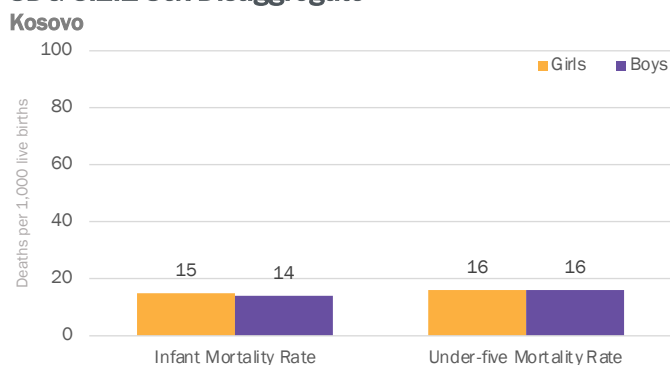


Gender equality means that girls and boys, women and men, enjoy the same rights, resources, opportunities and protections. Investments in gender equality contribute to lifelong positive outcomes for children and their communities and have considerable inter-generational payoffs because children's rights and well-being often depend on women's rights and well-being. This snapshot shows key dimensions of gender equality during the lifecycle. It is organized around: 1) the first decade of life (0-9 years of age) when gender disparities are often small, particularly in early childhood; 2) the second decade of childhood (10-19 years of age) when gender disparities become more pronounced with the onset of puberty and the consolidation of gender norms; and 3) adulthood, when gender disparities impacts both the wellbeing of women and girls and boys.

### Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

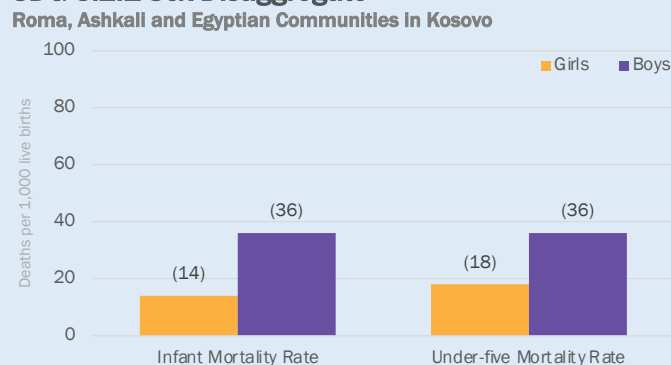
Nutrition and a supportive environment in early childhood are among the key determinants of the health and survival of children and their physical and cognitive development. Generally, girls tend to have better biological endowments than boys for survival to age five, and thus higher survival chances under natural circumstances. However, gender discrimination against girls can affect survival, resulting in higher than expected female mortality. Similarly, stunting rates are typically lower among girls than boys, potentially due to the higher risk for preterm birth among boys, which is inextricably linked with lower birth weight. However, children with mothers who gave birth at a young age or who have no education may be more likely to be malnourished. Children with restricted cognitive development during early life are at risk for later neuropsychological problems, poor school achievement, early school drop-out, low-skilled employment, and poor care of their own children. Stimulation and interaction with parents and caregivers can jumpstart brain development and promote well-being in early childhood. This is also the period of development when gender socialization, or the process of learning cultural roles according to one's sex, manifests. Caregivers, particularly fathers, may respond to, and interact with, sons and daughters differently.

#### Mortality Rates among Children Under-5, SDG 3.2.1 Sex Disaggregate



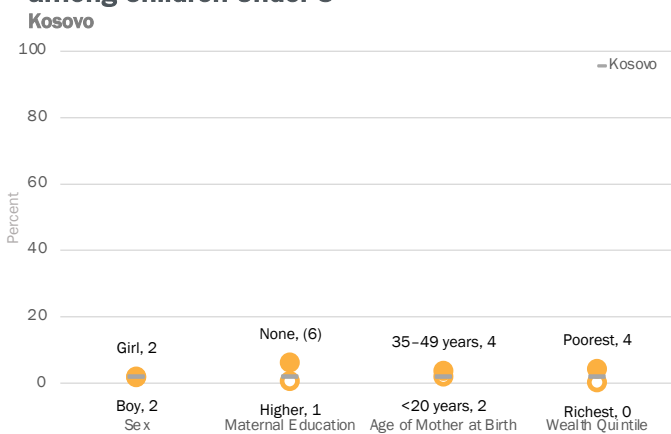
Infant mortality: probability of dying between birth and the first birthday  
Under-five mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday

#### Mortality Rates among Children Under-5, SDG 3.2.1 Sex Disaggregate



Infant mortality: probability of dying between birth and the first birthday  
Under-five mortality: the probability of dying between birth and the fifth birthday  
( ) Figures based on 250–499 unweighted person-years of exposure to the risk of death

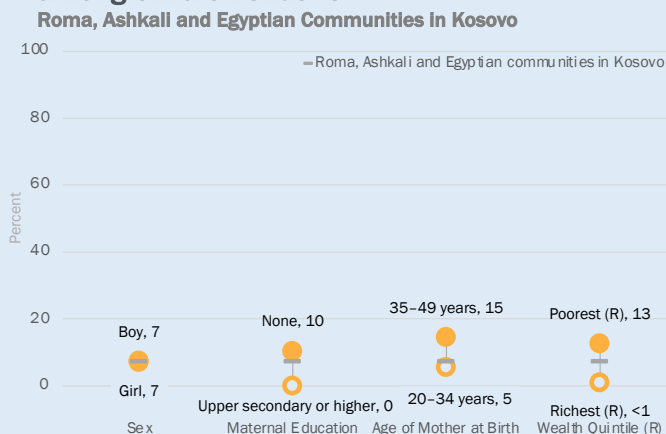
#### Malnutrition: Underweight (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5



Underweight refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and/or too thin for his or her height

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

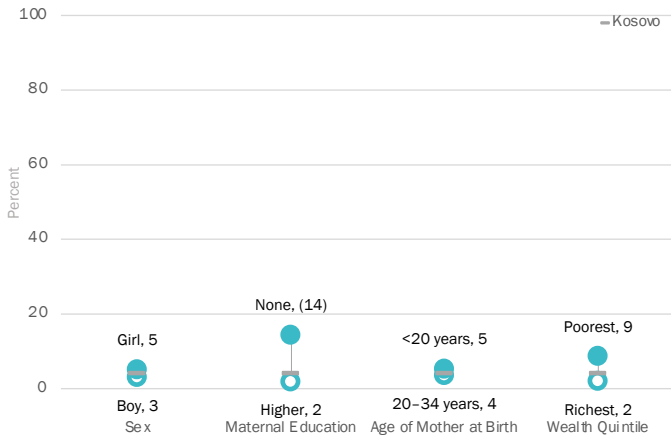
#### Malnutrition: Underweight (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5



Underweight refers to a child who is too short for his or her age and/or too thin for his or her height

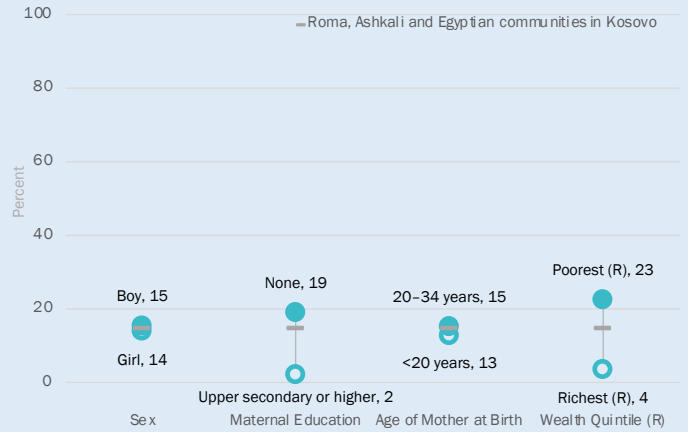
# Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

## Malnutrition: Stunting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.1 Kosovo



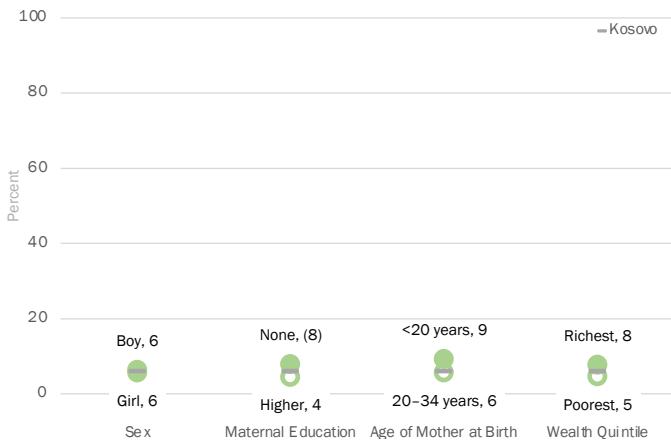
Stunting refers to a child too short for his or her age  
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## Malnutrition: Stunting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.1 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



