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

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014

Summary Report

EUROPE
INTEGRATION
FOREIGN AFFAIRS
FEDERAL MINISTRY
REPUBLIC OF AUSTRIA

GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Directorate for Development Cooperation

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MICS

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

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

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

Survey sample			
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[1]	
- 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	**Percentage of population living in**	
		- Urban areas	60.0
Percentage of population under		- 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	
Percentage of households with		**Percentage of households that own**	
- 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	**Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a**	
		- Cell phone	92.2
		- Car	28.0
		- Bank account	62.4

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

Summary Table of Findings[2]

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

CHILD MORTALITY

Early childhood mortality[a]

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
1.1		Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	29
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	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	**MDG 4.1**	Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	49

[a] Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey

NUTRITION

Nutritional status

MICS Indicator		Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a 2.1b	**MDG 1.8**	Underweight prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	 7.7 1.6
2.2a 2.2b		Stunting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	 14.6 2.5
2.3a 2.3b		Wasting prevalence (a) Moderate and severe (b) Severe	Percentage of children under age 5 who fall below (a) minus two standard deviations (moderate and severe) (b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	 4.0 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

[2] 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 2.17b	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6–23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day (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	25.7 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
Low-birthweight			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	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	**MDG 4.3**	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

Diarrhoea			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
-	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[3]	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)[4]	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORS	40.1
SS	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding[5]	Percentage of children under age 5 with diarrhoea in the last 2 weeks who received ORT (ORS packet, pre-packaged ORS fluid, or increased fluids) and continued feeding during the episode of diarrhoea	34.4
Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI) symptoms			
-	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
Solid fuel use			
3.15	Use of solid fuels for cooking	Percentage of household members in households that use solid fuels as the primary source of domestic energy to cook	86.2
Fever			
-	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

WATER AND SANITATION				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator**	**Description**	**Value**
4.1	**MDG 7.8**	Use of improved drinking water sources	Percentage of household members using improved sources of drinking water	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	**MDG 7.9**	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

[3] 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.
[4] 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.
[5] 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	**MDG 5.4**	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	**MDG 5.3**	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	52.7
5.4	**MDG 5.6**	Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	18.1
Maternal and newborn health				
5.5a 5.5b	**MDG 5.5** **MDG 5.5**	Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	 96.5 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	**MDG 5.2**	Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	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	**MDG 2.3**	Literacy rate among young people	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are able to read a short simple statement about everyday life or who attended secondary or higher education (a) women (b) men	 72.8 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	**MDG 2.1**	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted)	Percentage of children of primary school age currently attending primary or secondary school	85.3
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	**MDG 2.2**	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[a]	Number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year who are in the first grade of lower secondary school during the current school year divided by number of children attending the last grade of primary school during the previous school year	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	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (primary school)	Primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by primary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	1.01
7.10	**MDG 3.1**	Gender parity index (secondary school)	Secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for girls divided by secondary school net attendance ratio (adjusted) for boys	0.90
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

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

CHILD PROTECTION

Birth registration

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.1	Birth registration	Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are reported registered	92.9

Child labour

8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour	16.6

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

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
Attitudes towards domestic violence			
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
Children's living arrangements			
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

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR

HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
-	Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS (a) Women (b) Men	 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
HIV testing			
9.4	People who know where to be tested for HIV	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state knowledge of a place to be tested for HIV	
		(a) Women	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
Sexual behaviour			
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex	
		(a) Women	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	0.0
		(b) Men	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	1.5
		(b) Men	27.0
9.15 **MDG 6.2**	Condom use with non-regular partners	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years reporting the use of a condom during the last sexual intercourse with a non-marital, non-cohabiting sex partner in the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	(*)
		(b) Men	66.9

"-" 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

Male circumcision

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	8.6
		(b) Men	19.8

Use of information/communication technology

10.2	Use of computers	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who used a computer during the last 12 months	
		(a) Women	75.3
		(b) Men	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	76.1
		(b) Men	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
		(b) Men	86.6
11.2	Happiness	Percentage of young people age 15-24 years who are very or somewhat happy	
		(a) Women	77.5
		(b) Men	83.9
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
		(b) Men	53.7
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
		(b) Men	15.5
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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We hope that this report will help to improve the living conditions of all Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children and women in Kosovo*.

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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.

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 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.

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. KEY FINDINGS

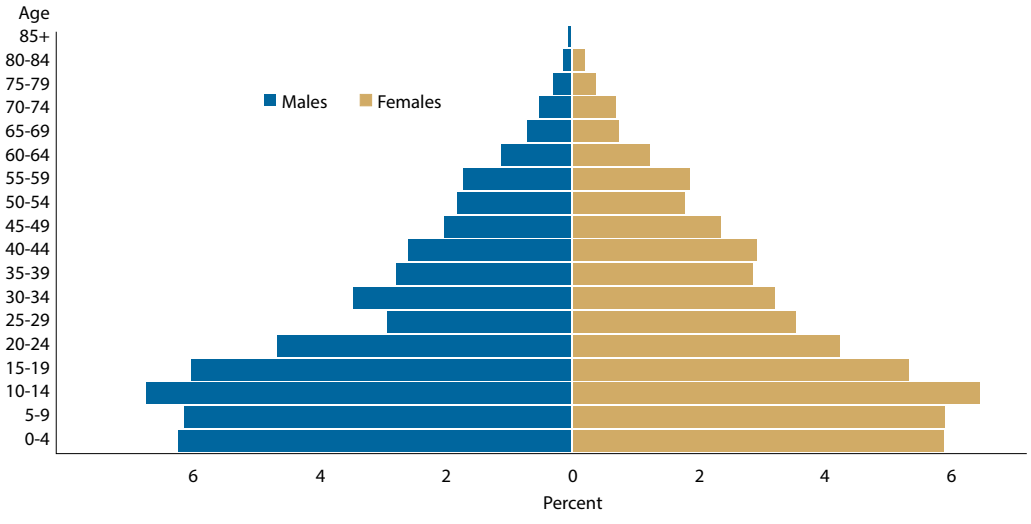
The 2013-2014 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo* MICS is a nationally representative sample survey in which 1,118 households, 1,439 women, 599 men and 735 mothers (or caretakers) on behalf of children under five were interviewed. This MICS was conducted in parallel to the 2013-2014 Kosovo*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

