>
<p><b>CA13. WHAT MEDICINE WAS (name) GIVEN?</b></p> <p><i>Probe:</i> ANY OTHER MEDICINE?</p> <p>Circle all medicines given. Write brand name(s) of all medicines mentioned.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Names of medicines)</p>	<p>Antibiotics</p> <p>Pill / Syrup ..... I</p> <p>Injection ..... J</p> <p>Other medications:</p> <p>Paracetamol/ Panadol /Acetaminophen ..... P</p> <p>Aspirin ..... Q</p> <p>Ibuprofen..... R</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ X</p> <p>DK ..... Z</p>	
<p><b>CA13A. Check CA13: Antibiotic mentioned (codes I or J)?</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes ⇒ Continue with CA13B</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No ⇒ Go to CA14</p>		
<p><b>CA13B. WHERE DID YOU GET THE (name of medicine from CA13)?</b></p> <p><i>Probe to identify the type of source.</i></p> <p>If unable to determine whether public or private, write the name of the place.</p> <p>_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">(Name of place)</p>	<p>Public sector</p> <p>Public hospital ..... 11</p> <p>Family Health Centre ..... 12</p> <p>Other public (specify) _____ 16</p> <p>Public pharmacy ..... 17</p> <p>Private medical sector</p> <p>Private hospital / clinic ..... 21</p> <p>Private physician ..... 22</p> <p>Private pharmacy ..... 23</p> <p>Other private medical (specify) _____ 26</p> <p>Other source</p> <p>Relative / Friend ..... 31</p> <p>Traditional practitioner ..... 33</p> <p>Already had at home ..... 40</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p>	
<p><b>CA14. Check AG2: Age of child</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 0, 1 or 2 ⇒ Continue with CA15</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 3 or 4 ⇒ Go to UF13</p>		
<p><b>CA15. THE LAST TIME (name) PASSED STOOLS, WHAT WAS DONE TO DISPOSE OF THE STOOLS?</b></p>	<p>Child used toilet / latrine..... 01</p> <p>Put / Rinsed into toilet or latrine ..... 02</p> <p>Put / Rinsed into drain or ditch..... 03</p> <p>Thrown into garbage (solid waste) ..... 04</p> <p>Buried ..... 05</p> <p>Left in the open ..... 06</p> <p>Other (specify) _____ 96</p> <p>DK ..... 98</p>	

**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
<p>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.</p>		
AN1. Measurer's name and number:	Name _____	
AN2. Result of height / length and weight measurement	Either or both measured.....	1
	Child not present .....	2 ⇒ AN6
	Child or mother/caretaker refused .....	3 ⇒ AN6
	Other (specify).....	6 ⇒ AN6
AN3. Child's weight	Kilograms (kg) .....	_____ . _____
	Weight not measured .....	999.9
<p>AN3A. Was the child undressed to the minimum?</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> No, the child could not be undressed to the minimum</p>		
<p>AN3B. Check age of child in AG2:</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child under 2 years old. ⇒ Measure length (lying down).</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Child age 2 or more years. ⇒ Measure height (standing up).</p>		
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
<p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p> <p><i>This questionnaire form must be appended to the Questionnaire for Children Under Five for each child.</i></p>		
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		____/____/201____						
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)

