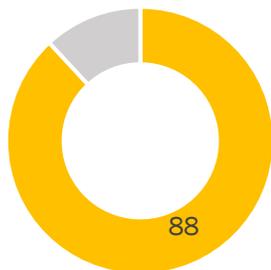


Fully immunised children

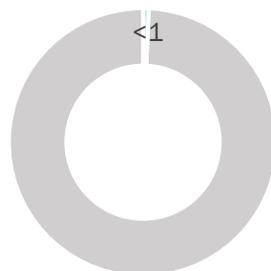
Immunisation is a proven cost-effective tool for controlling and eliminating life-threatening infectious diseases and is estimated to avert between 2 and 3 million deaths each year. The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends all infants and young children (especially those under 2 years of age) to be vaccinated against tuberculosis, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, polio, measles, hepatitis B, *haemophilus influenzae* type b, pneumococcal disease, rotavirus, and rubella. In Kosovo, **basic immunisation** refers to children age 2 years vaccinated against tuberculosis, polio, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and measles. **Full immunisation** refers to children age 2 years who have received all the vaccines scheduled to be given in the two first years of life, according to the national immunisation schedule.

Basic immunisation (BCG, IPV3, DTP3, and Measles 1) Kosovo



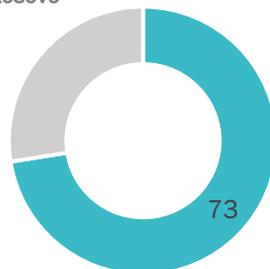
Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations

No immunisation Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received no vaccinations

Full immunisation (BCG, OPV/IPVr, DTPr, HepB2/HepB3*, Hib3, Mumps, Rubella and Measles 1) Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the national immunisation schedule

*Completed HepB immunisation coverage includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

The Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (**BCG**) vaccine protects against some of the deadliest forms of tuberculosis (TB), a bacterial infection.

Oral Polio Vaccine (**OPV**) and Inactivated Polio Vaccine (**IPV**) provide protection against polio, or poliomyelitis. The **DTP** vaccine is a combination vaccine against three infectious diseases: diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (or whooping cough). A DTP revaccine (DPT_r) is an extra an additional administration of the DT vaccine after the primary doses.

The **HepB** vaccine protects against liver infection caused by the hepatitis B virus.

The **Hib** vaccine protects against the *Haemophilus influenzae* type b bacteria, a leading cause of meningitis in children younger than 5 years old.

Information on vaccination coverage in MICS is collected for all children under three years of age. Mothers or caretakers of children under 36 months of age are asked to provide vaccination record, that is, cards or similar documents where vaccinations are recorded. If a vaccination record for a child is available, interviewers copy vaccination information from the cards onto the MICS questionnaire and asks the respondent about any vaccines not recorded. If no vaccination record is available for the child, the interviewer proceeds to ask the mother to recall whether the child has received each of the vaccinations, and, for applicable antigens, how many doses the child received. Information was also obtained from vaccination records at health facilities. The final vaccination coverage estimates are based on information obtained from vaccination records at health facilities, the vaccination card or the mother's report of vaccinations received by the child. For calculation of immunisation indicators, data from health facilities are used as the first and the most credible source.

Key Messages

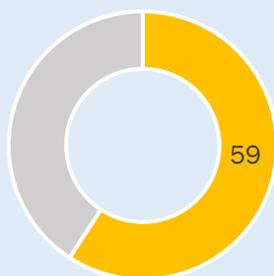
- 73 percent of children age 24–35 months in Kosovo have received all vaccines in the immunisation schedule at any time before the survey. Only 38 percent of children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have been fully vaccinated.
- Household wealth is positively associated with full vaccination: 4 in 5 children age 24–35 months living in richest households in Kosovo are fully vaccinated, compared to 3 in 5 children living in poorest households. A similar pattern is noted among children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.