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

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

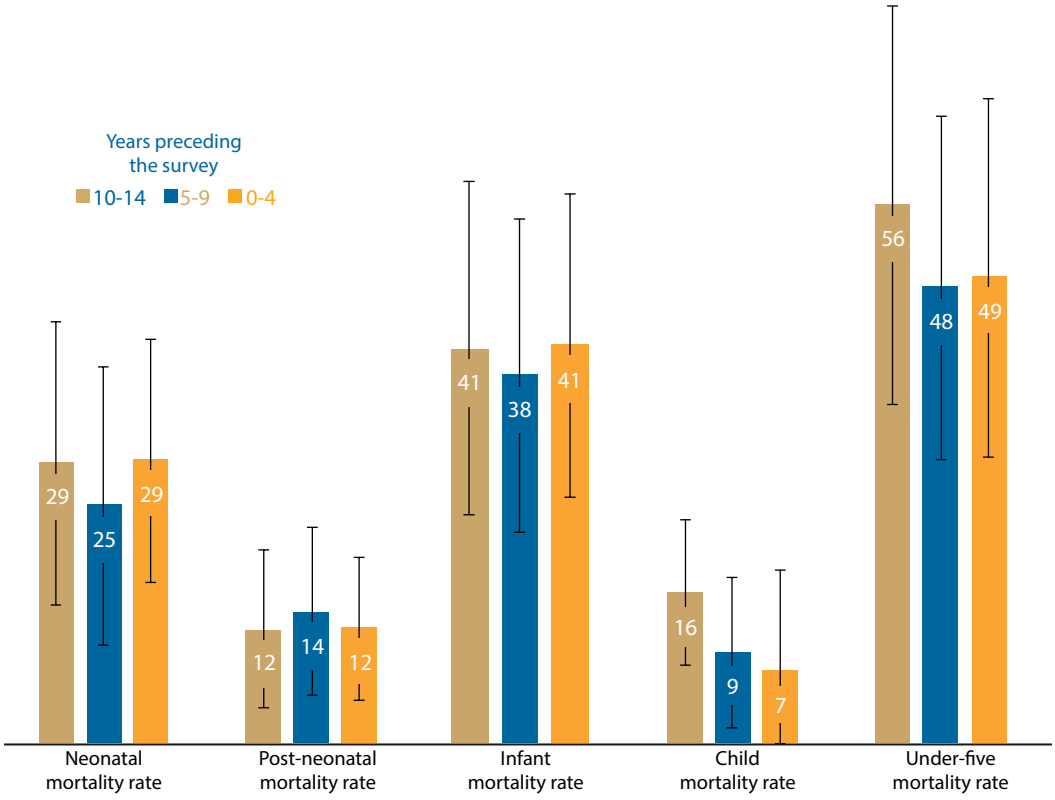


Note: 2 female household members with missing age are excluded

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 (Figure CM.1). When compared to the average for Kosovo*[6] , these values are about three times as high and match rates of the main population a decade ago.

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

LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

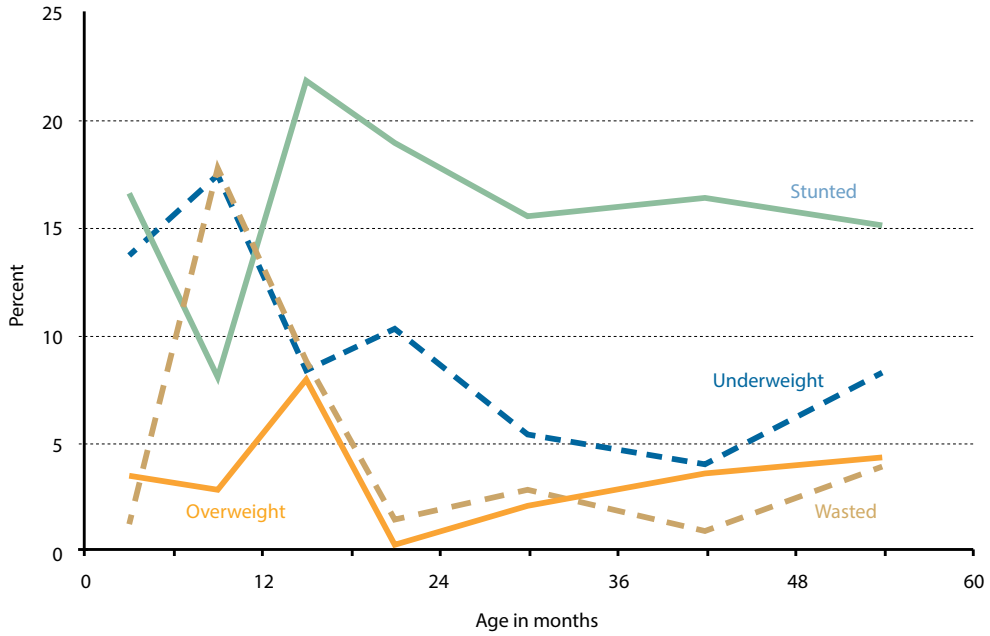
Most infants (95 percent) are weighed at birth and approximately one in ten (10 percent) are estimated to weigh less than 2,500 grams at birth (i.e. to have low birth weight).