<b>Table ED.G1: Secondary school attendance and out of school children</b>												
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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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) <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of children:		Number of children
Attending primary school		Out of school <sup>a</sup>	Attending primary school			Out of school <sup>a</sup>	Attending primary school			Out of school <sup>a</sup>		
<b>Total</b>	56.0	7.9	36.1	690	50.4	6.2	43.1	629	53.4	7.1	39.4	1320
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	51.0	7.8	41.2	399	52.0	5.8	41.7	377	51.5	6.8	41.5	776
Rural	62.9	8.1	29.0	291	48.2	6.6	45.2	253	56.1	7.4	36.5	544
<b>Age at beginning of school year</b>												
11	52.1	33.6	14.3	93	60.6	23.7	14.5	86	56.2	28.9	14.4	179
12	71.4	17.1	11.4	100	70.8	10.7	18.5	98	71.1	14.0	14.9	198
13	70.5	4.5	25.0	81	66.9	7.5	25.6	73	68.8	5.9	25.3	154
14	73.9	3.0	23.1	88	52.2	2.9	43.9	80	63.6	3.0	33.0	168
15	57.1	0.0	42.9	85	48.3	0.0	51.7	75	53.0	0.0	47.0	160
16	42.3	0.0	57.7	77	39.3	0.0	60.7	79	40.8	0.0	59.2	156
17	43.0	0.0	57.0	84	32.8	0.0	67.2	71	38.3	0.0	61.7	155
18	33.7	0.0	66.3	83	21.2	0.0	78.8	66	28.2	0.0	71.8	149
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None	50.9	15.1	34.0	214	44.1	14.2	41.7	164	47.9	14.7	37.3	379
Primary	58.0	9.5	32.5	136	43.3	6.7	49.3	119	51.1	8.2	40.3	255
Lower secondary	70.9	4.7	24.4	193	55.8	3.9	39.8	189	63.4	4.3	32.0	382
Upper secondary or higher	(72.5)	(0.0)	(27.5)	34	93.5	0.0	6.5	74	86.9	0.0	13.1	107
Cannot be determined <sup>b</sup>	33.2	0.0	66.8	113	23.0	0.0	77.0	83	28.9	0.0	71.1	196
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	33.3	13.6	53.1	128	31.6	9.5	58.3	132	32.4	11.5	55.7	260
Second	53.0	7.4	39.6	142	35.5	12.8	51.7	128	44.7	9.9	45.4	271
Middle	58.0	10.2	31.8	143	55.0	3.9	40.2	118	56.6	7.4	35.6	261
Fourth	56.9	5.2	38.0	137	61.7	1.6	36.7	128	59.2	3.4	37.4	264
Richest	77.1	3.6	19.3	140	70.0	2.5	27.5	124	73.8	3.1	23.2	264
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	48.6	10.3	41.1	414	40.2	8.9	50.4	378	44.6	9.6	45.5	791
Richest 40 percent	67.1	4.3	28.6	277	65.8	2.1	32.1	252	66.5	3.3	30.3	528
<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.5 - Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)												
<sup>a</sup> The percentage of children of secondary school age out of school are those who are not attending primary, secondary, or higher education												
<sup>b</sup> 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 and upper secondary school, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014**

	Primary school			Lower secondary school			Upper secondary school			Secondary school		
	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), girls	Primary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for primary school adjusted MAR <sup>1</sup>	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), girls	Lower secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for lower secondary school adjusted MAR <sup>2</sup>	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), girls	Upper secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for upper secondary school adjusted MAR <sup>3</sup>	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), girls	Secondary school adjusted net attendance ratio (MAR), boys	Gender parity index (GPI) for secondary school adjusted MAR <sup>4</sup>
<b>Total</b>	85.8	84.9	1.01	63.0	66.9	0.94	26.7	33.5	0.80	50.4	56.0	0.90
<b>Area</b>												
Urban	86.9	84.7	1.03	59.5	64.6	0.92	32.4	26.1	1.24	52.0	51.0	1.02
Rural	84.4	85.1	0.99	68.2	69.7	0.98	18.4	44.7	0.41	48.2	62.9	0.77
<b>Mother's education</b>												
None	81.3	77.9	1.04	49.1	54.7	(*)	(*)	31.9	0.00	44.1	50.9	0.87
Primary	83.3	87.9	0.95	70.1	66.5	(1.05)	(0.0)	25.8	(0.00)	43.3	58.0	0.75
Lower secondary	94.1	91.7	1.03	76.1	80.0	0.95	0.0	42.7	0.00	55.8	70.9	0.79
Upper secondary or higher	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	0.99	97.7	(*)	(*)	93.5	(72.5)	(1.3)
Cannot be determined <sup>a</sup>	na	na	na	-	(*)	-	23.0	32.1	0.72	23.0	33.2	0.69
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>												
Poorest	68.6	67.2	1.02	42.7	41.8	1.02	5.0	10.6	0.47	31.6	33.3	0.95
Second	90.1	81.2	1.11	47.9	70.1	0.68	11.2	24.7	0.45	35.5	53.0	0.67
Middle	92.5	93.3	0.99	71.2	64.8	1.10	33.7	32.0	1.05	55.0	58.0	0.95
Fourth	87.8	91.0	0.97	71.7	70.0	1.02	38.2	39.0	0.98	61.7	56.9	1.09
Richest	95.8	94.0	1.02	88.6	89.2	0.99	41.1	53.8	0.76	70.0	77.1	0.91
<b>Wealth index</b>												
Poorest 60 percent	82.9	81.2	1.02	52.7	59.6	0.88	16.9	22.9	0.74	40.2	48.6	0.83
Richest 40 percent	92.2	92.5	1.00	80.1	80.6	0.99	39.6	46.0	0.86	65.8	67.1	0.98