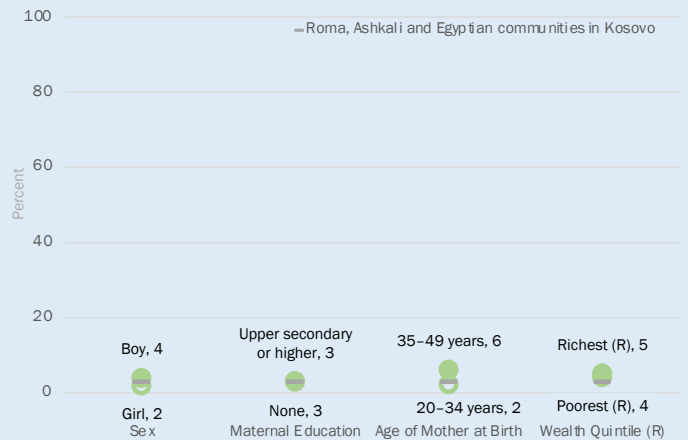
Stunting refers to a child too short for his or her age

## Malnutrition: Overweight (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2 Kosovo



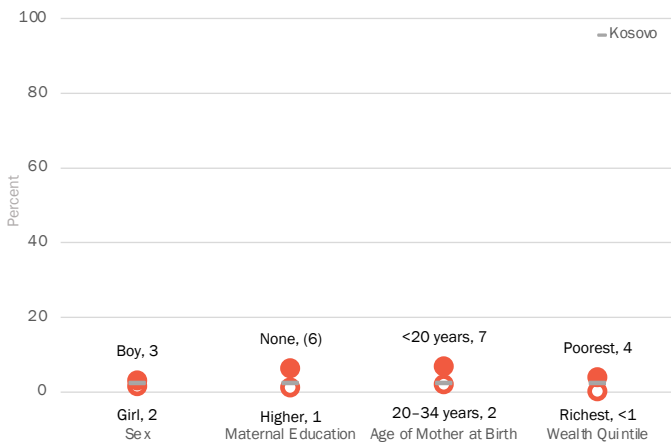
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height  
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## Malnutrition: Overweight (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



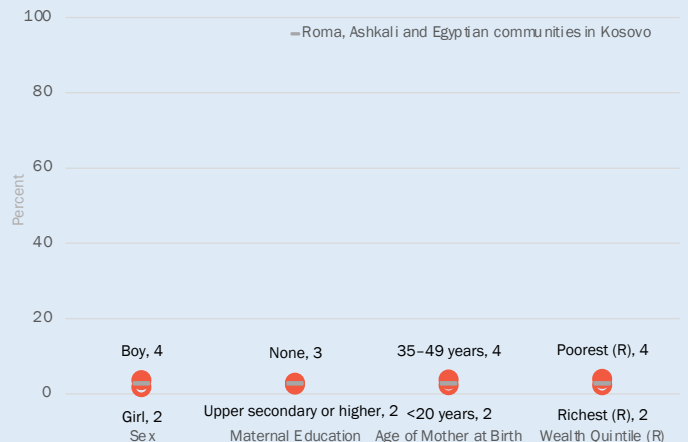
Overweight refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height

## Malnutrition: Wasting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2 Kosovo



Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height  
( ) Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases

## Malnutrition: Wasting (Moderate & Severe) among Children Under-5, SDG 2.2.2 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

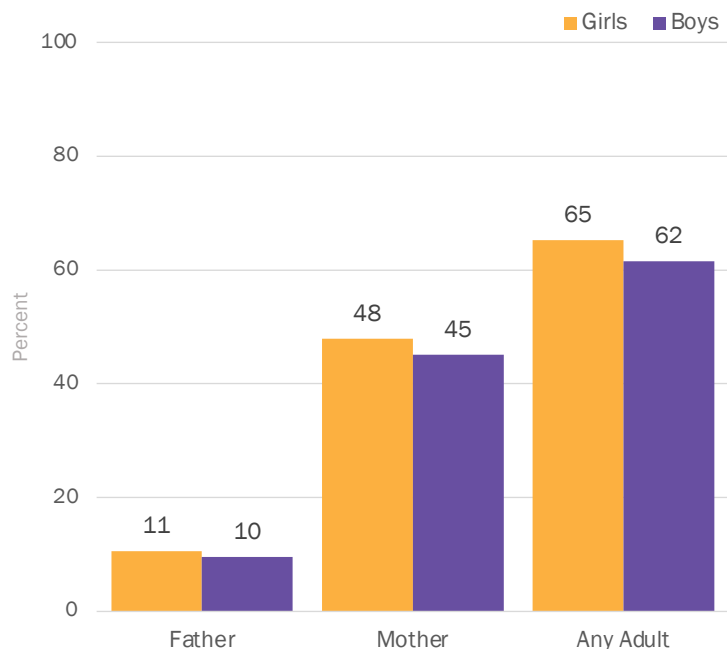


Wasting refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height

# Every Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The First Decade of Life

## Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults

Kosovo

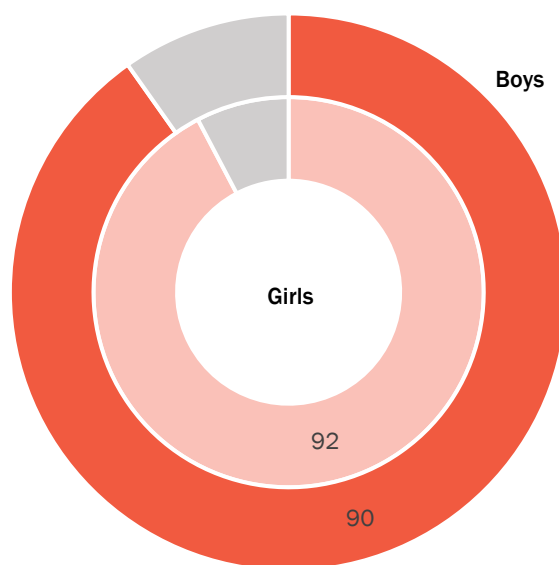


Percentage of children age 2–4 years with whom adult household members engaged in activities that promote learning and school readiness during the last three days, by person interacting with child and sex of child.

Note: Activities include: reading books to the child; telling stories to the child; singing songs to the child; taking the child outside the home; playing with the child; and naming, counting or drawing things with the child

## Early Childhood Development Index, SDG 4.2.1

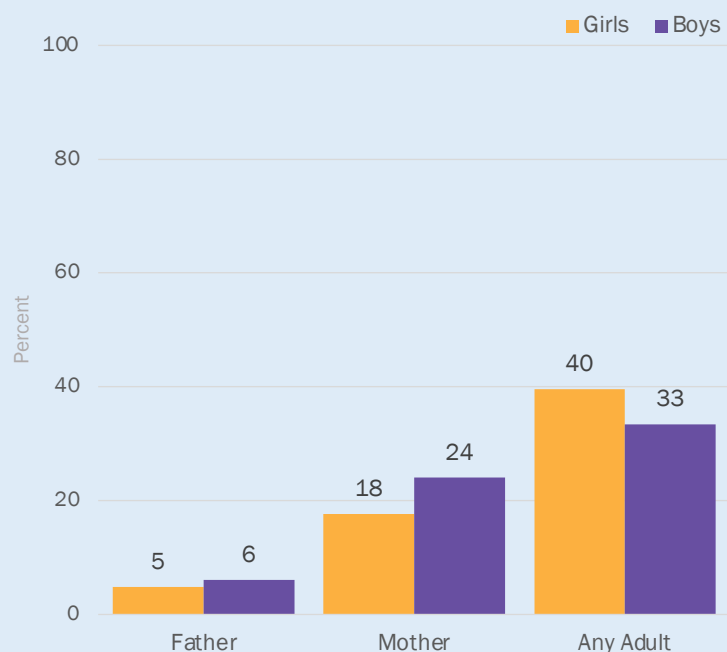
Kosovo



Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, by sex

## Early Stimulation & Responsive Care by Adults

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

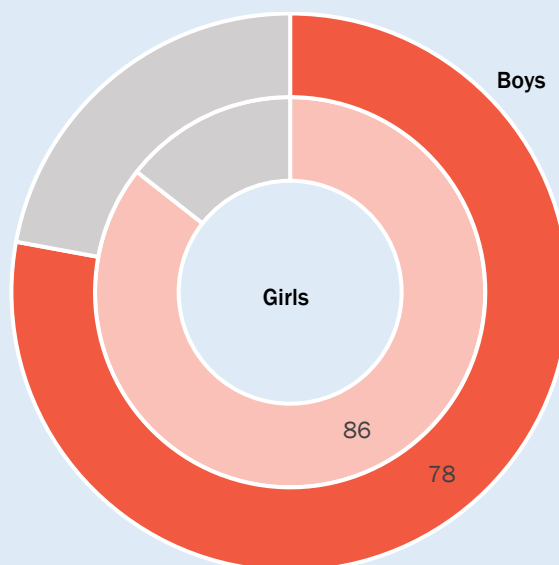


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## Early Childhood Development Index, SDG 4.2.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