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[7]. Similarly about one in ten (eight percent) children under five is underweight. 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).

[6] The Kosovo* Agency of Statistics. 2014. 2013-2014 Kosovo* Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. Prishtinë/Priština, Kosovo*: The Kosovo* Agency of Statistics.
[7] Ibid.

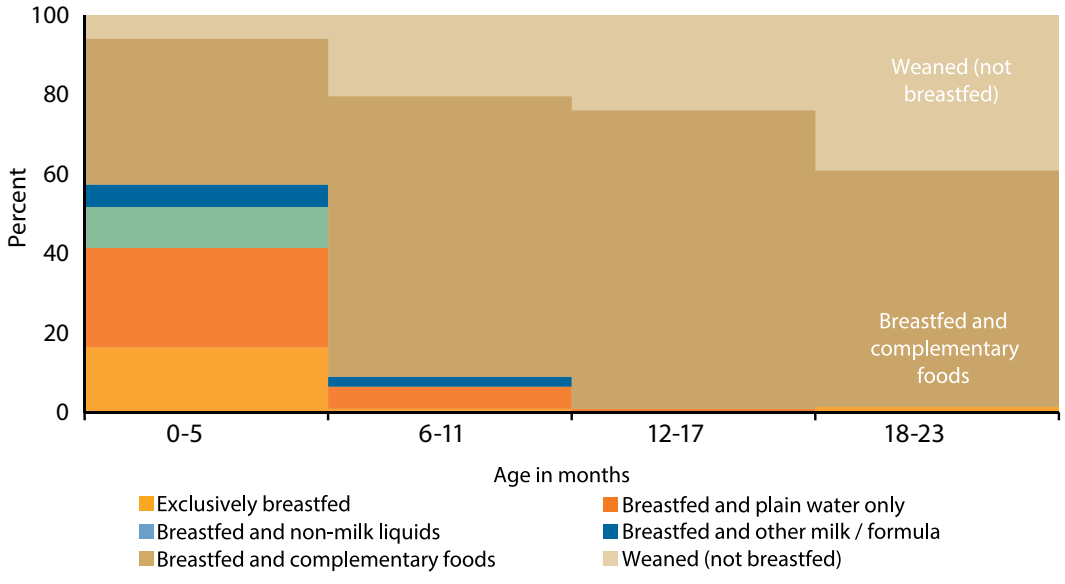
Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014



BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

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. Figure NU.3 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child's age in months.

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

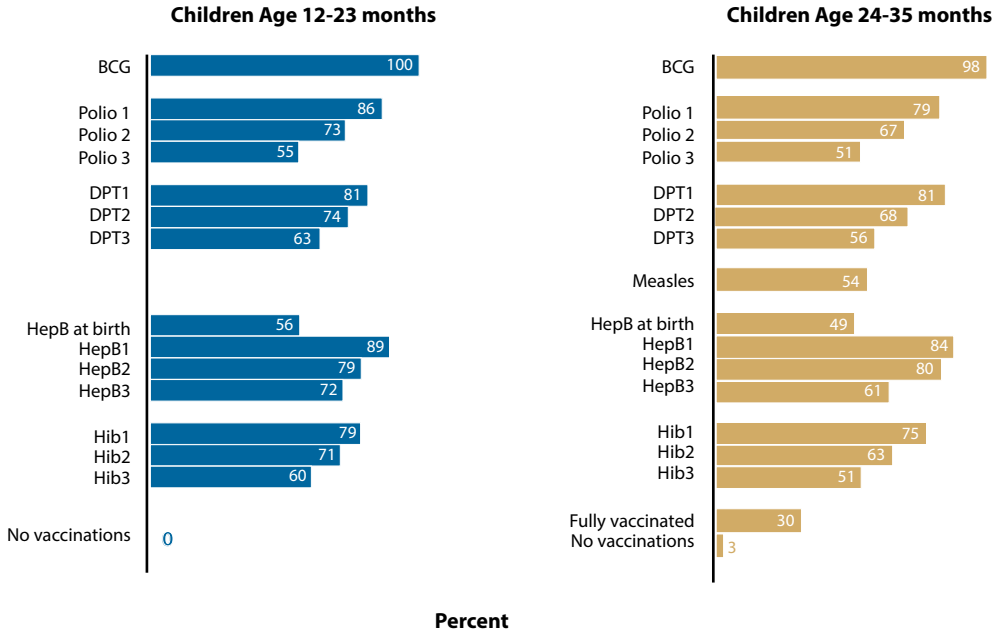


While three fourths of Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian children receive meals at least the recommended minimum number of times, only one third receive the necessary minimum dietary diversity, hence only one quarter (23 percent) of children age 6-23 months and only one in ten from the poorest households (11 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 (Figure CH.1). 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.

