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AGJENCIA E STATISTIKAVE TË KOSOVËS
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KOSOVO AGENCY OF STATISTICS

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of Kosovo

Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2013-2014

Key Findings

October, 2014

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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 collect 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.

The objective of this report is to facilitate the timely dissemination and use of results from the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS prior to the release of full tables and the final survey report that will contain detailed information on all survey findings by various demographic, social, economic and cultural characteristics. The final survey report is expected to be released in December 2014.

For more information on indicators and the analysis conducted in the full final report please go to data.unicef.org

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ROMA, ASHKALI AND EGYPTIAN COMMUNITIES IN KOSOVO MICS AT A GLANCE

Survey implementation

Sample frame	2011 Kosovo Population and Housing Census	**Questionnaires**	Household
			Women (age 15-49)
- Updated	August – September 2013		Men (age 15-49)
			Children under five
			Questionnaire form for Vaccination Records at Health Facility
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 (Per cent)	92.6
- Response rate (Per cent)	95.0		
Women		Men[i]	
- Eligible for interviews	1,601	- Eligible for interviews	811
- Interviewed	1,439	- Interviewed	599
- Response rate (Per cent)	89.9	- Response rate (Per cent)	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

Percentage of households with

- Finished floor	95.1
- Finished roofing	98.1
- Finished walls	98.3

Mean number of persons per room used for sleeping	3.12

Household or personal assets

Percentage of households that own

- A Flat screen/LCD TV	20.3
- A refrigerator	86.5
- Agricultural land	19.2
- Farm animals/livestock	21.1

Percentage of households where at least a member has or owns a

- Cell phone	92.2
- Car	28.0
- Bank account	62.4

CHILD MORTALITY

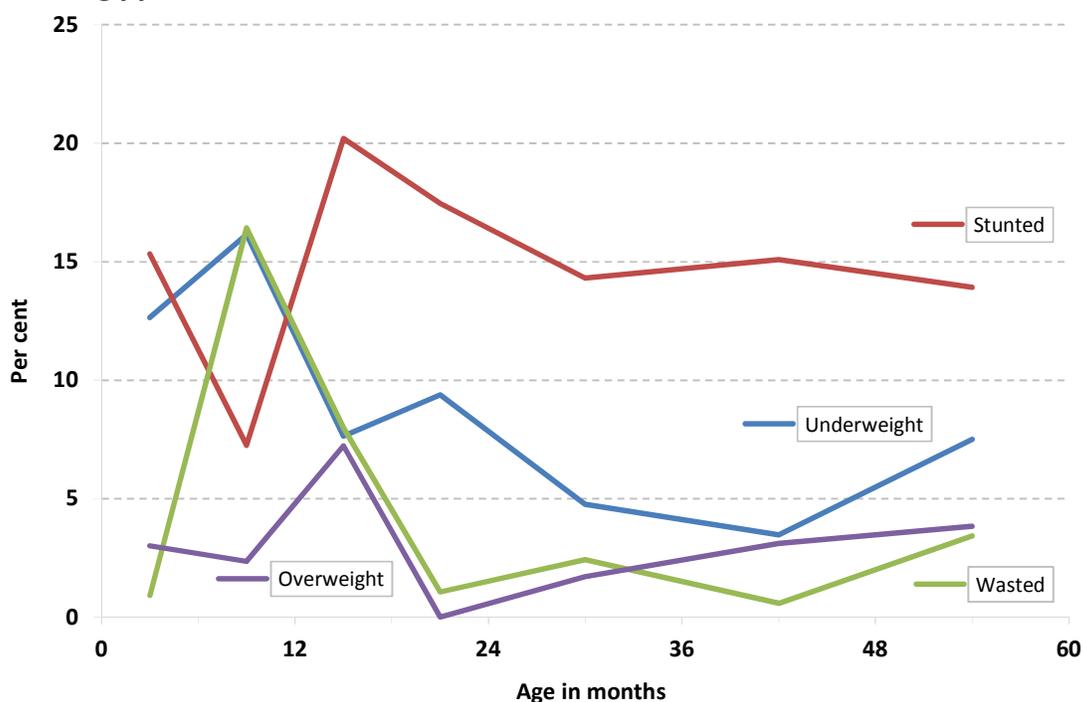| MICS Indicator		Indicator Name	Description	Value[A]
1.1		Neonatal mortality rate	Probability of dying within the first month of life	29
1.2	**MDG 4.2**	Infant mortality rate	Probability of dying between birth and the first birthday	41
1.3		Post-neonatal mortality rate	Difference between infant and 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				