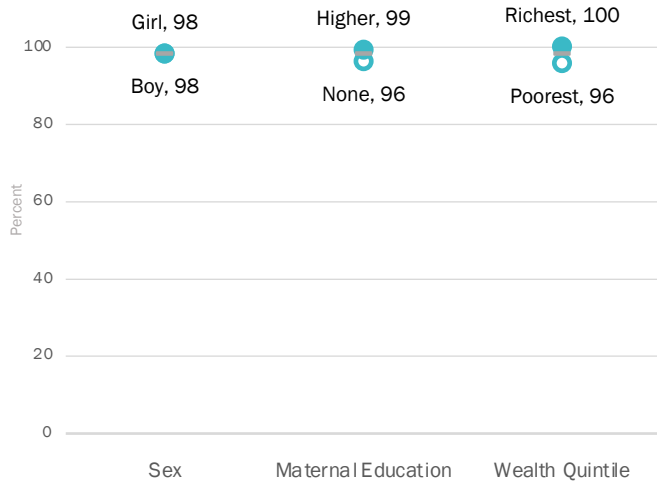
Percentage of children age 3–4 years who are developmentally on track in at least 3 of the following 4 domains: literacy-numeracy, physical, social-emotional, and learning domains, by sex

# Every Girl & Boy Is Protected From Violence & Exploitation : The First Decade of Life

Registering children at birth is the first step in securing their recognition before the law, safeguarding their rights, and ensuring that any violation of these rights does not go unnoticed. While vitally important for both girls and boys, the implications of low birth registration rates for girls are significant, rendering them more vulnerable to certain forms of exploitation they are at greater risk of, including child marriage and international trafficking. Although average birth registration rates are similar for girls and boys, children with mothers who have no education may be less likely to have their births registered. While girls and boys face similar risks of experiencing violent discipline -which includes physical punishment and psychological aggression- by caregivers in the home, gender inequality and domestic violence are among the factors associated with an elevated risk of violence against both girls and boys.

## Birth Registration, SDG 16.9.1 Sex Disaggregate

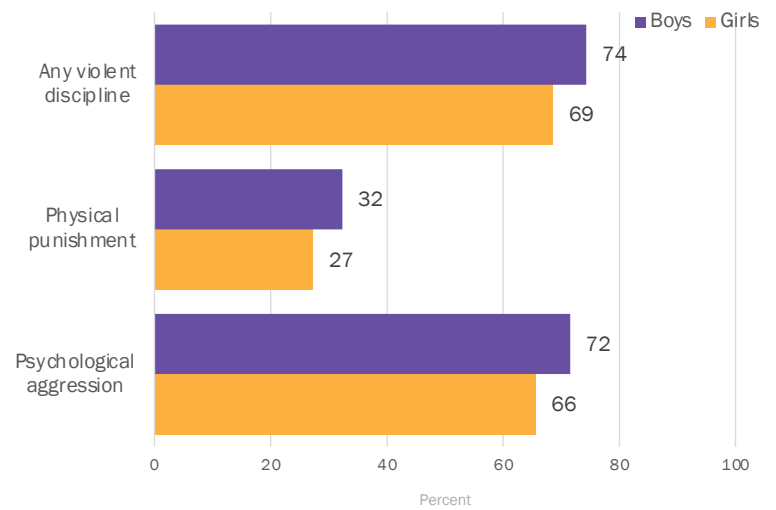
Kosovo



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by sex, maternal education level and wealth quintile

## Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1 Sex Disaggregate

Kosovo

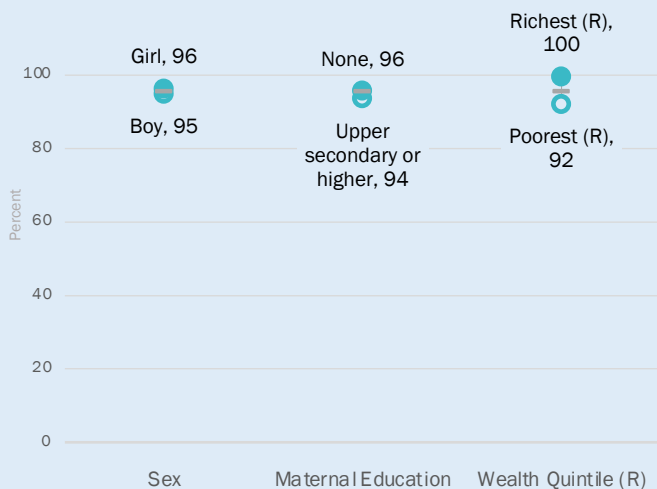


Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex

Note: The age group 1–14 spans the first and second decades of life.

## Birth Registration, SDG 16.9.1 Sex Disaggregate

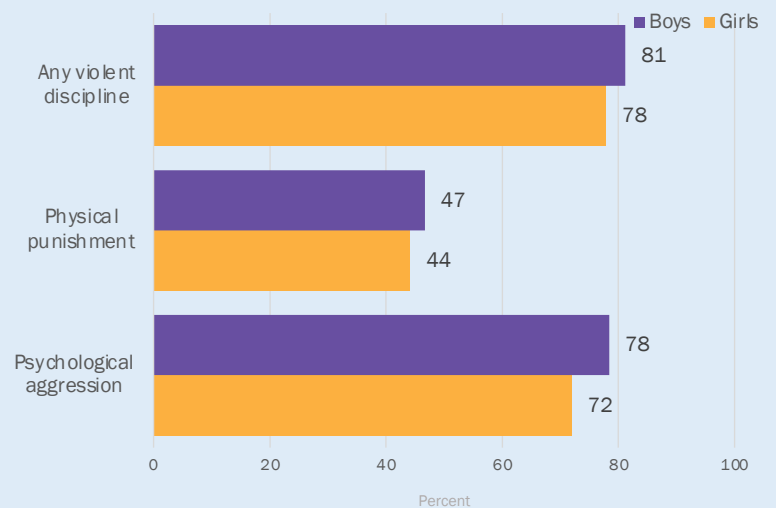
Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children under age 5 whose births are registered, by sex, maternal education level and wealth quintile

## Violent Discipline, SDG 16.2.1 Sex Disaggregate

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 1–14 years who experienced violent discipline in the past month, by sex

Note: The age group 1–14 spans the first and second decades of life.

(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.

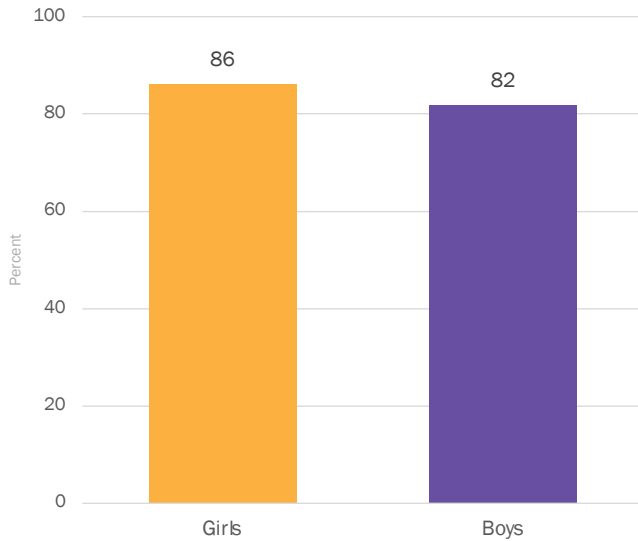
# Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

Investment in good quality early childhood education services prior to entering school improves learning outcomes for children. It also enhances the efficiency of the school system by reducing repetition and drop-out and improving achievement, especially among girls and marginalized groups. Primary education provides the foundation for a lifetime of learning. Considerable progress has been made in achieving universal education and closing the gender gap but gender disparities to the disadvantage of girls still exist in some countries. Further, girls still comprise the majority of the world's out-of-school population.