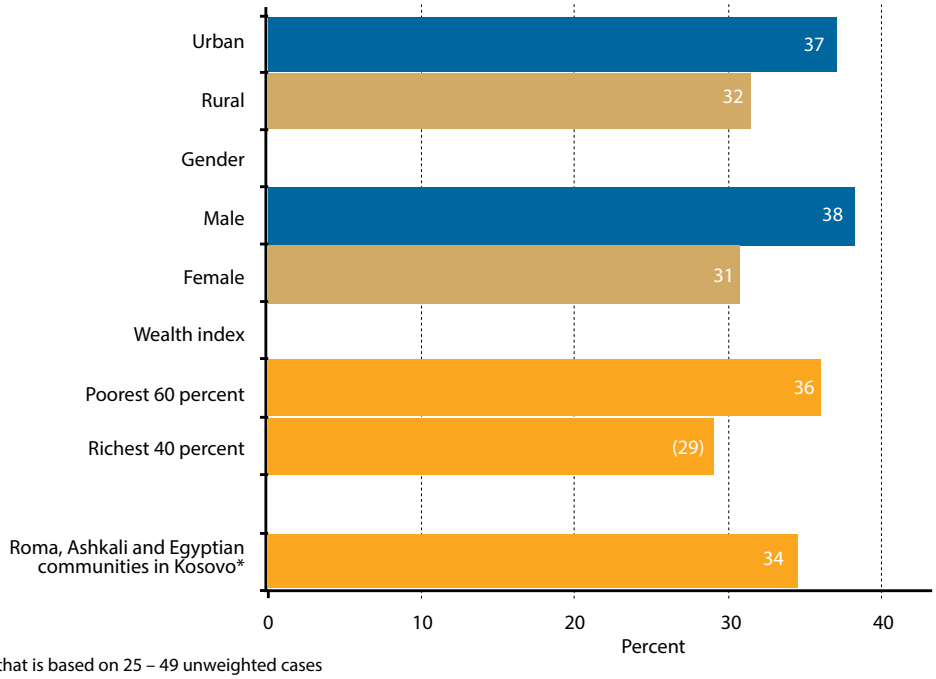
Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014



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 (Figure CH.3). 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).

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



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

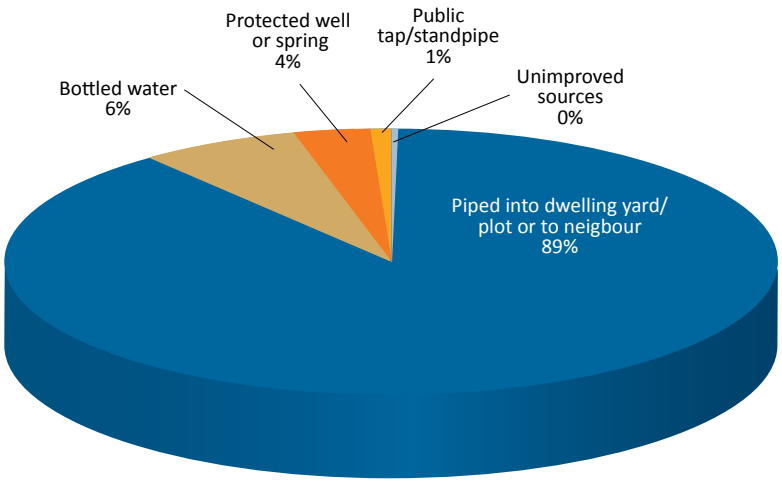
SOLID FUEL USE

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). The main sources of drinking water are depicted in Figure WS.1.

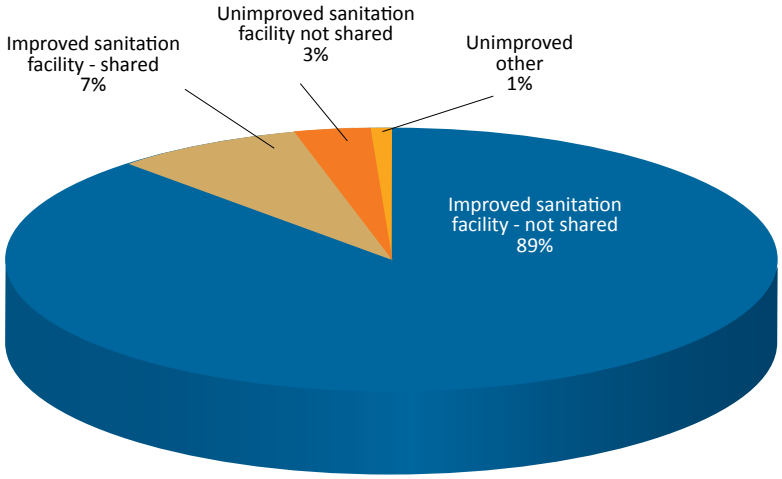
Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014



USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION

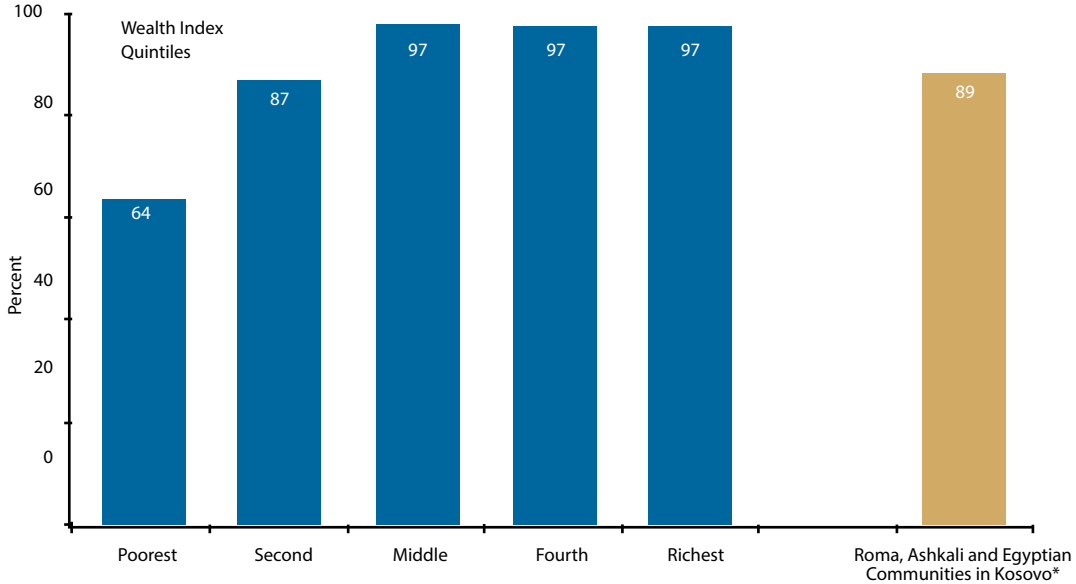
The vast majority of the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian community population has access to improved sanitation (97 percent) with only two percent of the poorest population practising open defecation. While only seven percent of the population on average use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared 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. Figure WS.2 presents the distribution of the survey population by use and sharing of sanitation facilities.