Early childhood mortality

Figure 1: Early childhood mortality rates, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014

Note: Indicator values are per 1,000 live births
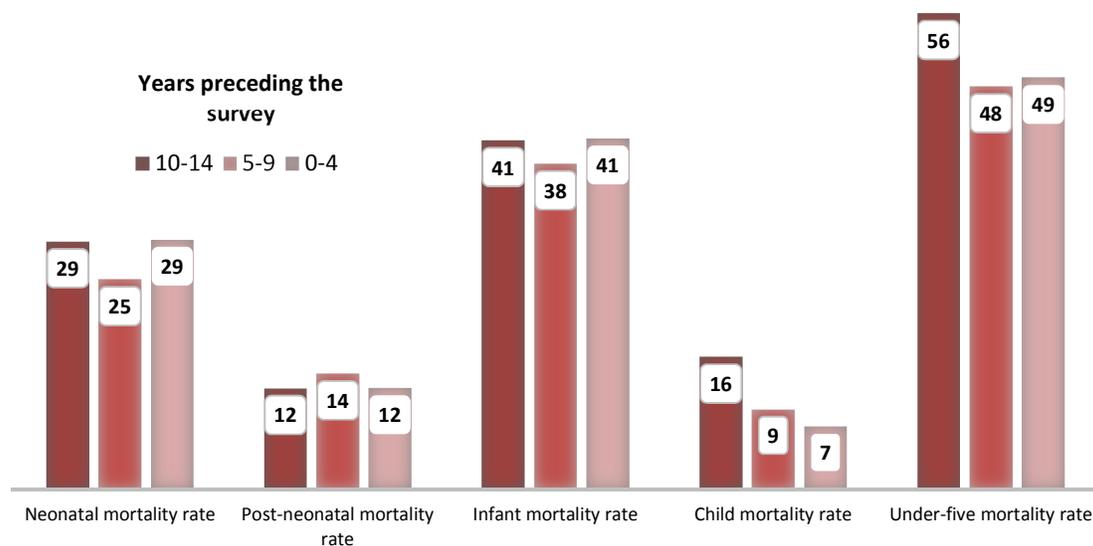
NUTRITION

Nutritional status[ii]

MICS Indicator		Indicator Name	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

Figure 2: Underweight, stunted, wasted and overweight children under age 5 (moderate and severe), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014
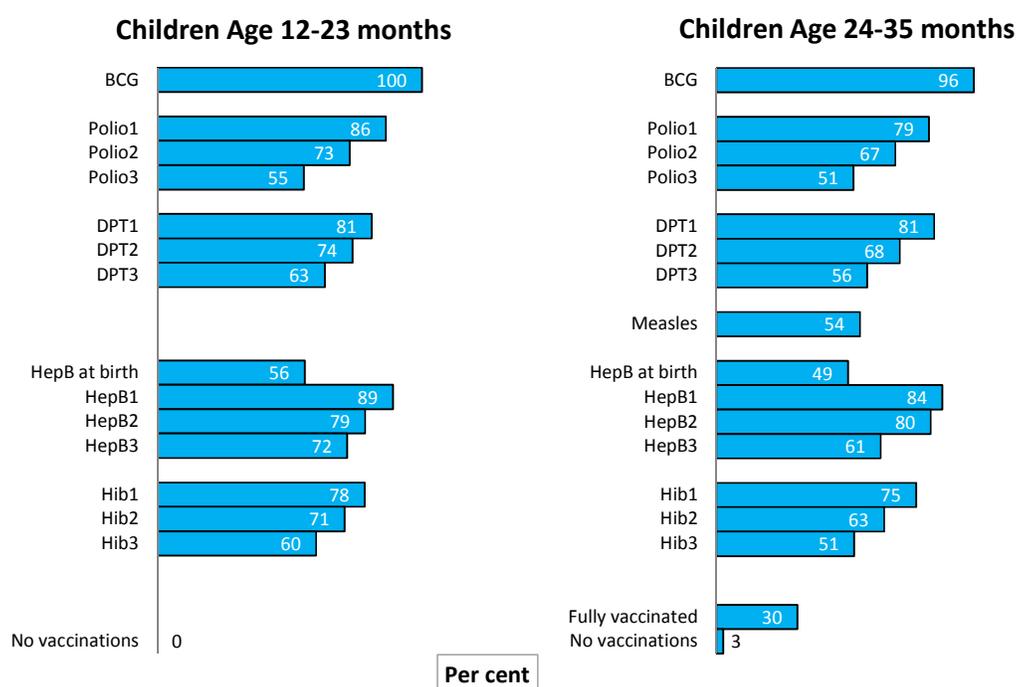
Breastfeeding and infant feeding