**Note:** Because children of primary school age range from 6–10 years, these indicators include some children in their second decade of life.

## Participation Rate in Organized Learning, SDG 4.2.2

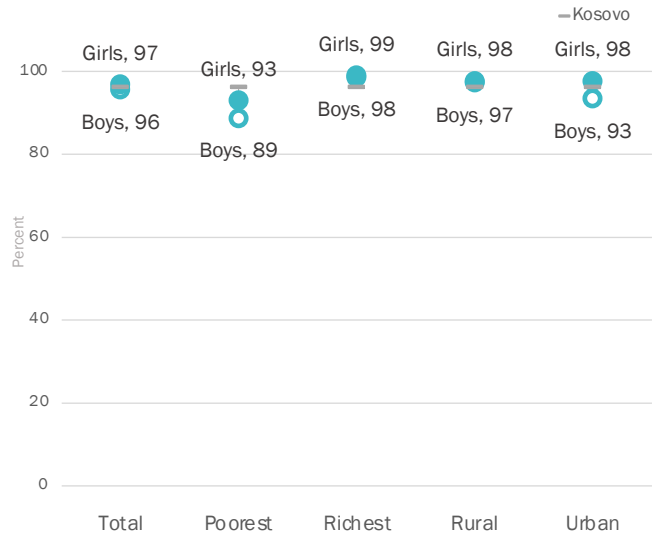
Kosovo



Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year attending an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex

## Primary School Attendance

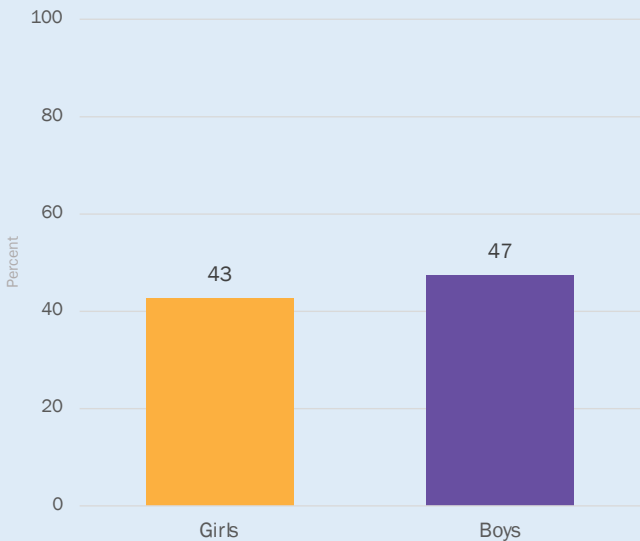
Kosovo



Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth quintile and urban/rural residence

## Participation Rate in Organized Learning, SDG 4.2.2

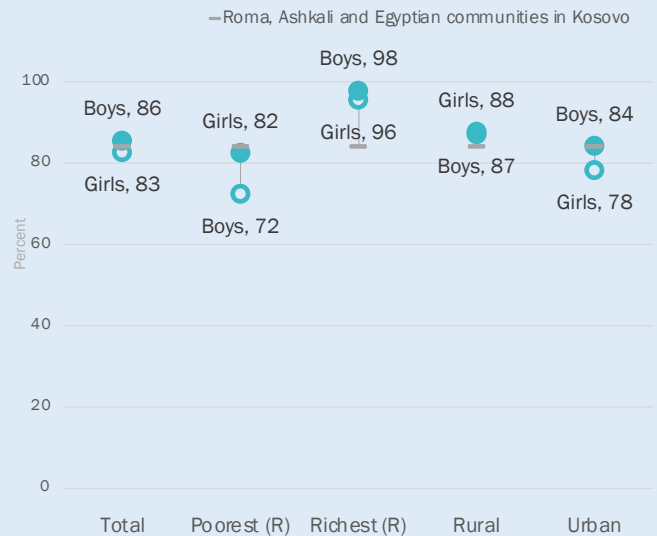
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent distribution of children age one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year attending an early childhood education programme or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex

## Primary School Attendance

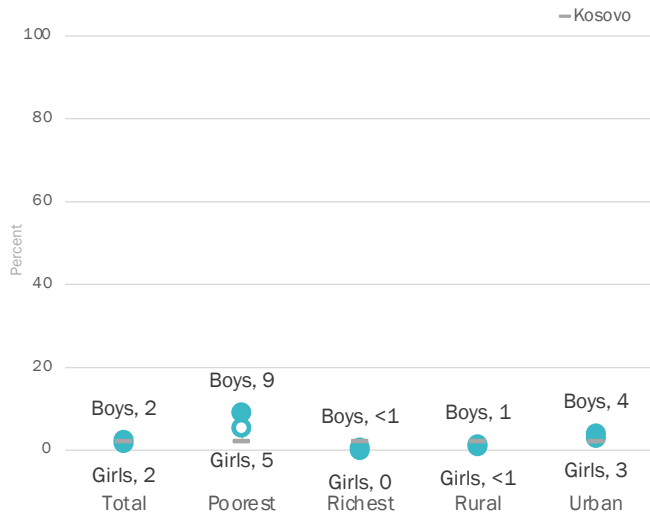
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children of primary school age attending primary or secondary school (adjusted net attendance ratio), by wealth quintile and urban/rural residence

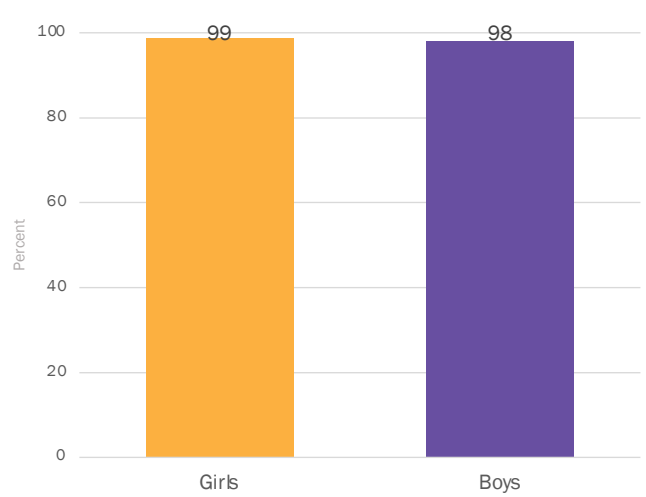
# Every Girl & Boy Learns: The First Decade of Life

## Children of Primary School Age Out of School Kosovo



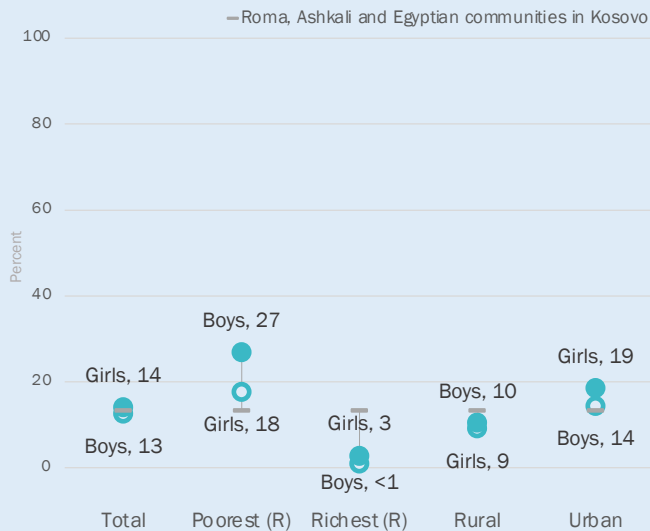
Percentage of children of primary school age not attending either primary or lower secondary school, by wealth quintile and area

## Primary Completion, SDG 4.1.2 Kosovo



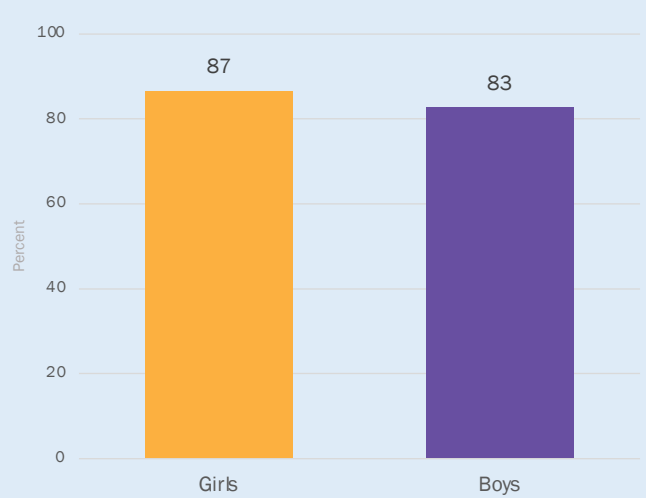
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex

## Children of Primary School Age Out of School Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children of primary school age not attending either primary or lower secondary school, by wealth quintile and area

## Primary Completion, SDG 4.1.2 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education, by sex

## Key Messages

While there is no difference in mortality rates between girls and boys in the general population, boys living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo are twice as likely to die before their fifth birthday than girls.