Fully immunised children

Basic immunisation

(BCG, IPV3, DTP3, and Measles 1)

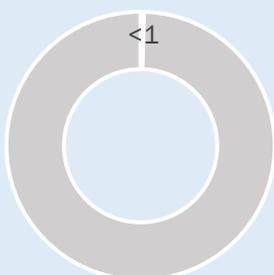
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations

No immunisation

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

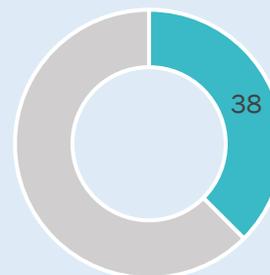


Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received no vaccinations

Full immunisation

(BCG, OPV/IPVr, DTPr, HepB2/HepB3*, Hib3, Mumps, Rubella and Measles 1)

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the immunisation schedule

*Completed HepB immunisation coverage includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

Immunisation schedules

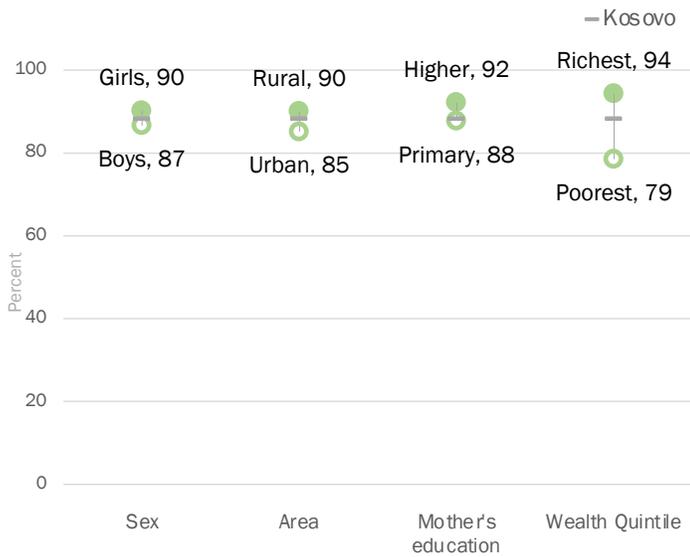
2018 Immunisation schedule for Kosovo		Immunisation schedule for children living in Serbian communities	
Age	Antigen/Dose	Age	Antigen/Dose
At birth	BCG	At birth	BCG
	Hepatitis B-0 (birth dose)		HepB-1 (first dose)*
2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-1 (first dose)	1 month of age	HepB-2 (second dose)
	IPV-1 (first dose)	2 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–IPV–Hib-1 (first dose)
3 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-2 (second dose)	3.5 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–IPV–Hib-2 (second dose)
	IPV-2 (second dose)	5 months of age (up to 6 months of age)	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–IPV–Hib-3 (third dose)
4 months of age	Pentavalent vaccine: DTP–HepB–Hib-3 (third dose)	6 months of age	HepB-3 (third dose)
	IPV-3 (third dose)	Second year (12–15 months of age)	MMR (first dose)
12 months of age	DTPr (first revaccination)	Second year (18–23 months of age)	DTPr (first revaccination)
	bOPVr (first revaccination)		IPVr (first revaccination)
	MMR (first dose)		

*The labelling of HepB doses in the immunisation calendar for children from Serbian communities in Kosovo as HepB1, HepB2, and HepB3 corresponds to HepB0 (at birth), HepB1 and HepB2 according to the standard MICS methodology in instances where the first dose is given at birth.

Inequalities in vaccination coverage among young children

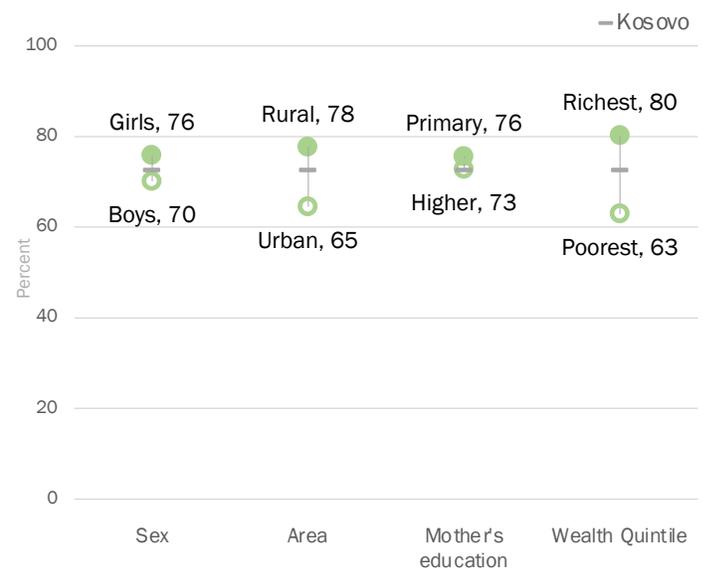
Socio-economic disparities in immunisation coverage