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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[iii]	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[iv] 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
2.12	Age-appropriate breastfeeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months appropriately fed[v] 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[vi] 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[vii] 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	25.7
		(b) Percentage of non-breastfed children age 6–23 months who received at least 2 milk feedings and had at least the minimum dietary diversity not including milk feeds and the minimum meal frequency during the previous day	16.2
2.18	Bottle feeding	Percentage of children age 0-23 months who were fed with a bottle during the previous day	57.0

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

Low-birthweight

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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

CHILD HEALTH

Vaccinations			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator Name**	**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[viii] vaccinations recommended in the Kosovo immunization schedule by their first birthday (measles by second birthday)	30.2

Figure 3: Vaccinations by age 12 months (measles by 24 months), Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014

Children Age 12-23 months

BCG	100
Polio1	86
Polio2	73
Polio3	55
DPT1	81
DPT2	74
DPT3	63
HepB at birth	56
HepB1	89
HepB2	79
HepB3	72
Hib1	78
Hib2	71
Hib3	60
No vaccinations	0

Children Age 24-35 months

BCG	96
Polio1	79
Polio2	67
Polio3	51
DPT1	81
DPT2	68
DPT3	56
Measles	54
HepB at birth	49
HepB1	84
HepB2	80
HepB3	61
Hib1	75
Hib2	63
Hib3	51
Fully vaccinated	30
No vaccinations	3

Per cent

Diarrhoea

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	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[ix]	Diarrhoea treatment with oral rehydration salts (ORS)[x]	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[xi]	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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
-	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 Name	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 hand washing 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

Figure 4: Use of improved water and sanitation in urban and rural areas, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014
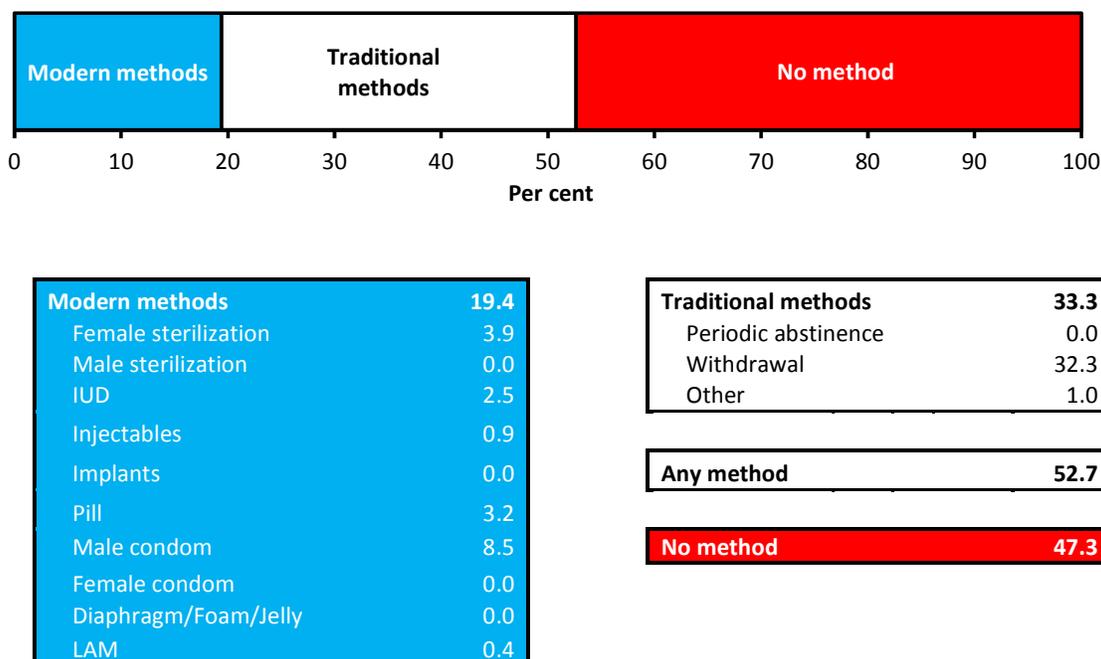