Boys and girls under 5 are similarly affected by stunting, wasting, overweight and underweight.

Among children under 5 living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, the risk of being stunted increases among those children whose mothers have no education, with those children being almost 10 times more likely to be stunted than children whose mother's have higher levels of education.

While the overall prevalence of early stimulation and responsive care is relatively low, adult household members are just as likely to engage with boys age 2–4 years in activities that promote learning and school readiness as they are with girls. However, for both girls and boys, father's engagement on activities with children is lower compared to mothers (about 1 in 2 girls and boys are engaged in early learning activities with their mothers, while this is the case for 1 in 10 girls and boys for fathers).

Participation rate in organized learning is similar for boys and girls, however, children living in the general population are twice as likely to attend an early childhood education programme than children from Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian

communities.

Boys of primary school age living in the poorest households in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are more likely to be out of school than girls (27 percent of boys are out of school compared to 18 percent of girls from the poorest households).

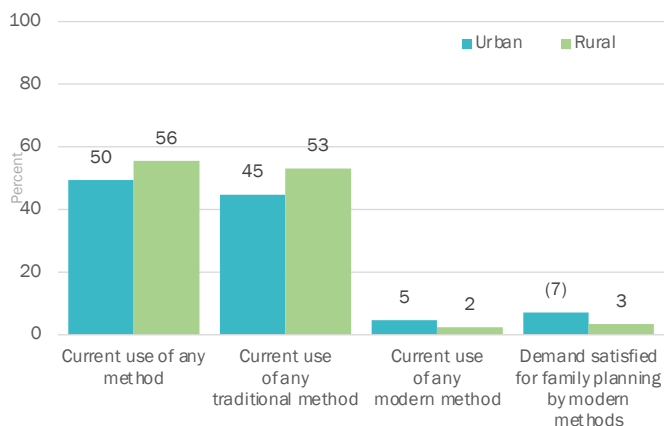
Despite the disparity in primary school attendance rates between boys and girls living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, a similar proportion of boys and girls complete primary education.

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Survives & Thrives: The Second Decade of Life

While adolescence carries new health risks for both girls and boys, girls often face gender-specific vulnerabilities, with lifelong consequences. Complications related to pregnancy and childbirth are among the leading causes of death worldwide for adolescent girls age 15 to 19. Preventing adolescent pregnancy not only improves the health of adolescent girls, but also provides them with opportunities to continue their education, preparing them for jobs and livelihoods, increasing their self-esteem and giving them more say in decisions that affect their lives. Yet, too often, adolescent girls lack access to appropriate sexual and reproductive health services, including modern methods of contraception. Additionally, despite having a higher risk of contracting HIV due to both greater physiological vulnerabilities and gender inequalities, adolescent girls are often less knowledgeable than adolescent boys about how HIV is transmitted. However, gender norms adversely impact adolescent boys as well. For example, norms around masculinity that encourage risk taking may heighten adolescent boys' use of alcohol and tobacco, increasing their likelihood of developing noncommunicable diseases later in life.

## Contraceptive Use & Demand Satisfied

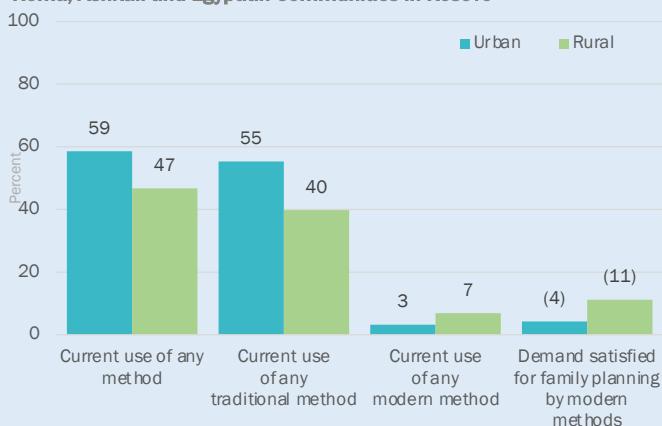
Kosovo



Contraceptive use and demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods among women age 20–24 years who are married or in union, by area  
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases  
Note: Indicators for women age 20–24 years have been calculated for this snapshot and are not presented in Tables TM.3.1 and TM.3.3 in the Survey Findings Report

## Contraceptive Use & Demand Satisfied

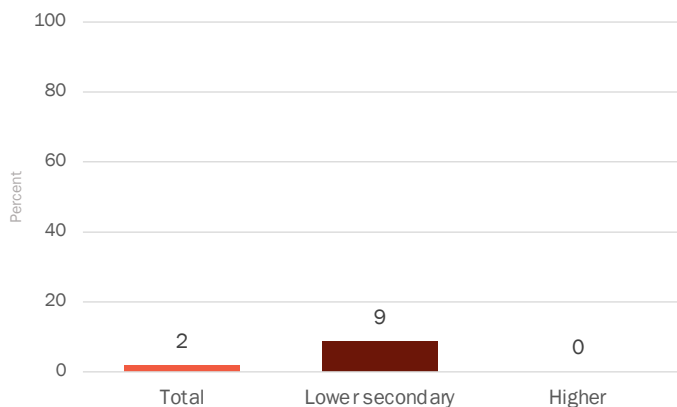
Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Contraceptive use and demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods among women age 20–24 years who are married or in union, by area  
( ) Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases  
Note: Indicators for women age 20–24 years have been calculated for this snapshot and are not presented in Tables TM.3.1 and TM.3.3 in the Survey Findings Report

## Early Childbearing – by Age 18

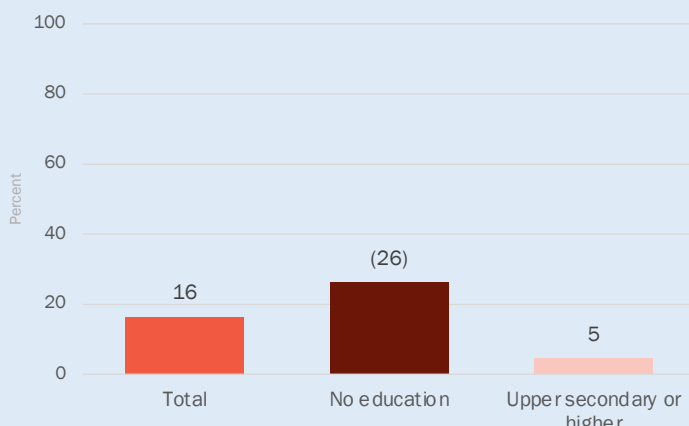
Kosovo



Percentage of women age 20–24 years who had a live birth by age 18, by education level

## Early Childbearing – by Age 18

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

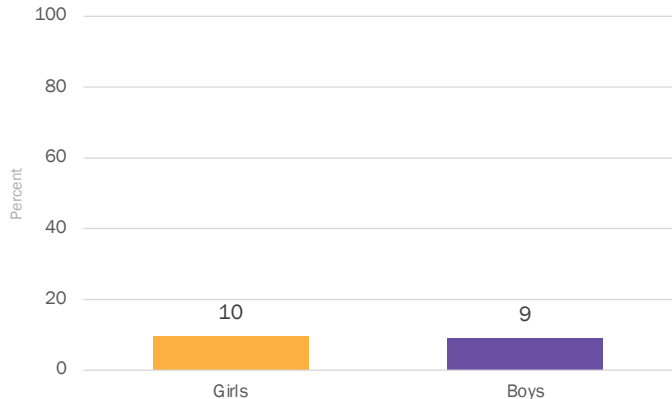


Percentage of women age 20–24 years who had a live birth by age 18, by education level

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

## Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV

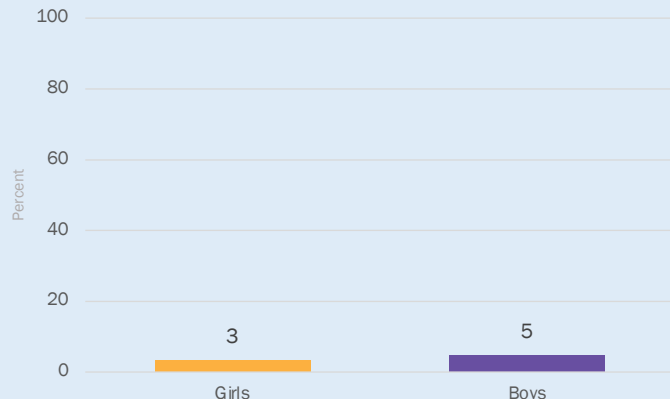
Kosovo



Percent of girls and boys age 15–19 years who know of the two 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, and any other local misconception.