Basic immunisation



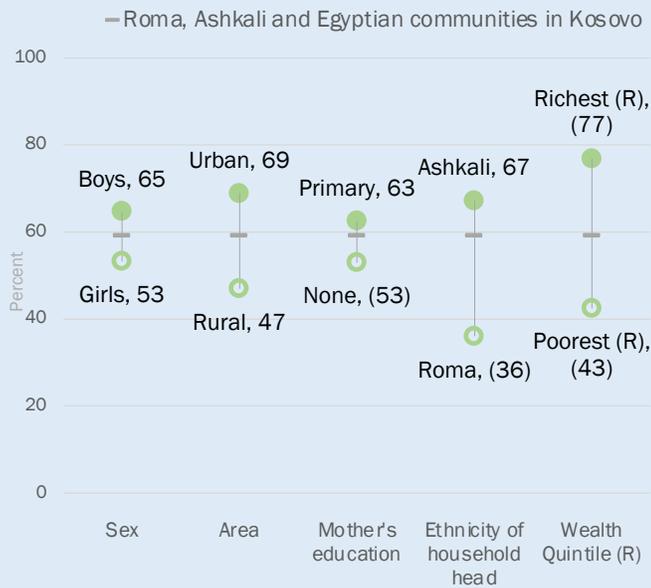
Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations (BCG, Polio3, DTP3, and Measles 1), by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth

Full immunisation



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the national immunisation schedule, by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth

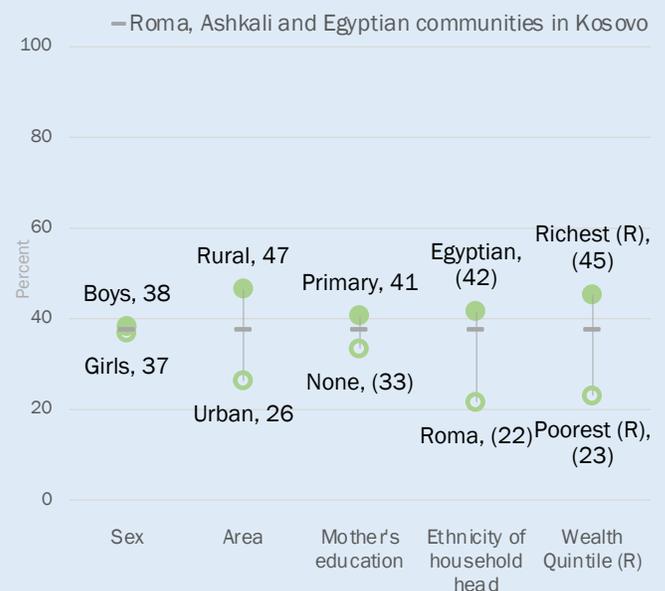
Basic immunisation



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all basic vaccinations (BCG, Polio3, DTP3, and Measles 1), by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth

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

Full immunisation



Percentage of children age 24–35 months who at any time before the survey had received all vaccines scheduled in the first two years of life, according to the national immunisation schedule, by sex, location, mother's education, and household wealth

