

Republic of Kosovo

Monitoring the situation of children and women

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014

Summary Report



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The 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 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in 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 Programme 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. The Kosovo MICS presents up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children, women and men as well as to provide data for monitoring existing strategies and action plans. This MICS will also furnish data for designing future programme interventions and support evidence based planning of Kosovo institutions. Importantly it will provide data to inform Kosovo's EU aspirations and planning in the EU enlargement process while contributing to improved quality in statistics, data collection, management and monitoring systems.

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KOSBOVA AGENCY OF STATISTICS



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

SURVEY IMPLEMENTATION			
Sample frame	2011 Kosovo Population and Housing Census	Questionnaires	Household Women (age 15-49) Men (age 15-49) Children under five Questionnaire form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
- Updated	August - September 2013		
Interviewer training	October - November 2013	Fieldwork	November 2013 - April 2014
Survey sample			
Households		Children under five	
- Sampled	4,870	- Eligible	1,786
- Occupied	4,406	- Mothers (or caretakers) interviewed	1,648
- Interviewed	4,127	- Response rate (Percent)	92.3
- Response rate (Percent)	93.7		
Women		Men ¹	
- Eligible for interviews	5,915	- Eligible for interviews	2,921
- Interviewed	5,251	- Interviewed	2,165
- Response rate (Percent)	88.8	- Response rate (Percent)	74.1

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

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

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

Summary Table of Findings²

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

CHILD MORTALITY			
Early childhood mortality^a			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
1.1	Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	9
1.2	MDG 4.2 Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	12
1.3	Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and neonatal mortality rates	3
1.4	Child mortality rate	Probability of dying between the first and the fifth birthdays	3
1.5	MDG 4.1 Under-five mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday	15
^a Indicator values are per 1,000 live births and refer to the five-year period before the survey			
NUTRITION			
Nutritional status			
MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
2.1a	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)	1.8
2.1b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for age of the WHO standard	0.3
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)	4.3
2.2b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median height for age of the WHO standard	0.6
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)	1.4
2.3b		(b) minus three standard deviations (severe) of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	0.3
2.4	Overweight prevalence	Percentage of children under age 5 who are above two standard deviations of the median weight for height of the WHO standard	4.3
Breastfeeding and infant feeding			
2.5	Children ever breastfed	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who breastfed their last live-born child at any time	96.7
2.6	Early initiation of breastfeeding	Percentage of women with a live birth in the last 2 years who put their last newborn to the breast within one hour of birth	45.4
2.7	Exclusive breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who are exclusively breastfed	39.9
2.8	Predominant breastfeeding under 6 months	Percentage of infants under 6 months of age who received breast milk as the predominant source of nourishment during the previous day	53.2
2.9	Continued breastfeeding at 1 year	Percentage of children age 12-15 months who received breast milk during the previous day	56.5
2.10	Continued breastfeeding at 2 years	Percentage of children age 20-23 months who received breast milk during the previous day	31.8
2.11	Median duration of breastfeeding	The age in months when 50 percent of children age 0-35 months did not receive breast milk during the previous day	14.1

² See Appendix E 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	46.3
2.13	Introduction of solid, semi-solid or soft foods	Percentage of infants age 6-8 months who received solid, semi-solid or soft foods during the previous day	90.3
2.14	Milk feeding frequency for non-breastfed children	Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6-23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings during the previous day	81.1
2.15	Minimum meal frequency	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received solid, semi-solid and soft foods (plus milk feeds for non-breastfed children) the minimum number of times or more during the previous day	90.3
2.16	Minimum dietary diversity	Percentage of children age 6-23 months who received foods from 4 or more food groups during the previous day	63.3
2.17a	Minimum acceptable diet	(a) Percentage of breastfed children age 6-23 months who had at least the minimum dietary diversity and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	47.1
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	51.8
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	61.6
Low-birthweight			
2.20	Low-birthweight infants	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years weighing below 2,500 grams at birth	5.4
2.21	Infants weighed at birth	Percentage of most recent live births in the last 2 years who were weighed at birth	99.0

CHILD HEALTH**Vaccinations**

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

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

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

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	2.3
5.1	MDG 5.4 Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years	15
5.2	Early childbearing	Percentage of women age 20-24 years who had at least one live birth before age 18	1.4
5.3	MDG 5.3 Contraceptive prevalence rate	Percentage of women age 15-49 years currently married or in union who are using (or whose partner is using) a (modern or traditional) contraceptive method	65.8
5.4	MDG 5.6 Unmet need	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who are currently married or in union who are fecund and want to space their births or limit the number of children they have and who are not currently using contraception	8.9
Maternal and newborn health			
5.5a	MDG 5.5 Antenatal care coverage	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended during their last pregnancy that led to a live birth (a) at least once by skilled health personnel (b) at least four times by any provider	97.8
5.5b	MDG 5.5		91.8
5.6	Content of antenatal care	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who had their blood pressure measured and gave urine and blood samples during the last pregnancy that led to a live birth	81.1
5.7	MDG 5.2 Skilled attendant at delivery	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years who were attended by skilled health personnel during their most recent live birth	99.0
5.8	Institutional deliveries	Percentage of women age 15-49 years with a live birth in the last 2 years whose most recent live birth was delivered in a health facility	99.0
5.9	Caesarean section	Percentage of women age 15-49 years whose most recent live birth in the last 2 years was delivered by caesarean section	27.0
Post-natal health checks			
5.10	Post-partum stay in health facility	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who stayed in the health facility for 12 hours or more after the delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	97.4
5.11	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Percentage of last live births in the last 2 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery	95.9
5.12	Post-natal health check for the mother	Percentage of women age 15-49 years who received a health check while in facility or at home following delivery, or a post-natal care visit within 2 days after delivery of their most recent live birth in the last 2 years	85.2