## Comprehensive Knowledge of HIV

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



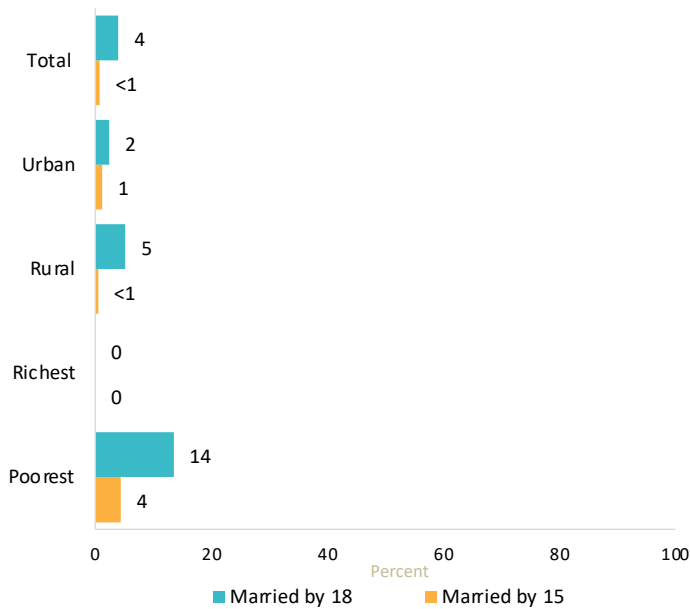
Percent of girls and boys age 15–19 years who know of the two ways of HIV prevention (having only one faithful uninfected partner and using a condom every time), who know that a healthy-looking person can be HIV-positive, and who reject the two most common misconceptions, and any other local misconception.

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

Adolescence presents unique vulnerabilities to violence and exploitation for girls. In many countries, marriage before the age of 18 is a reality for girls due to the interaction of several factors that place a girl at risk, including poverty, social norms, customary or religious laws that condone the practice, an inadequate legislative framework and the state of a country's civil registration system. Child marriage often compromises a girl's development by resulting in early pregnancy and social isolation, interrupting her schooling, and limiting her opportunities for career and vocational advancement. It also often involves a substantial age difference between the girl and her partner, thus further disempowering her and putting her at greater risk of partner violence, sexually transmitted diseases and lack of agency. Attitudes about wife beating serve as a marker for the social acceptability of intimate partner violence. Acceptance of wife beating among adolescent girls and boys suggests that it can be difficult for married girls who experience violence to seek assistance and for unmarried girls to identify and negotiate healthy and equitable relationships. Female genital mutilation is a human rights issue that also affects girls and women. Adolescence, in particular, is a vulnerable period for girls who may experience heightened consequences of the procedure as they become sexually active and begin childbearing. Gender-based discrimination may be one of the most ubiquitous forms of discrimination adolescent girls face, and it has long-lasting and far-reaching effects on their personal trajectories as well as on all aspects of social and economic development. While in most countries, girls and boys are equally likely to be involved in child labour, gender is a determinant of the types of activities boys and girls engage in, with girls more likely to be involved in domestic work.

## Child Marriage, SDG 5.3.1

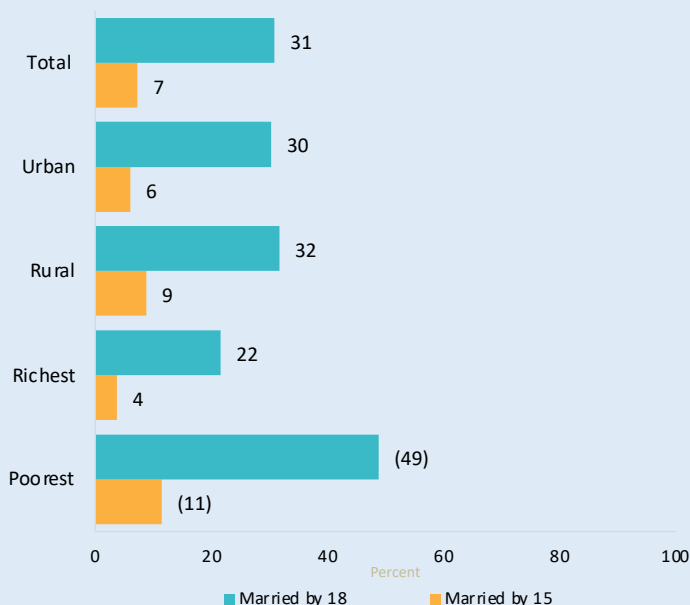
Kosovo



Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18\*, by residence and wealth quintile

## Child Marriage, SDG 5.3.1

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

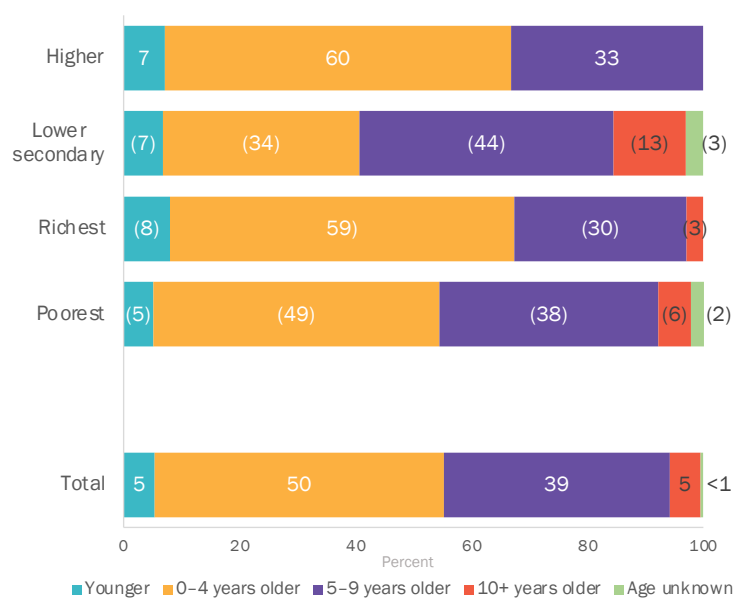


Percentage of women aged 20–24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18\*, by residence and wealth quintile

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

## Spousal Age Difference

Kosovo

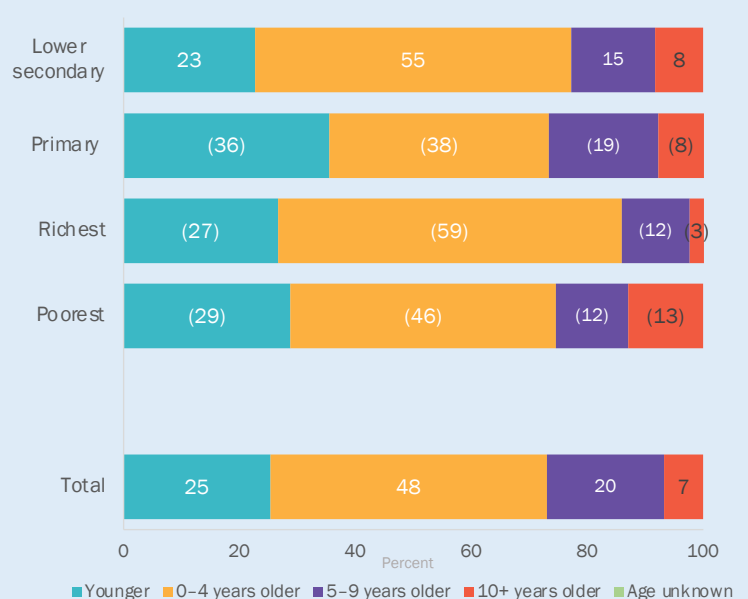


Percent distribution of women age 20–24 years currently married or in union by age of their partner, by education level and wealth quintile