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.[8] 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.

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



[8] 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

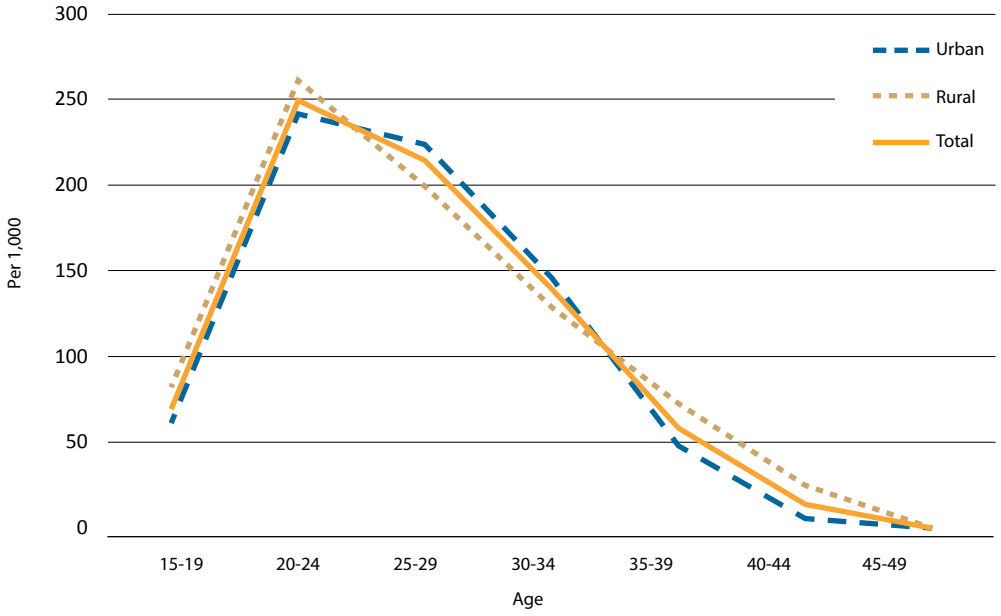
HANDWASHING

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. 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

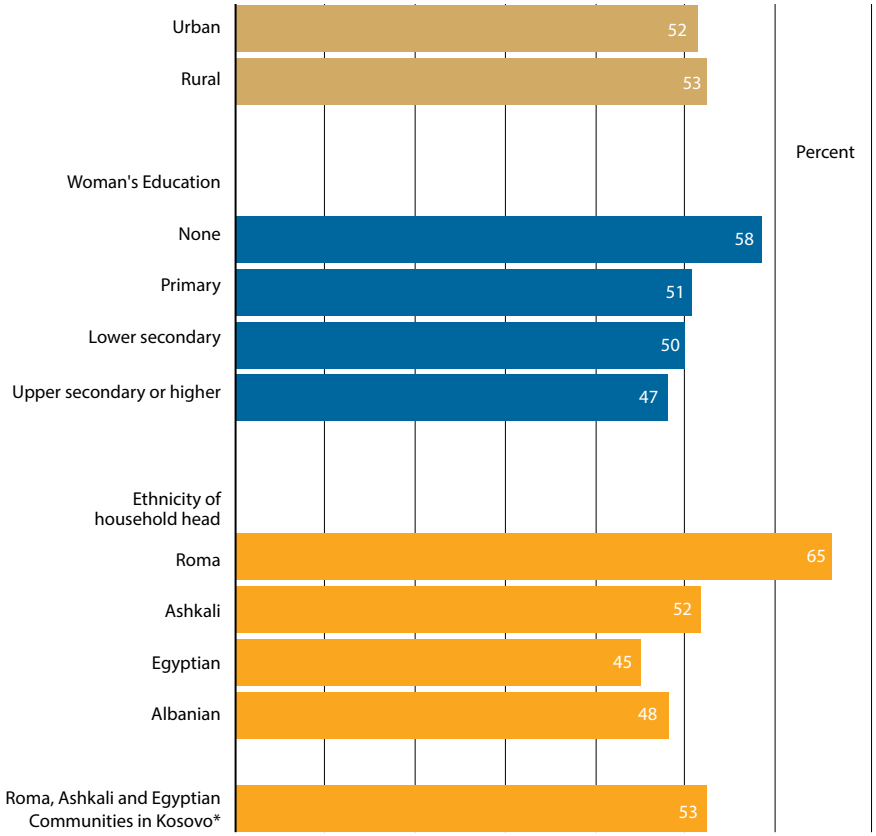


Rates refer to the three year period preceding the survey
Note: The figures for age groups 40-44 and 45-49 year for urban areas as well as the 25-29, 30-34, 35-39, and the 40-44 year age groups for the rural areas are based on fewer than 125-249 unweighted person-years of exposure while the figures for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

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). 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.

Figure RH.2: Differentials in contraceptive use, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014



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.