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

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

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

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

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

MICS Indicator	Indicator	Description	Value
8.6	Young people age 15-19 years currently married or in union	Percentage of young people age 15-19 years who are married or in union (a) Women (b) Men	3.0 0.4
8.7	Polygyny	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who are in a polygynous union (a) Women (b) Men	0.5 0.1
8.8a 8.8b	Spousal age difference	Percentage of young women who are married or in union and whose spouse is 10 or more years older (a) among women age 15-19 years, (b) among women age 20-24 years	(4.4) 6.3
() Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases			
Attitudes towards domestic violence			
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	32.9 14.9
SS	Attitudes towards domestic violence (including additional circumstances)	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food, (6) neglects the household and hygiene work, (7) she neglects his parents, (8) she makes him jealous by her behaviour to other men, (9) she makes decisions for the family without consulting him (a) Women (b) Men	42.4 21.9
Children's living arrangements			
8.13	Children's living arrangements	Percentage of children age 0-17 years living with neither biological parent	0.5
8.14	Prevalence of children with one or both parents dead	Percentage of children age 0-17 years with one or both biological parents dead	2.5
8.15	Children with at least one parent living abroad	Percentage of children 0-17 years with at least one biological parent living abroad	4.1

HIV/AIDS AND SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR**HIV/AIDS knowledge and attitudes**

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

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

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

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA AND ICT**Access to mass media**

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

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

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



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We hope that this report will help to improve the living conditions of all children and women in Kosovo.



I. INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

This report is based on the Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), conducted in 2013-2014 by the Kosovo Agency for Statistics. The survey provides statistically sound and internationally comparable data essential for developing evidence-based policies and programmes, and for monitoring progress toward goals and global commitments.

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

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

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

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

SURVEY OBJECTIVES

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

- To provide up-to-date information for assessing the situation of children and women in Kosovo;
- To generate data for the critical assessment of the progress made in various areas, and to put additional efforts in those areas that require more attention;
- To collect disaggregated data for the identification of disparities, to allow for evidence based policy-making aimed at social inclusion of the most vulnerable;
- To contribute to the generation of baseline data for the post-2015 agenda;
- To validate data from other sources and the results of focused interventions.



II. KEY FINDINGS

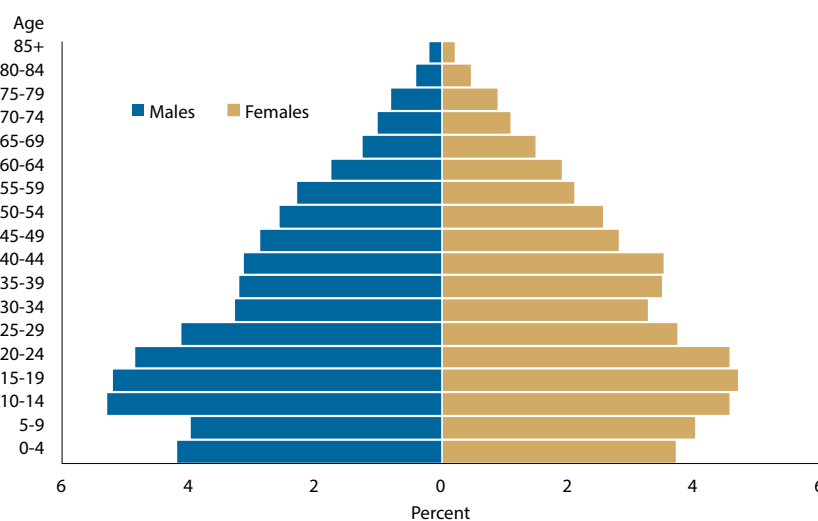
The 2013-2014 Kosovo MICS is a nationally representative sample survey in which 4,127 households, 5,251 women, 2,165 men and 1,648 mothers (or caretakers) on behalf of children under five were interviewed. This MICS was conducted in parallel to the 2013-2014 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in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

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

CHARACTERISTICS OF HOUSEHOLDS

The percentage distribution of the household population in terms of age and sex distribution closely aligns to that of the 2011 Census (Figure HH.1). While positive population growth can be seen in the much greater share of children age 0–14 years in the total population (26 percent) compared to the share of the population age 65 and over (eight percent) it is important to highlight the slight reduction in births as noted in the minor decrease in percentage distribution of those under 10 years of age. The positive population growth has contributed to almost one third (32 percent) of the population being 0-17 years of age and more than half (53 percent) under 30 years of age. The overall dependency rate, namely the ratio of the inactive population (aged 0-14 and 65+) to the active population (aged 15-64), expressed as a percentage was 51 percent, meaning that there were 51 inactive persons for each 100 active ones. There is very little variation in the percent distribution based on gender and the age of one female household member was not known.

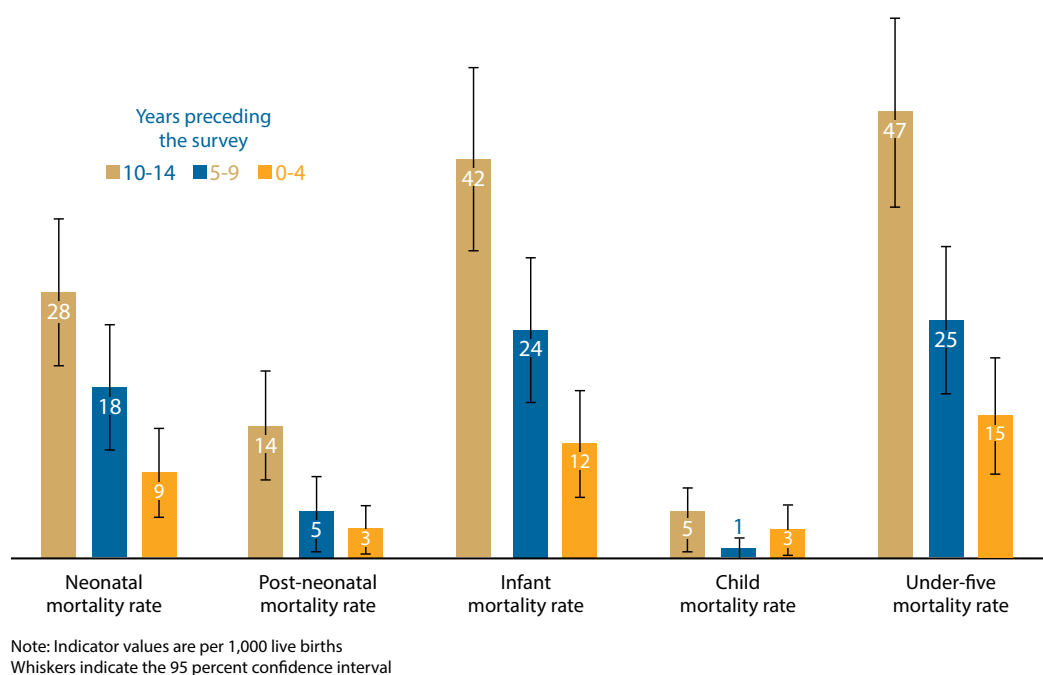
Figure HH.1: Age and sex distribution of household population, Kosovo, 2013-2014



CHILD MORTALITY

During the 15 years preceding the survey mortality has followed a steadily decreasing trend with the infant mortality rate during the five years preceding the survey at 12 per thousand live births, while the under-five mortality rate is 15 per thousand live births (Figure CM.1). The largest proportion of the infant deaths occur during the neonatal period (9 per thousand live births) and 80 percent of under-five deaths are infant deaths. Although higher, the estimated infant mortality trend according to the survey follows that of administrative data over that last 15 years.