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

## Spousal Age Difference

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



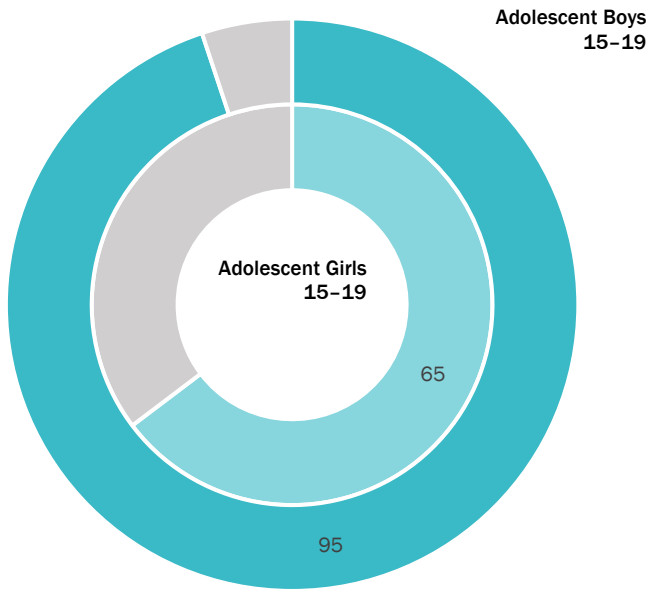
Percent distribution of women age 20–24 years currently married or in union by age of their partner, by education level and wealth quintile

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



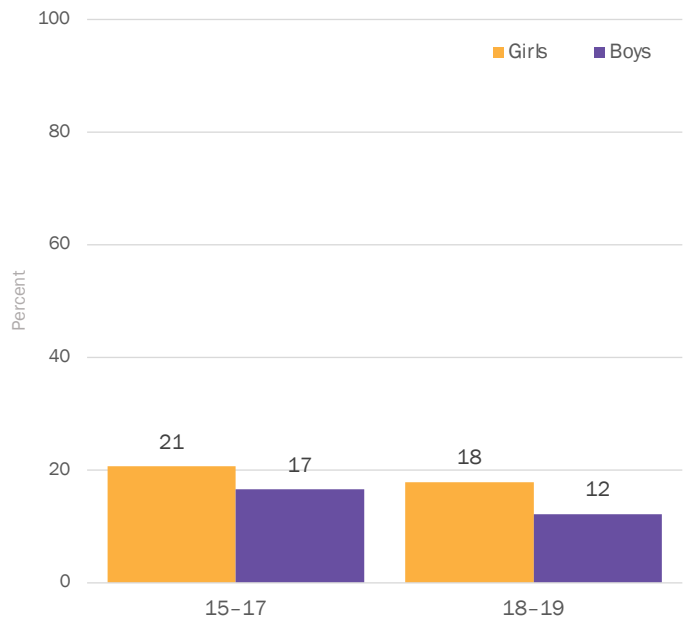
# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

## Feelings of Safety, SDG 16.1.4 Age & Sex Disaggregate Kosovo



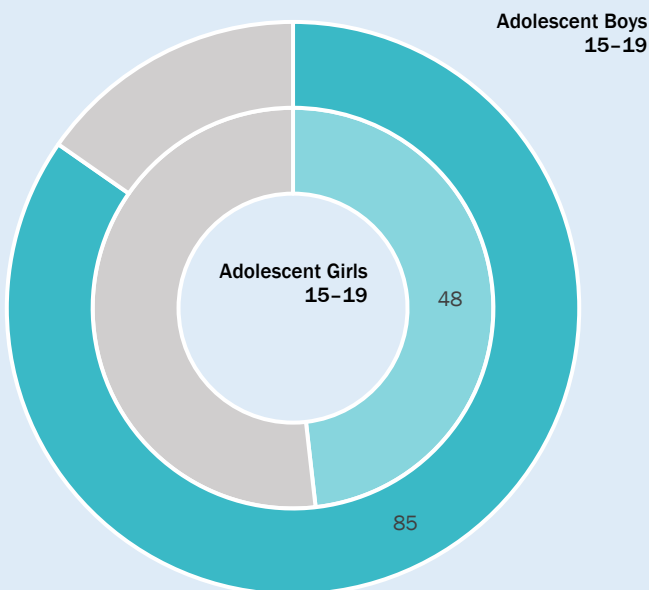
Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by sex

## Attitudes toward Domestic Violence Kosovo



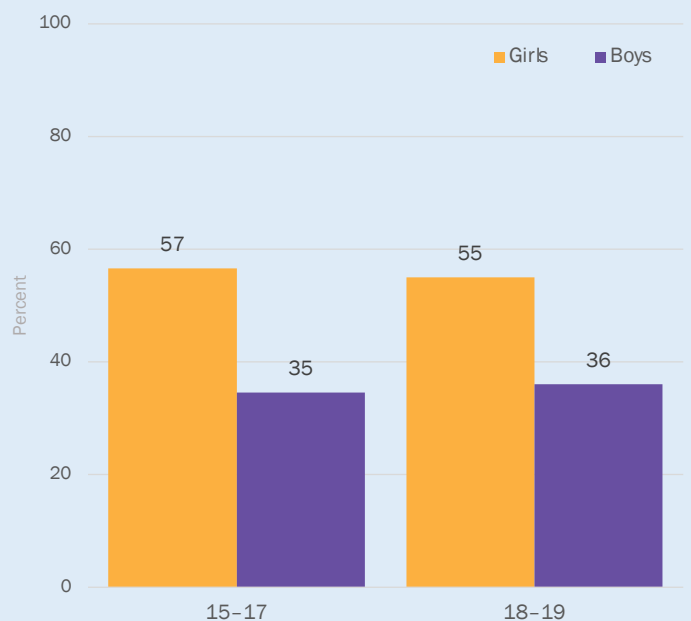
Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex and age group

## Feelings of Safety, SDG 16.1.4 Age & Sex Disaggregate Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities In Kosovo



Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by sex

## Attitudes toward Domestic Violence Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities In Kosovo

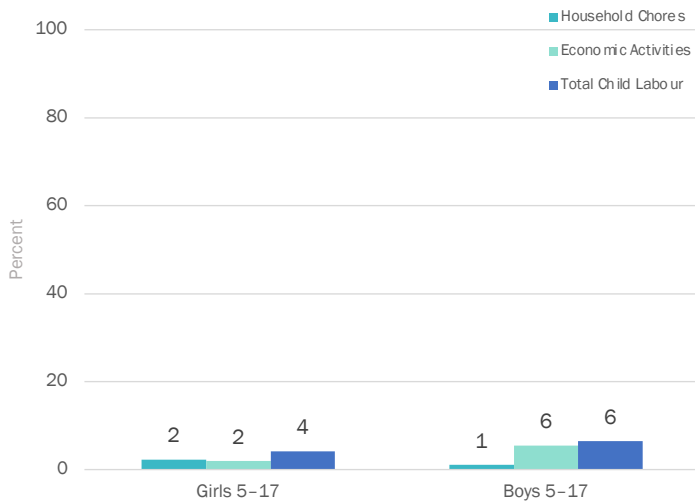


Percentage of adolescents age 15-19 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex and age group

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy is Protected from Violence & Exploitation: The Second Decade of Life

## Child Labour, SDG 8.7.1

Kosovo

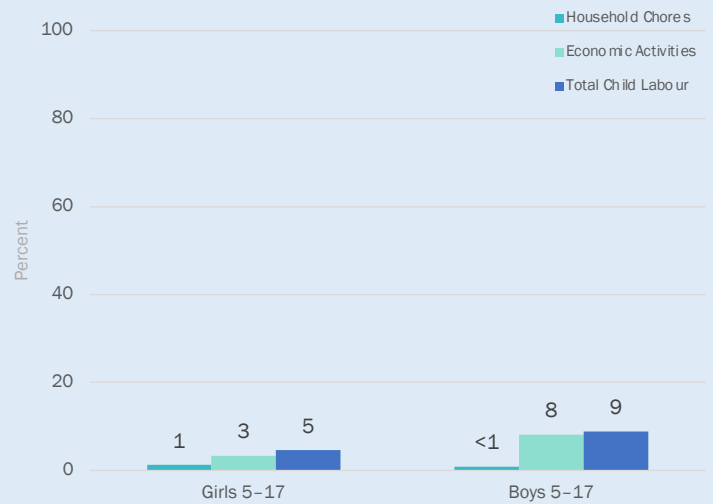


Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and type of activity

\* Note: Indicator includes children in the first & second decade of life

## Child Labour, SDG 8.7.1

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 5 to 17 years engaged in child labour, by sex and type of activity