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> 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 Unweighted case in that cell or in the denominator

<sup>1</sup> MICS indicator 7.9; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (primary school)

<sup>2</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (lower secondary school)

<sup>3</sup> Survey-specific indicator - Gender parity index (upper secondary school)

<sup>4</sup> MICS indicator 7.10; MDG indicator 3.1 - Gender parity index (secondary school)



**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, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo\*, 2013-2014

	Primary school					Lower secondary school					Upper secondary school					Secondary school				
	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population	Number of primary school age children	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of lower secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population	Number of children of upper secondary school age	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of girls in the total out of school population	Number of children of secondary school age	Percentage of out of school children	Number of children of secondary school age
<b>Total</b>	14.5	818	46.8	118	21.4	699	56.5	150	59.7	621	50.4	371	39.4	1320	52.2	520				
<b>Area</b>																				
Urban	14.3	473	43.0	68	24.5	406	59.4	99	60.1	369	44.2	222	41.5	776	48.9	322				
Rural	14.8	345	51.8	51	17.2	293	50.7	50	59.1	251	59.8	148	36.5	544	57.5	199				
<b>Mother's education</b>																				
None	20.1	344	43.1	69	28.6	285	63.3	82	63.9	93	28.2	60	37.3	379	48.5	141				
Primary	14.4	238	(58.0)	34	17.5	153	(49.1)	27	74.4	102	59.8	76	40.3	255	57.0	103				
Lower secondary	7.1	201	(*)	14	13.9	218	(53.9)	30	56.3	164	64.1	92	32.0	382	61.6	122				
Upper secondary	(2.3)	35	(*)	1	(24.8)	41	(*)	10	6.0	67	(*)	4	13.1	107	(*)	14				
Cannot be determined <sup>b</sup>	na	na	na	na	(*)	2	(*)	1	71.4	194	46.2	139	71.1	196	45.9	140				
<b>Wealth index quintile</b>																				
Poorest	31.2	187	52.9	58	37.4	152	56.5	57	81.5	108	50.8	88	55.7	260	53.0	145				
Second	14.5	190	(33.0)	27	22.7	154	(58.5)	35	75.4	116	52.2	88	45.4	271	54.0	123				
Middle	7.0	179	(*)	13	18.2	142	(46.8)	26	56.4	119	52.7	67	35.6	261	51.1	93				
Fourth	10.5	124	(*)	13	21.5	119	(*)	26	50.4	145	42.3	73	37.4	264	47.4	99				
Richest	5.1	138	(*)	7	4.9	132	(*)	7	41.3	132	55.0	55	23.2	264	55.8	61				
<b>Wealth index</b>																				
Poorest 60 percent	17.7	556	46.5	98	26.2	448	55.0	118	70.7	343	51.8	243	45.5	791	52.9	360				
Richest 40 percent	7.6	262	(*)	20	12.8	251	(62.0)	32	46.1	277	47.7	128	30.3	528	50.6	160				

na: not applicable

<sup>a</sup> 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





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