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



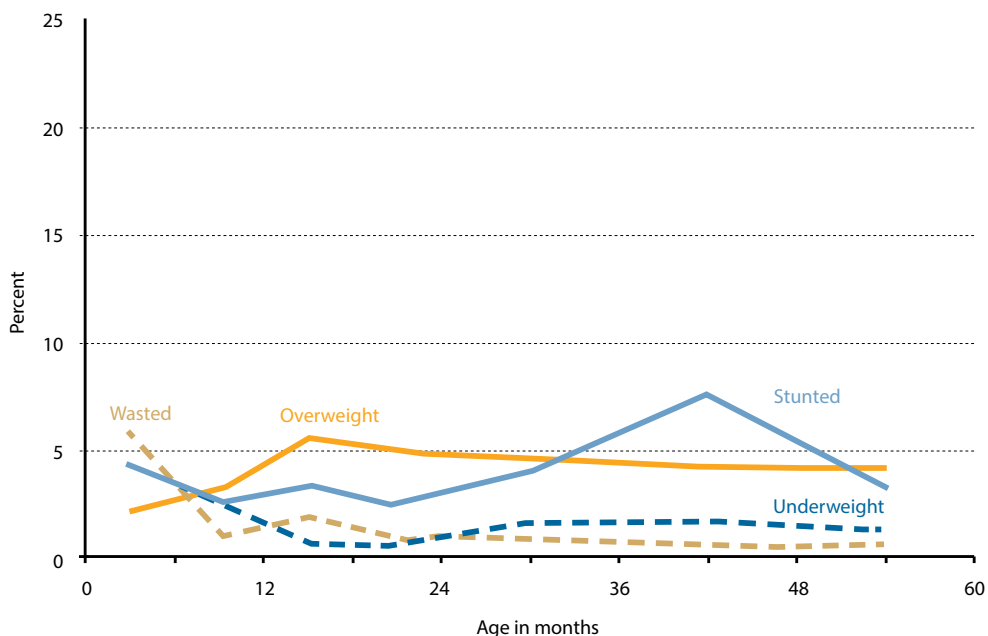
LOW BIRTH WEIGHT

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

NUTRITIONAL STATUS

One in twenty five children (four percent) under age five are moderately or severely stunted or too short for their age reflecting chronic malnutrition as a result of failure to receive adequate nutrition over a long period and recurrent or chronic illness. This low percentage indicates that there is no notable issue related to stunting or underweight in Kosovo as a whole. Furthermore almost no children under five in Kosovo were classified as severely underweight, approximately two percent are moderately or severely underweight with four percent overweight or too heavy for their height. The age pattern shows that there is some fluctuation in the percentage of children age 15 months and older who are wasted, underweight, overweight, and stunted (Figure NU.1).

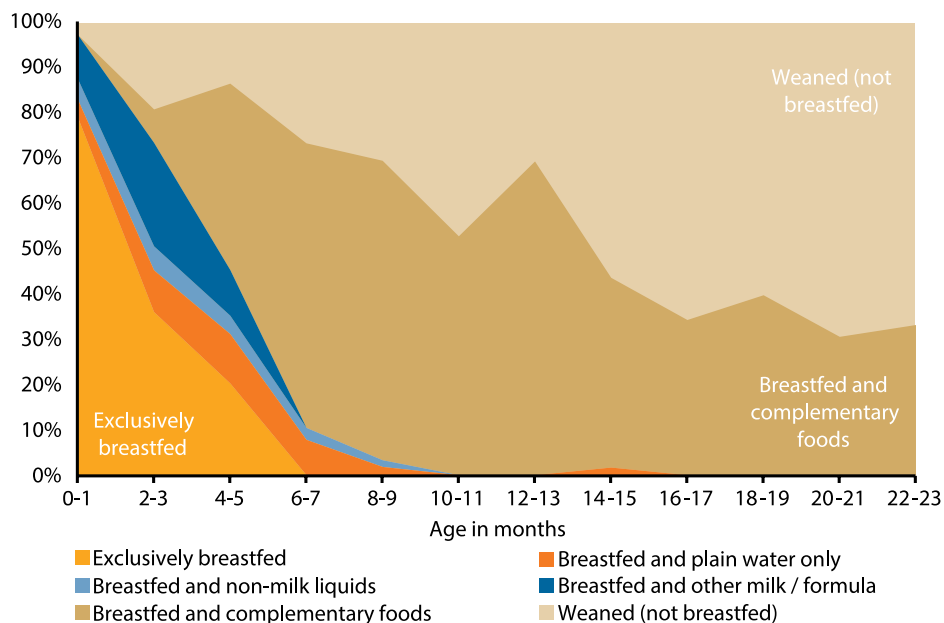
Figure NU.1: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Kosovo, 2013-2014



BREASTFEEDING AND INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD FEEDING

Less than half of newborns (45 percent) are breastfed within one hour of birth and while more than four fifths (86 percent) are breastfed within one day of birth, exclusive breastfeeding is prevalent for only 40 percent of children under six months of age contributing to the rate of age-appropriate breastfeeding of less than half among children 0-23 months (46 percent). The median duration of any breastfeeding is 14.1 months for children under age 3 years, and is 2.0 months for exclusive breastfeeding. Figure NU.2 shows the detailed pattern of breastfeeding by the child’s age in months.