Percentage of household population using an improved water source

Percentage of household population using an improved sanitation facility which is not shared

REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

MICS Indicator		Indicator Name	Description	Value
-		Total fertility rate	Total fertility rate[A] for women age 15-49 years	3.7
5.1	**MDG 5.4**	Adolescent birth rate	Age-specific fertility rate[A] 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

Contraception and unmet need

[A] The age-specific fertility rate is defined as the number of live births to women in a specific age group during a specified period, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women. The age-specific fertility rate for women age 15-19 years is also termed as the adolescent birth rate.

The total fertility rate (TFR) is calculated by summing the age-specific fertility rates calculated for each of the 5-year age groups of women, from age 15 through to age 49. The TFR 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.

Figure 5: Use of contraception, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014

Modern methods	19.4
Female sterilization	3.9
Male sterilization	0.0
IUD	2.5
Injectables	0.9
Implants	0.0
Pill	3.2
Male condom	8.5
Female condom	0.0
Diaphragm/Foam/Jelly	0.0
LAM	0.4

Traditional methods	33.3
Periodic abstinence	0.0
Withdrawal	32.3
Other	1.0

Any method	52.7

No method	47.3

Maternal and newborn health

MICS Indicator		Indicator Name	Description	Value
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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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

Figure 6: Place of delivery and post-natal health checks, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014

98	**96**	**91**
Delivery in health facility	Post-natal health check for the newborn	Post-natal health check for the mother

Per cent
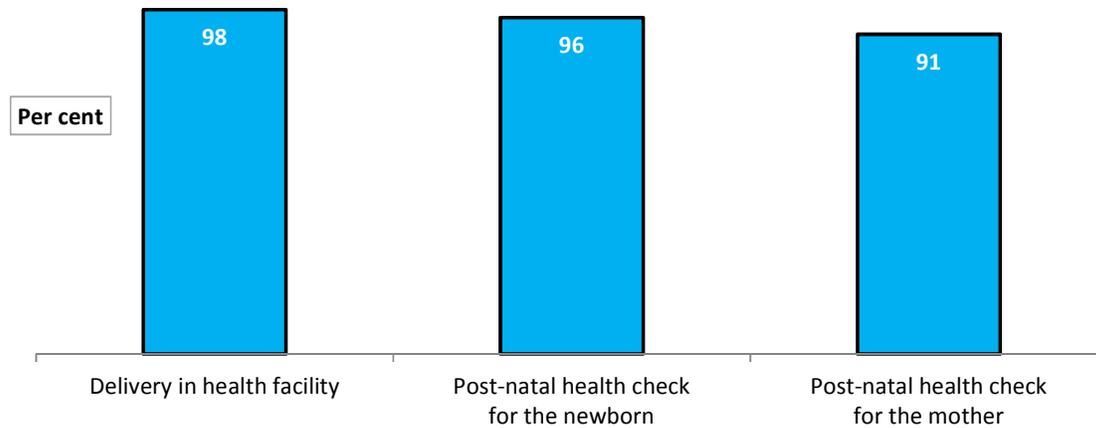
CHILD DEVELOPMENT

Child development			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator Name**	**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

Literacy and education[xii]				
MICS Indicator		**Indicator Name**	**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 upper 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
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				

Figure 7: Education indicators by sex following the national education system classification, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014

School readiness		
51	**56**	

Net intake rate in primary		
60	**76**	

Primary school completion rate		
88	**73**	

Transition rate to lower secondary school		
89	**93**	

Transition rate to upper secondary school		
70	**(70)**	

Attendance to early childhood education		
16	**16**	

Primary school attendance		
85	**86**	

Lower secondary school attendance		
67	**63**	

Upper secondary school attendance		
34	**27**	

Children reaching last grade of primary		
84	**87**	

Boys   Girls

Note: All indicator values are in per cent

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

CHILD PROTECTION

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

Child labour			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator Name**	**Description**	**Value**
8.2	Child labour	Percentage of children age 5-17 years who are involved in child labour[xiii]	16.6