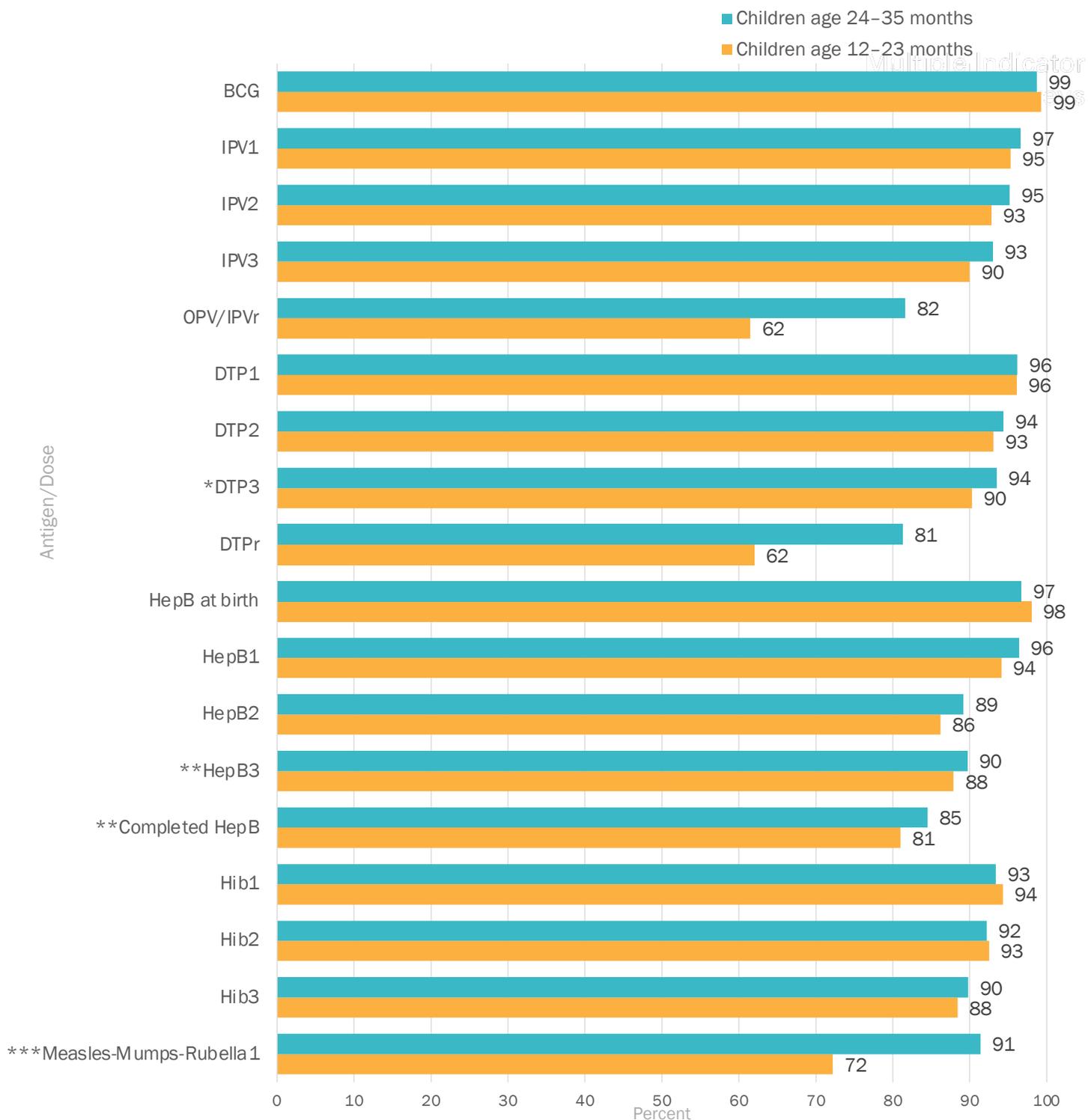
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the sample for the Kosovo MICS and the sample for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS, using characteristics for each respective sample. The wealth scores calculated are therefore applicable for only the particular dataset they are based on and differ for the two surveys. Findings by wealth scores calculated for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS are indicated with an '(R)' in the charts.

Immunisation coverage by antigen

Vaccination coverage among young children by specific vaccine

Kosovo



Percentage of children age 12-23 months and 24-35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage), by specific vaccine

*Diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis (DTP) immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1 & 3.8.1