Figure NU.2: Infant feeding patterns by age, Kosovo, 2013-2014



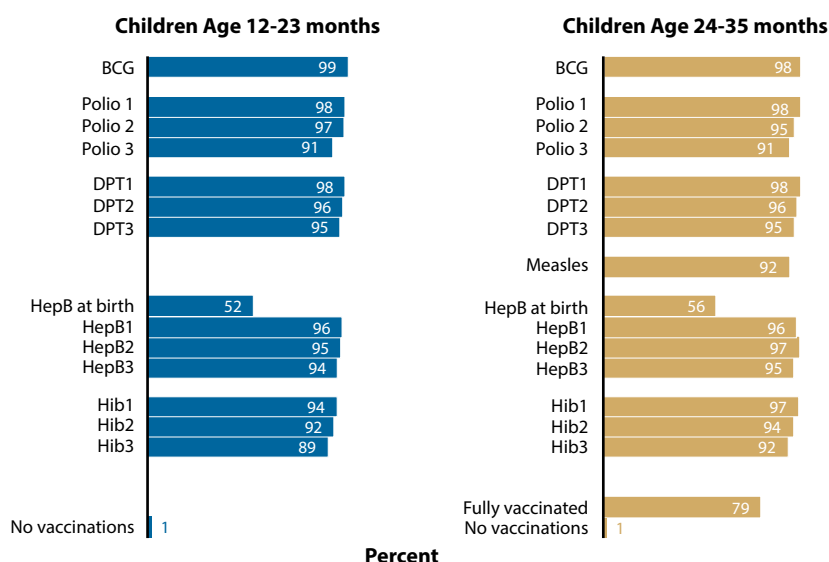
Note: Figures for age in months 0-1, 4-5, 12-13 and 20-21 are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

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

VACCINATIONS

Less than four fifths (79 percent) of children 24-35 months old are fully immunized in accordance with the Kosovo immunization schedule (Figure CH.1). Fortunately there are only minor reductions with each dose of a vaccine e.g. first dose of Polio is received by 98 percent while the third does by 91 percent indicating that of the reduced number who actually start their immunizations, many complete the required series reducing their potential to contract those preventable childhood diseases. While BCG vaccination coverage is very high at 99 percent, barely half of the children received the HepB at birth dose within 24 hours.

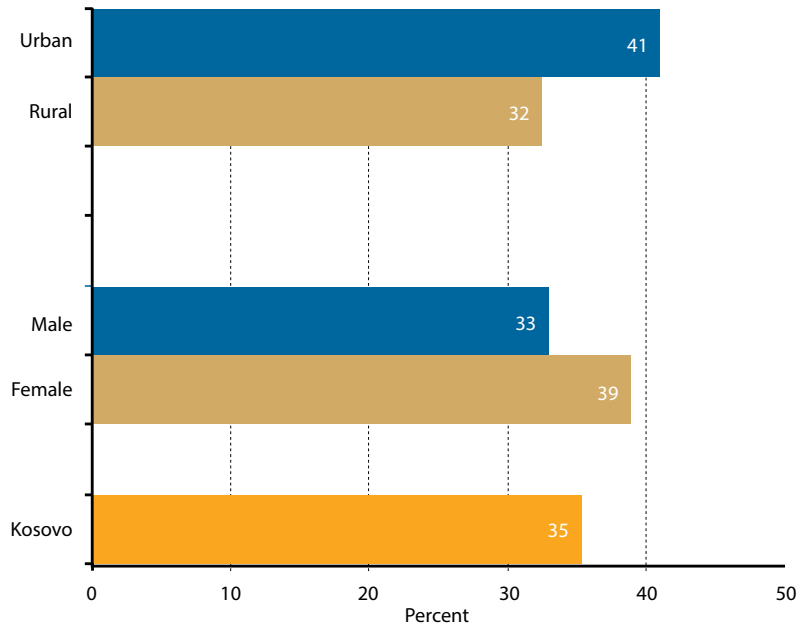
Figure CH.1: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Kosovo, 2013-2014



CARE OF ILLNESS

Less than one in ten (nine percent) children under age five years reported an episode of diarrhoea and eight percent symptoms of acute respiratory infection (ARI) in the two weeks preceding the survey, while one in five (21 percent) had a fever in the last two weeks. Advice was not sought for more than half (53 percent) of children with diarrhoea or treatment with 23 percent given much less or almost nothing to eat resulting in only one third (35 percent) of children receiving oral rehydration treatment (ORT) and, at the same time, continued feeding which is the recommended course of action (Figure CH.3). While care seeking for diarrhoea is low, 73 percent of children age 0-59 months with symptoms of ARI were taken to a qualified provider yet only 11 percent of women know at least one of the two danger signs of pneumonia (fast breathing and difficult breathing).

Figure CH.3: Children under-5 with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration therapy (ORT) and continued feeding, Kosovo, 2013-2014



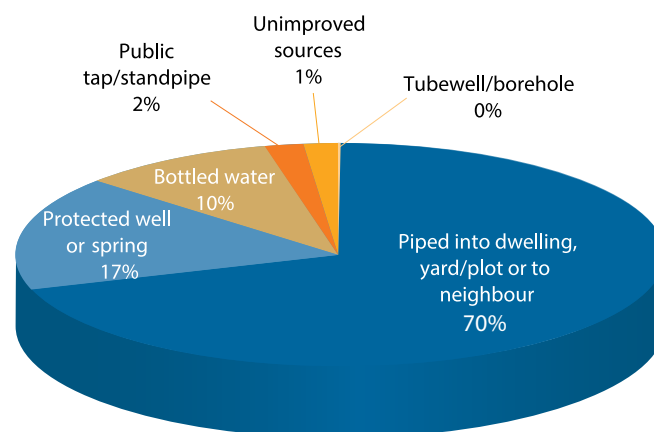
SOLID FUEL USE

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

USE OF IMPROVED WATER SOURCES

While access to an improved source of drinking water is very high on average (99 percent), only half of the population in the poorest wealth quintile have water piped into the dwelling (55 percent). For the seven percent of population which don't have the source of drinking water on the premises it is most often an adult male (77 percent) or an adult women (19 percent) who collects it. The main sources of drinking water are depicted in Figure WS.1.