Child discipline			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator Name**	**Description**	**Value**
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

Figure 8: Child disciplining methods, children age 1-14 years, Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo, 2013-2014

Early marriage and polygyny

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.4	Marriage before age 15	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who were first married or in union before age 15 (a) Women (b) Men	11.6 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 (b) Men	42.7 13.5
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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
8.12	Attitudes towards domestic violence	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who state that a husband is justified in hitting or beating his wife in at least one of the following circumstances: (1) she goes out without telling him, (2) she neglects the children, (3) she argues with him, (4) she refuses sex with him, (5) she burns the food (a) Women (b) Men	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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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 Name	Description	Value
-		Have heard of AIDS	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who have heard of AIDS	
			(a) Women	57.7
			(b) Men	78.4
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[xiv], and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission[xv]	
			(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[xvi] 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[xvii] toward people living with HIV	
			(a) Women	4.2
			(b) Men	6.3

HIV testing

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
9.9	Young people who have never had sex	Percentage of never married young people age 15-24 years who have never had sex (a) Women (b) Men	 98.5 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 (b) Men	 6.3 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
9.12	Multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who had sexual intercourse with more than one partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	 0.0 7.0
9.13	Condom use at last sex among people with multiple sexual partnerships	Percentage of people age 15-49 years who report having had more than one sexual partner in the last 12 months who also reported that a condom was used the last time they had sex (a) Women (b) Men	 - (39.6)
9.14	Sex with non-regular partners	Percentage of sexually active young people age 15-24 years who had sex with a non-marital, non-cohabiting partner in the last 12 months (a) Women (b) Men	 1.5 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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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 Name**	**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			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator Name**	**Description**	**Value**
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

Subjective well-being			
MICS Indicator	**Indicator Name**	**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 Name	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

MICS Indicator	Indicator Name	Description	Value
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

NOTES

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

[ii] Weight and height/length measurements were successfully completed for 96.3 and 95.9 per cent of children under age 5, respectively

[iii] Infants receiving breast milk, and not receiving any other fluids or foods, with the exception of oral rehydration solution, vitamins, mineral supplements and medicines

[iv] Infants receiving breast milk and certain fluids (water and water-based drinks, fruit juice, ritual fluids, oral rehydration solution, drops, vitamins, minerals, and medicines), but do not receive anything else (in particular, non-human milk and food-based fluids)

[v] Infants age 0-5 months who are exclusively breastfed, and children age 6-23 months who are breastfed and ate solid, semi-solid or soft foods

[vi] Breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid or soft foods, two times for infants age 6-8 months, and three times for children 9-23 months; Non-breastfeeding children: Solid, semi-solid, or soft foods, or milk feeds four times for children age 6-23 months

[vii] The indicator is based on consumption of any amount of food from at least 4 out of the 7 following food groups: (1) grains, roots and tubers, (2) legumes and nuts, (3) dairy products (milk, yogurt, cheese), (4) flesh foods (meat, fish, poultry and liver/organ meats), (5) eggs, (6) vitamin-A rich fruits and vegetables, and (7) other fruits and vegetables

[viii] Full vaccination includes the following: One dose of BCG and three doses of DPT, Polio, HepB and Hib by 12 months of age, and one dose of measles by 24 months of age

[ix] 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

[x] 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

[xi] 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

[xii] Education indicators, wherever applicable, are based on information on reported school attendance (at any time during the school year), as a proxy for enrolment

[xiii] Children involved in child labour are defined as children involved in economic activities at or above the age-specific thresholds, children involved in household chores at or above the age-specific thresholds, and children involved in hazardous work

[xiv] Using condoms and limiting sex to one faithful, uninfected partner

[xv] The two most common misconceptions about HIV transmission are included in the indicator calculation. The two most common misconceptions for women are (1) Sharing food with someone with HIV and (2) Hugging or shaking hands with a person that is HIV-positive; while the two most common misconceptions for men are (1) Sharing food with someone with HIV and (2) Mosquito bites

[xvi] Transmission during pregnancy, during delivery, and by breastfeeding

[xvii] People (1) who think that a female teacher who is HIV-positive and is not sick should be allowed to continue teaching, (2) who would buy fresh vegetables from a shopkeeper or vendor who is HIV-positive, (3) who would not want to keep secret that a family member is HIV-positive, and (4) who would be willing to care for a family member with AIDS in own home