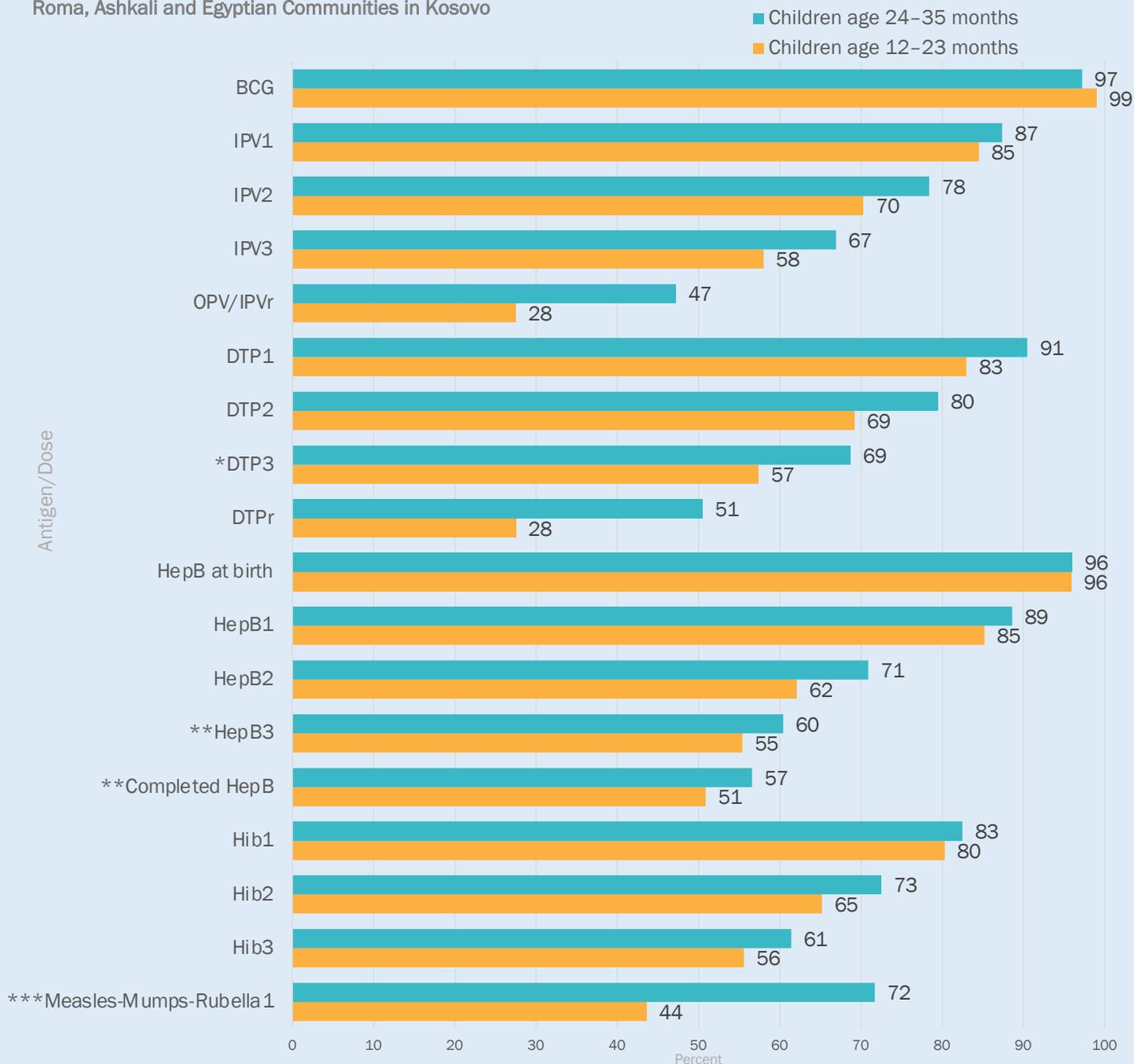
**The HepB3 dose includes only those children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule. The percentage with 'completed HepB immunisation' includes children vaccinated according to the Kosovo schedule with doses 0, 1, 2 and 3 and according to the Serbian schedule with doses 0, 1 and 2.

***Measles immunization coverage; SDG indicator 3.b.1

Immunisation coverage by antigen

Vaccination coverage among young children by specific vaccine

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 12–23 months and 24–35 months vaccinated against vaccine preventable childhood diseases at any time before the survey (Crude coverage), by specific vaccine

For notes, see graph 'Vaccination coverage among young children by specific vaccine, Kosovo'

The Kosovo Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) and the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS were carried out in 2019–2020 by the Kosovo Agency of Statistics (KAS) as part of the global MICS programme. Technical support was provided by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), with funding provided by the Ministry of Finance (MoF), the Government of Luxembourg, the Millennium Foundation Kosovo (MFK), UNICEF, the United Nations Kosovo Team (UNKT), United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and UN Women.

The objective of this snapshot is to disseminate selected findings from the 2019–2020 Kosovo MICS and the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS related to Immunisation. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables TC.1.1, TC.1.2A and TC.1.2B (indicated with the letter 'R' for the Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS) in the Survey Findings Report.

Further statistical snapshots and the Summary Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.