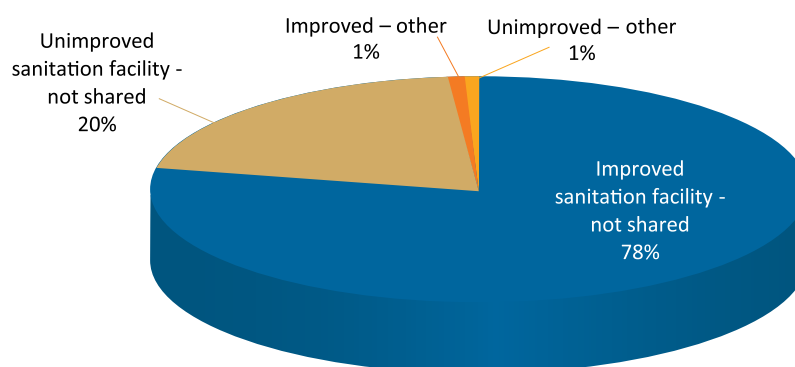
Figure WS.1: Percent distribution of household members by source of drinking water, Kosovo, 2013-2014



USE OF IMPROVED SANITATION

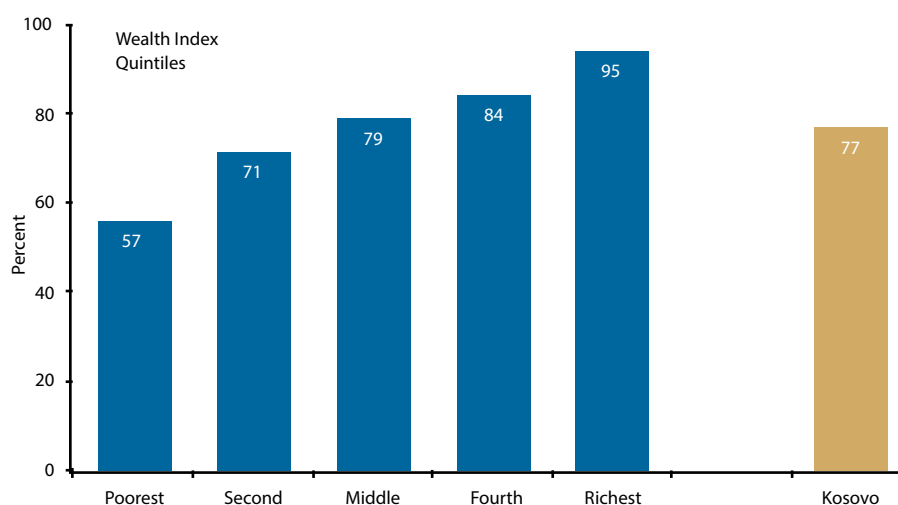
While the vast majority of the population in urban areas has access to improved sanitation (98 percent) only 68 percent of the population in rural areas have the same access with open defecation localised among the poorest population. While only one percent of the population in general use an improved toilet facility that is public or shared with other households, the value is five percent in the poorest population. Slightly more than half of the poorest population (57 percent) have access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation, while the highest proportion is found among the population in urban areas (96 percent). Of concern is the fact that for 13 percent of children age 0-2 years, their faeces were disposed of safely with the vast majority (85 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, 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.⁶ More than half (57 percent) of the poorest households have access to improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation compared to 95 percent of the richest households (Figure WS.3).

Figure WS.3: Use of improved drinking water sources and improved sanitation facilities by household members, Kosovo, 2013-2014



⁶ 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

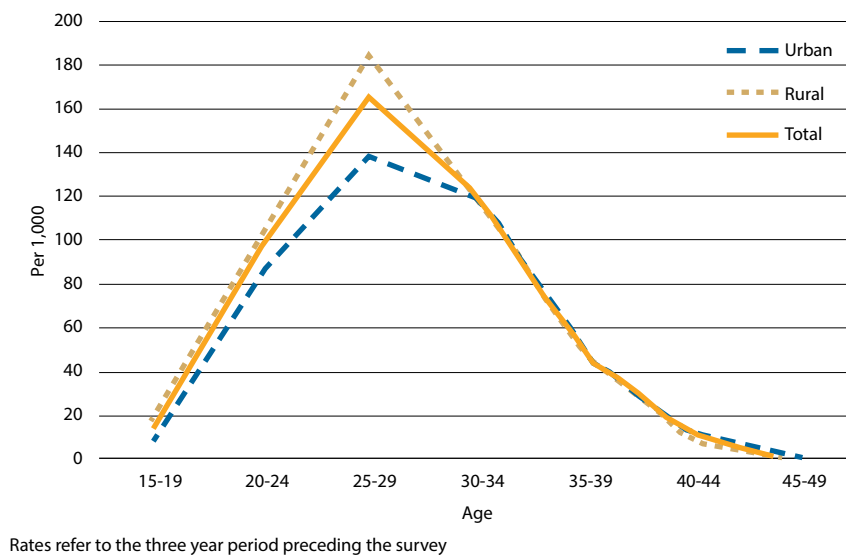
HANDWASHING

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

FERTILITY

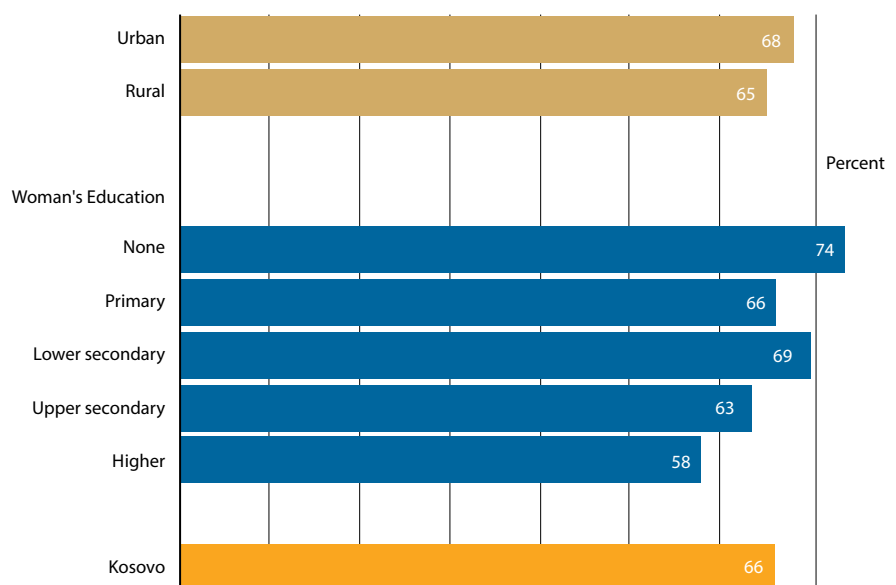
It is important to note that early childbearing has gradually declined over the last 10 years, most notably in urban areas. As the ASFRs show, the pattern of higher rural fertility is prevalent in younger age groups (15-19, 20-24, and 25-29) while it is approximately the same in the other age groups. These results are shown in Figure RH.1 as well which show the close alignment at the younger and older age groups but a higher peak in rural areas.