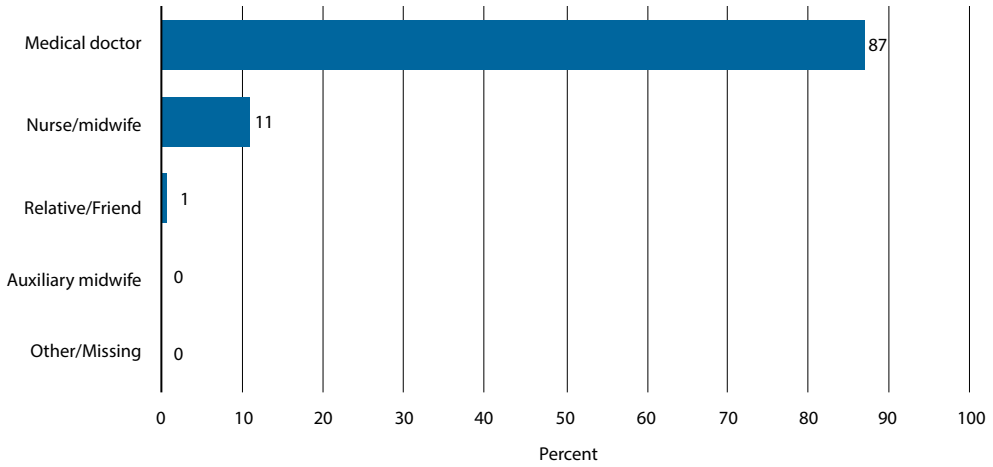
ANTENATAL CARE

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) (Figure RH.3). 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.

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



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.

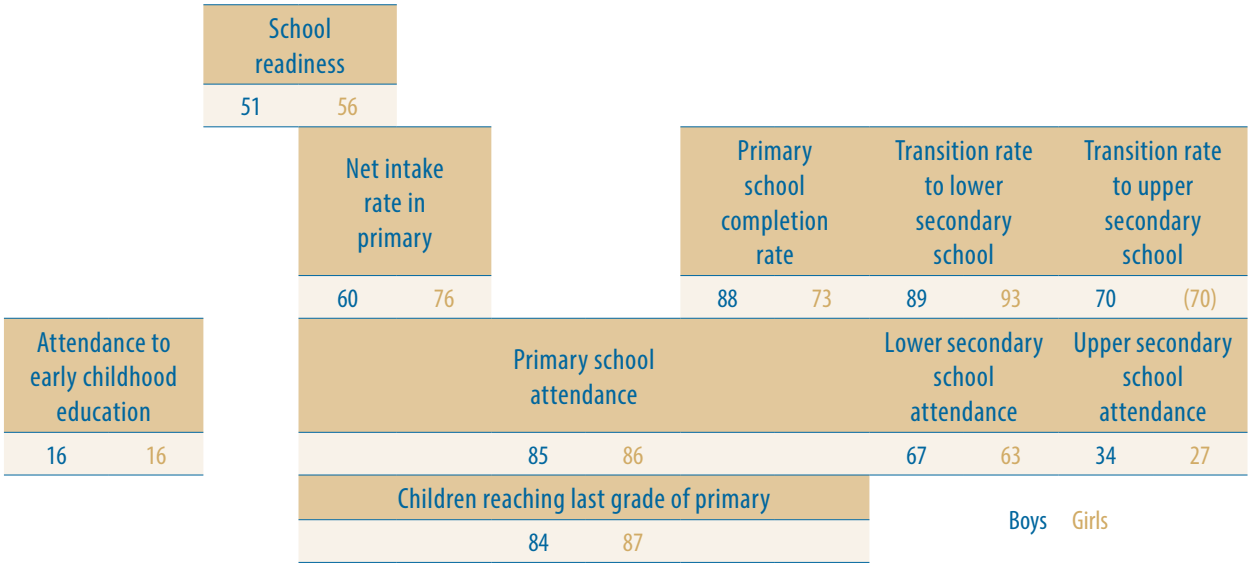
SCHOOL READINESS

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). Figure ED.1 brings together all of the attendance and progression related education indicators covered in this chapter, by sex.

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



Note: All indicator values are in percent
( ) Figures that are based on 25 – 49 unweighted cases

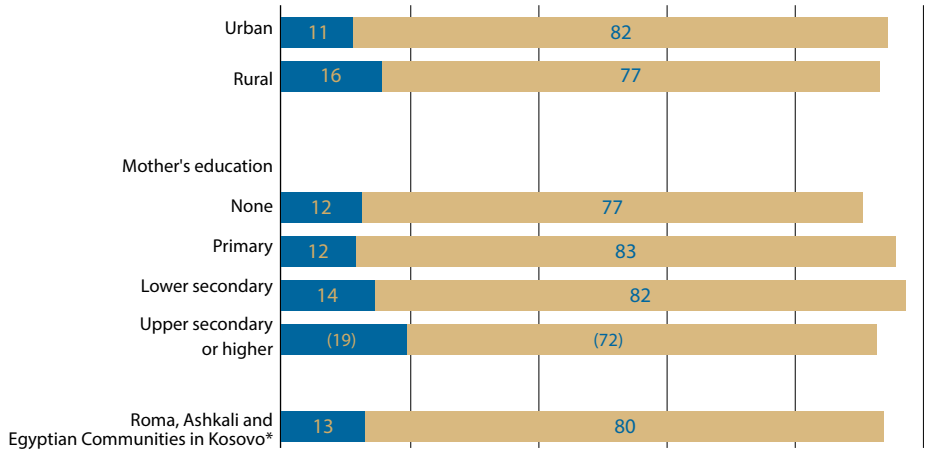
While one in six children (16 percent) attend early childhood education, barely half of the children attending the first grade of primary school attended pre-school the previous year. Of all children starting grade one, six in every seven (85 percent) will eventually reach grade 5 with the primary school 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 (Figure CP.1), 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.