Figure RH.1: Age-specific fertility rates by area, Kosovo, 2013-2014



CONTRACEPTION

Two thirds (66 percent) of women currently married or in union reported current use of contraception. The most popular method, and actually one that is not considered a modern method, is withdrawal which is used by half of married women (51 percent). Modern methods are used by only one in seven married women (14 percent) and less than two percent among those with no living children. The decision on use of contraception appears to typically be a joint decision of the wife and husband (94 percent of the cases). The findings by educational attainment and area are depicted in Figure RH.2 implying that increased education attainment correlates to decreased use of contraception with 74 percent for women with no education and 58 percent for women with higher education, respectively.

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

UNMET NEED

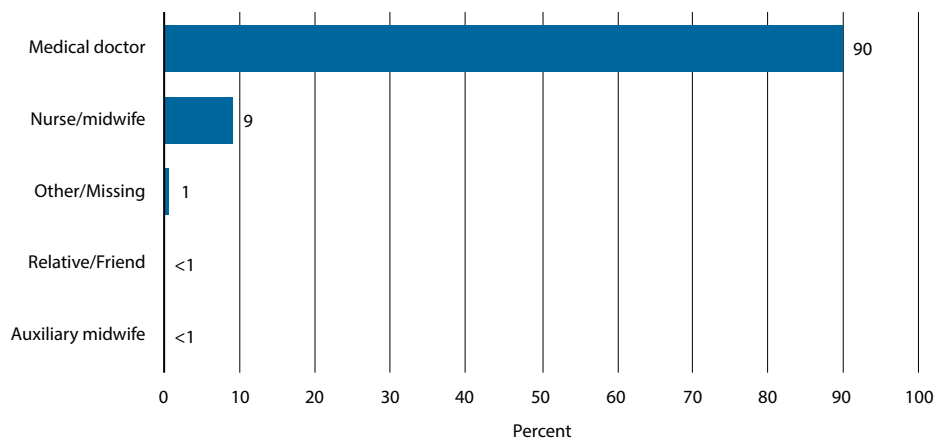
One in ten married women (nine percent) has expressed unmet need for contraception with the value being highest among those age 20-24 and 25-29 years (14 and 16 percent, respectively). Overall, seven in eight women (88 percent) have the demand for contraception satisfied with the value increasing with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

ANTENATAL CARE

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

ASSISTANCE AT DELIVERY

Almost all births (99 percent) occurring in the two years preceding the MICS survey were delivered by skilled personnel (90 percent doctors and nine percent delivered with assistance of a nurse/midwife) (Figure RH.3). Overall, a quarter (27 percent) of women delivered in the last two years by C-section with the decision being taken before the onset of labour pains in 18 percent of cases. The percent of women who delivered in the last two years by C-section is higher (33 percent) in urban areas compared to rural areas (24 percent) as well as among women from the richest households (35 percent). The doctor was the main influence on decision for the birth to be delivered by C-section in 75 percent of the cases with 16 percent of cases it being the woman.

Figure RH.3: Person assisting at delivery, Kosovo, 2013-2014

PLACE OF DELIVERY

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

POST-NATAL HEALTH CHECKS

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

ABORTIONS

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

EARLY CHILDHOOD CARE AND EDUCATION

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

QUALITY OF CARE

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

EARLY CHILD DEVELOPMENT INDEX (ECDI)

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

LITERACY AMONG YOUNG WOMEN AND MEN

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

SCHOOL READINESS

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

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL PARTICIPATION

The majority of children of primary school age are attending school (98 percent) yet only 92 percent of primary school entry age children (age 6) attend the first grade of primary school. Two percent of primary school age children are out of school and one-tenth (10 percent) of male children age 6 are out of school. Similar to primary school, 96 percent of the children are attending lower secondary school or higher. A positive correlation with educational attainment of the mother is observed; among mothers with no education, the proportion of children attending lower secondary school is 86 percent, while it is 98 percent among children whose mother has lower secondary education herself. Only four fifths (82 percent) of the children are attending upper secondary school. Of the remaining one fifth, most (14 percent) are completely out of school. One fifth (21 percent) of girl children are out of school in rural areas compared to 13 percent of boys. While one in seven children (14 percent) attend early childhood education, all children starting grade one will eventually reach grade 5 and the primary school completion rate is 97 percent. Fortunately all children transition from primary to lower secondary with attendance rates at 98 percent. 92 percent transition to upper secondary and the attendance rates are about 90 percent. 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, 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	
	75	76								
			90	93	95	99	100	100	94	89
Attendance to early childhood education	14	14	Primary school attendance		Lower secondary school attendance		Upper secondary school attendance			
			98	98	96	95	83	80		
			Children reaching last grade of primary							
			99	100						

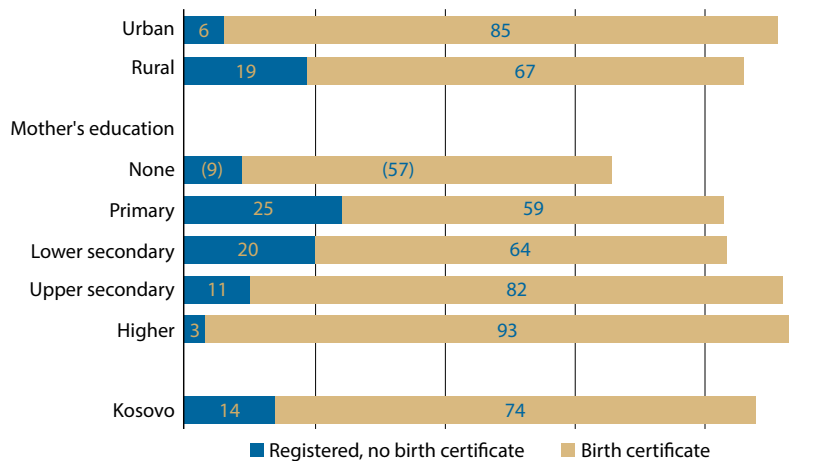
Note: All indicator values are in percent

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

BIRTH REGISTRATION

While 74 percent of children possess a birth certificate (Figure CP.1), the births of 88 percent of children under five years have been reported as registered and registration becomes more likely as a child grows older. Sadly, a quarter (23 percent) of mothers of unregistered children do not know how to register a child's birth.