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

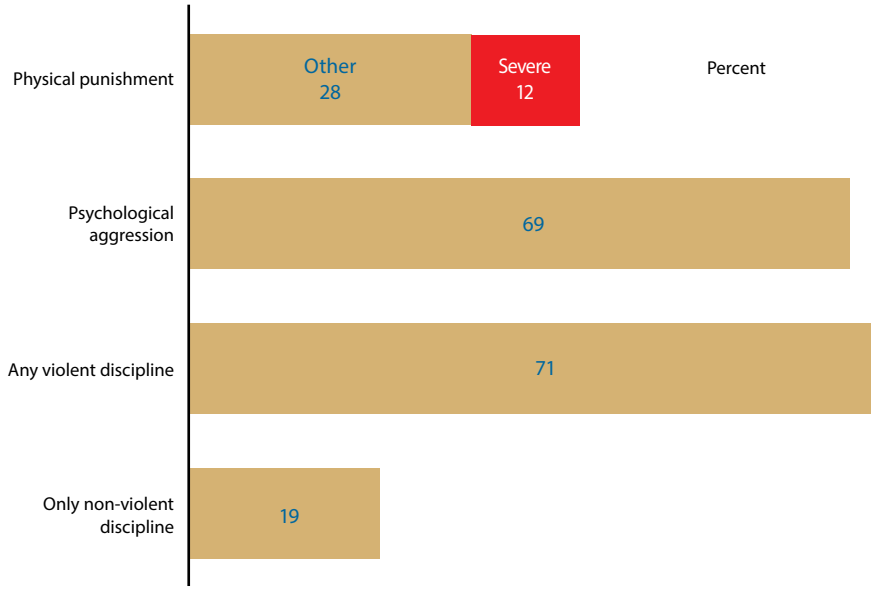
CHILD LABOUR

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 (Figure CP.2). 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.

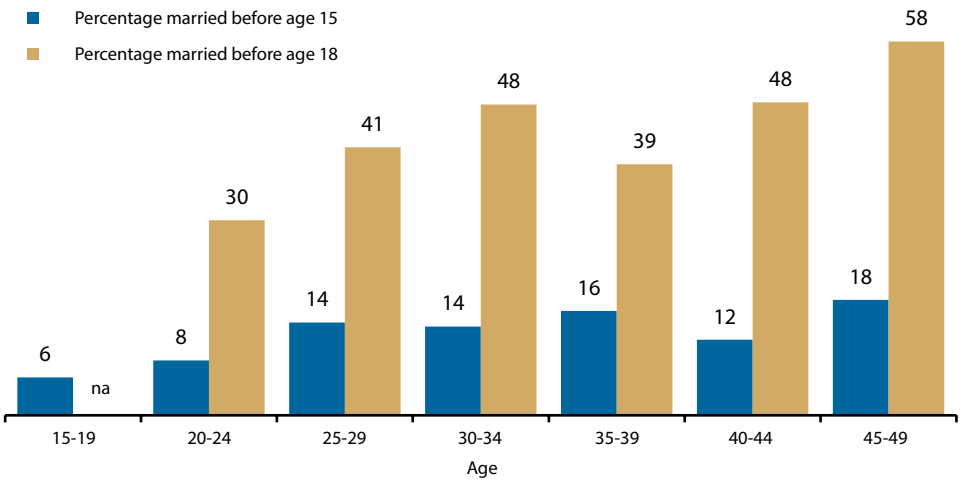
Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014



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. 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).

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



na: not applicable

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.

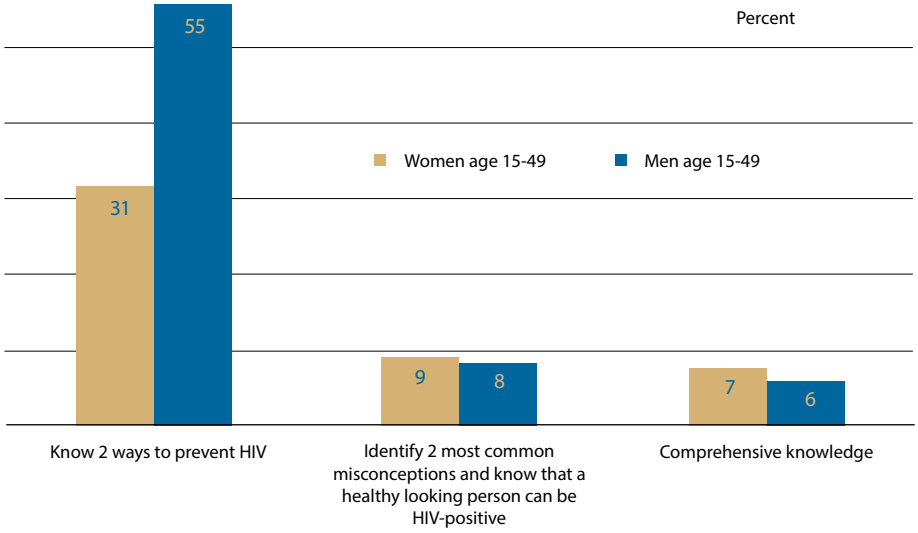
CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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 (Figure HA.1). 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.

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

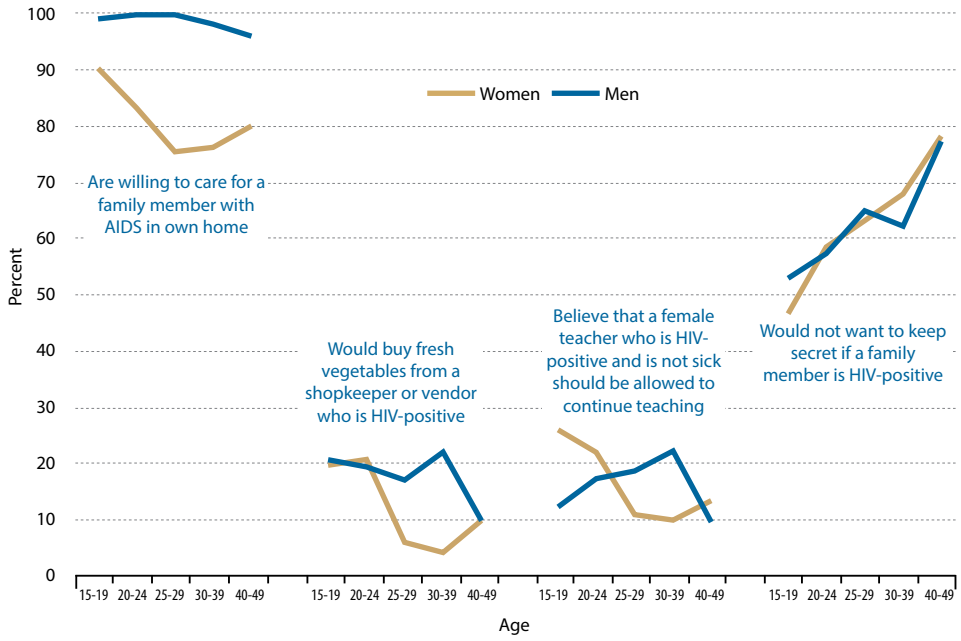


Overall, less than half (45 percent) of women and two thirds (64 percent) of men know that HIV can be transmitted from mother to child. About one in three women and men (29 percent and 38 percent respectively) know all three ways of mother-to-child transmission. However one in eight women or men did 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. 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).

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



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

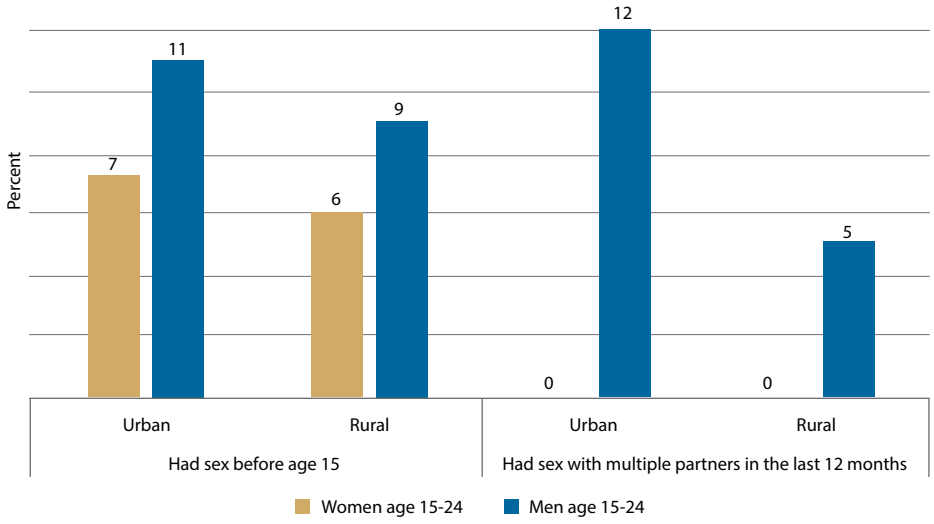
No women and seven percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months.

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.

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

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.

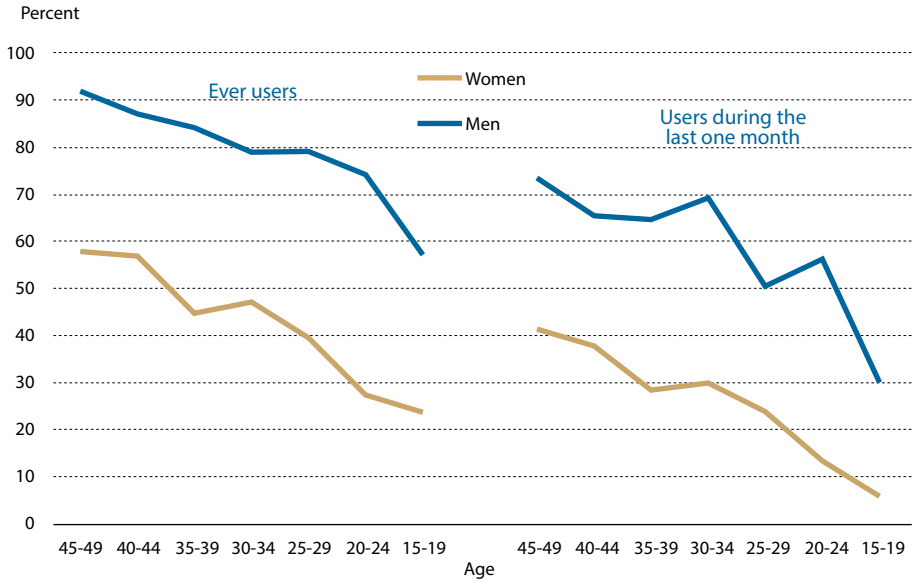
TOBACCO USE

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.

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).

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo*, 2013-2014



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.

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo*

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey

2013-2014