Figure CP.1: Children under-5 whose births are registered, Kosovo, 2013-2014



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

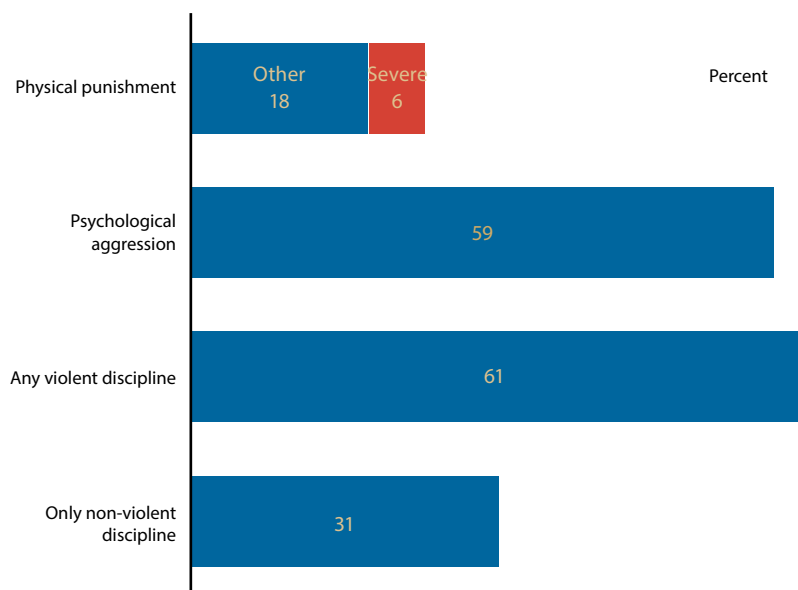
CHILD LABOUR

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

CHILD DISCIPLINE

Three fifths (61 percent) of children age 1-14 years were subjected to at least one form of psychological or physical punishment by household members during the past month and 24 percent experienced physical punishment (Figure CP.2). While only a third (31 percent) of children were disciplined in an only non-violent manner, six percent were subjected to severe punishment (hitting the child on the head, ears or face or hitting the child hard and repeatedly). One tenth (10 percent) of respondents to the household questionnaire believe that physical punishment is a necessary part of child-rearing.

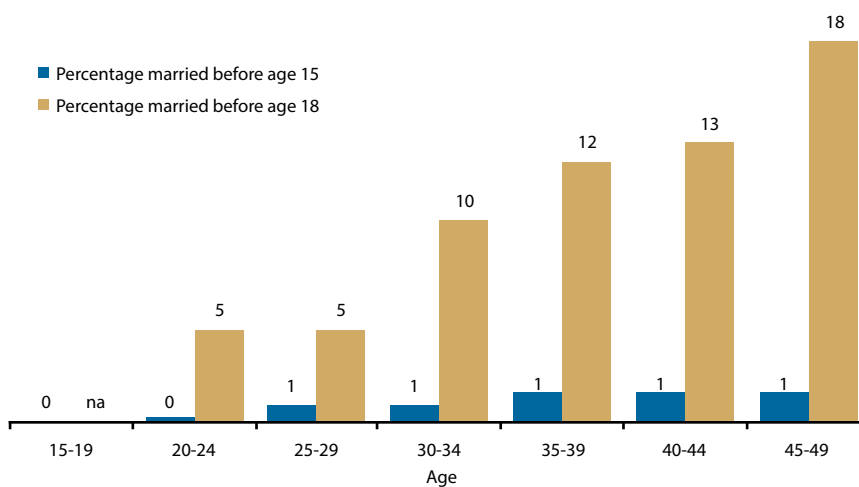
Figure CP.2: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Kosovo, 2013-2014



EARLY MARRIAGE AND POLYGYNY

The proportion of women married or in union by age 15 or 18 has gradually declined over time. One percent of women age 15-49 years were married before age 15, one tenth (10 percent) of women age 20-49 years were married before age 18. About three percent of young women age 15-19 years are currently married. About one in fifteen women age 20-24 is currently married to/in union with a man who is older by ten years or more (six percent), and about four percent⁷ of women age 15-19 is currently married/in union to a man who is older by ten years or more (MICS indicator 8.8a - Spousal age difference (among women age 15-19)) (Figure CP.3).

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



na: not applicable

⁷ Figure that is based on 25-49 unweighted cases and should be interpreted with caution.

ATTITUDES TOWARD DOMESTIC VIOLENCE

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

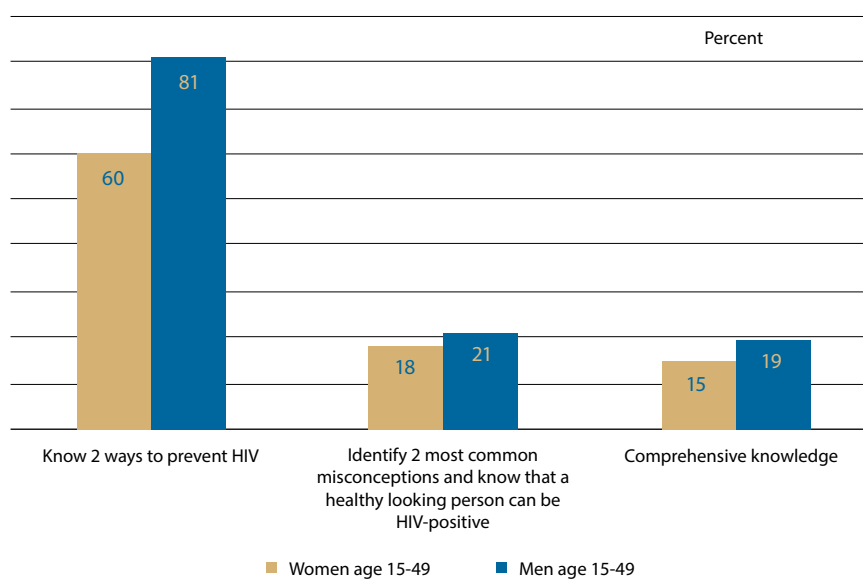
CHILDREN'S LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

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

KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HIV TRANSMISSION AND MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT HIV

Most (91 percent) of the women age 15-49 years and men (93 percent) age 15-49 years have heard of AIDS. Yet, the percentage of those who know of both main ways of preventing HIV transmission – having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time – is only 60 percent for women and 81 percent for men (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 low with 15 percent of women and 20 percent of men.

Figure HA.1: Women and men with comprehensive knowledge of HIV transmission, Kosovo, 2013-2014



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

ACCEPTING ATTITUDES TOWARD PEOPLE LIVING WITH HIV

While agreement with at least one accepting attitude is almost universal (due in large part to high levels of willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home), expressions of accepting attitudes on all four indicators are almost non-existent at six percent for women and eight percent for men. The most common accepting attitude is the willingness to care for a family member with AIDS in their own home (91 percent of women and 99 percent of men) (Figure HA.2).

Figure HA.2: Accepting attitudes toward people living with HIV/AIDS, Kosovo, 2013-2014



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

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

SEXUAL BEHAVIOUR RELATED TO HIV TRANSMISSION

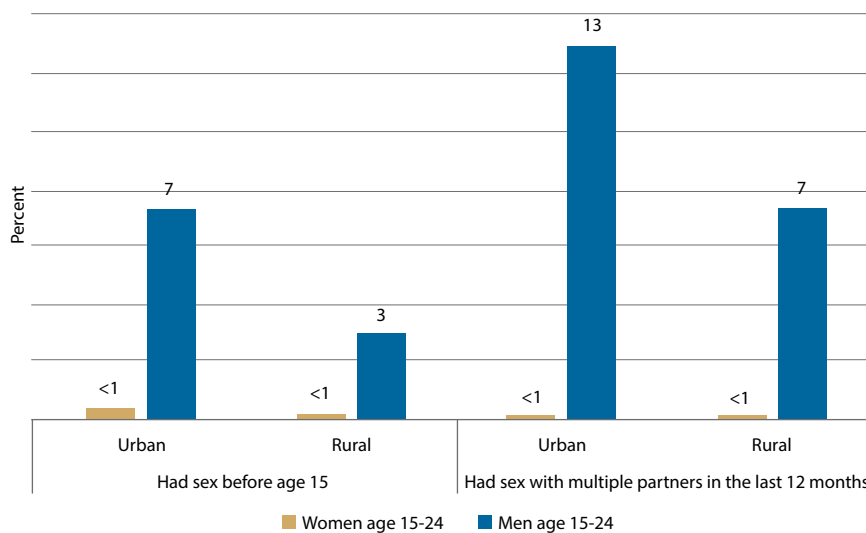
No women and seven percent of men 15-49 years of age report having sex with more than one partner in the last 12 months, with one third of the men reporting the use of a condom when they had sex the last time.

HIV INDICATORS FOR YOUNG WOMEN AND YOUNG MEN

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

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. While less than one in ten males practises risky sexual behaviour the urban-rural dimension does not have any major impact.

Figure HA.3: Sexual behaviour that increases the risk of HIV infection, young people age 15-24, Kosovo, 2013-2014



MALE CIRCUMCISION

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

ACCESS TO MASS MEDIA

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

USE OF INFORMATION/COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY

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

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

SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

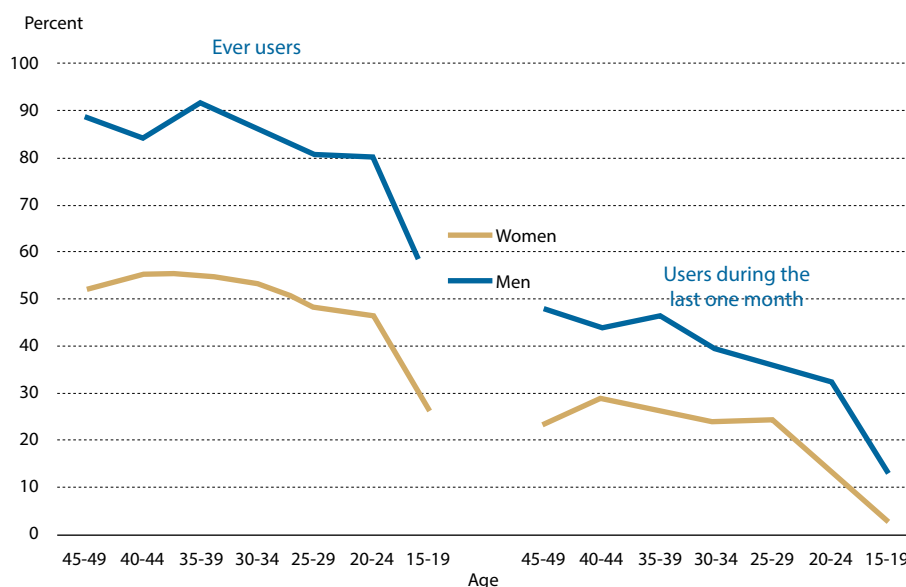
92 percent of 15-24 year old women are satisfied with their life overall with the figure ranging from 86 percent for young women living in the poorest households to 96 percent living in the richest households showing a strong relationship between wealth and life satisfaction. 90 percent of women and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

TOBACCO USE

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

Figure TA.1 clearly showcases the decreasing trend overall and sharp decline at under 25 years for both women and men with only a change in the magnitude of the phenomena with women having lower rates. While more than half (52 percent) of women age 45-49 years have ever used a tobacco product, the value is higher among the same male cohort (89 percent).

Figure TA.1: Ever and current smokers, Kosovo, 2013-2014



ALCOHOL USE

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