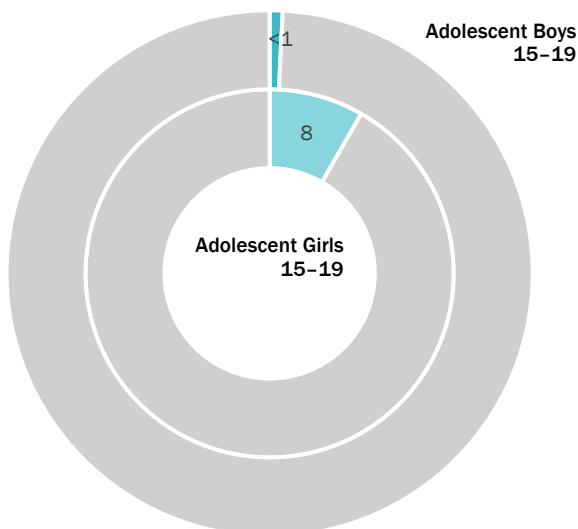
\* Note: Indicator includes children in the first & second decade of life

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy has an Equitable Chance in Life: The Second Decade of Life

To become empowered, adolescent girls and boys need to be engaged as civic participants in the decisions affecting their lives and communities. People's sense of security and freedom from the fear of crime influences how they move about those communities, access services and economic opportunities and participate in public life. Adolescent girls and boys are likely to have different perceptions of personal safety due to different gender-based vulnerabilities to sexual violence and other crimes. Life satisfaction measures an individual's perceived level of well-being or how an individual feels about their life as a whole. Measuring adolescent girls' and boy's satisfaction with their lives can provide important insights into their mental health during a stage of life when gender norms consolidate and girls and boys experience different risk factors for mental health disorders.

## Discrimination & Harassment

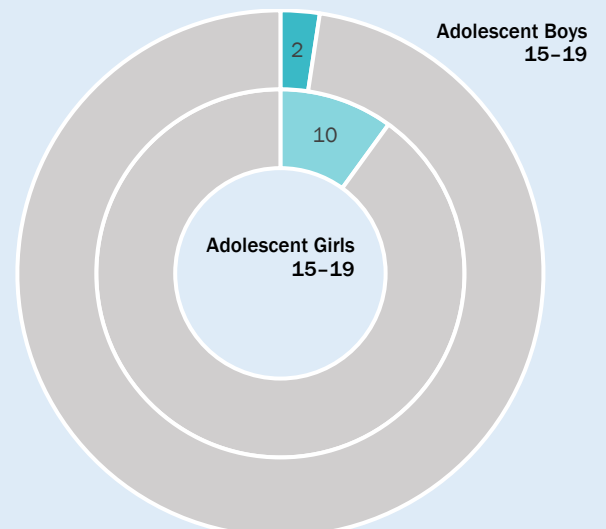
Kosovo



Percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who have ever felt discriminated or harassed based on their gender

## Discrimination & Harassment

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



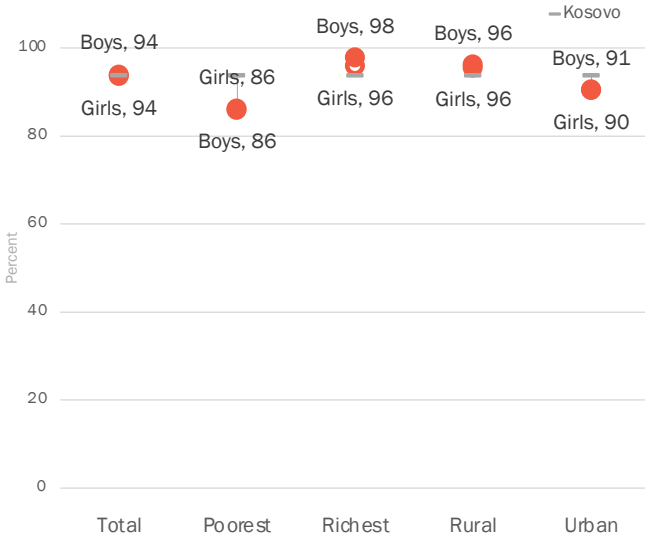
Percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who have ever felt discriminated or harassed based on their gender

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

Globally, participation in secondary education is expanding, progress lags behind primary education. Gender disparities disadvantaging girls are also wider and occur in more countries at the secondary level than at the primary level. Yet, advancing girls' secondary education is one of the most transformative development strategies countries can invest in. Completion of secondary education brings significant positive benefits to girls and societies – from increased lifetime earnings and national growth rates, to reductions in child marriage, stunting, and child and maternal mortality.

## Lower Secondary Attendance Net Attendance Rate

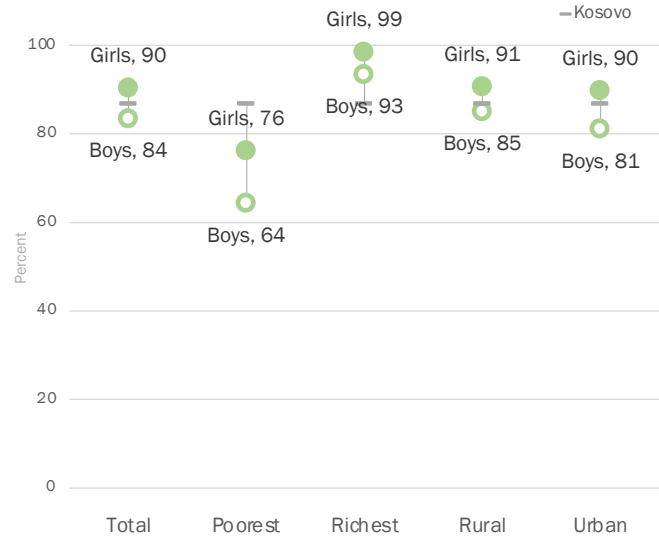
Kosovo



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex, wealth quintile and area

## Upper Secondary Attendance Net Attendance Rate

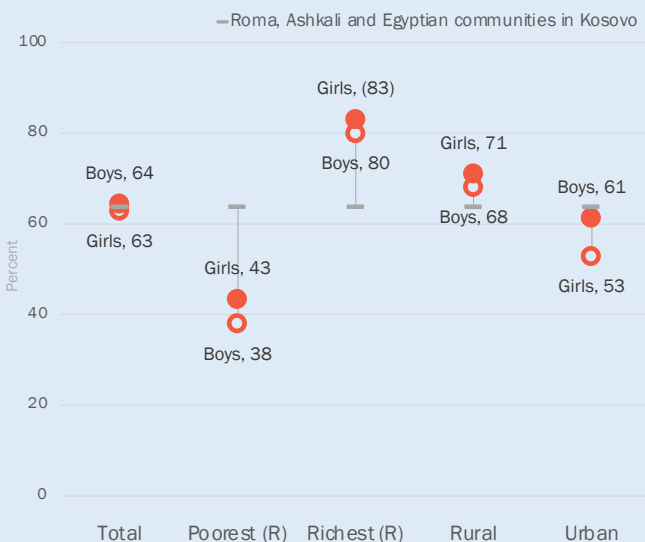
Kosovo



Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex, wealth quintile and area

## Lower Secondary Attendance Net Attendance Rate

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

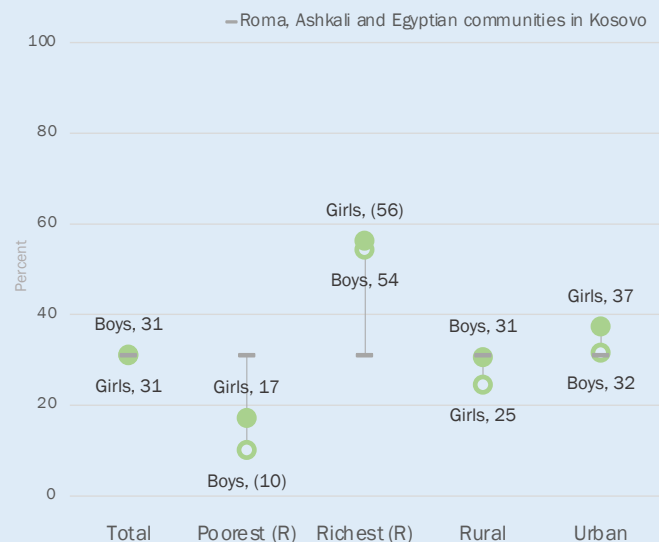


Percentage of children of lower secondary school age attending lower secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex, wealth quintile and area

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

## Upper Secondary Attendance Net Attendance Rate

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



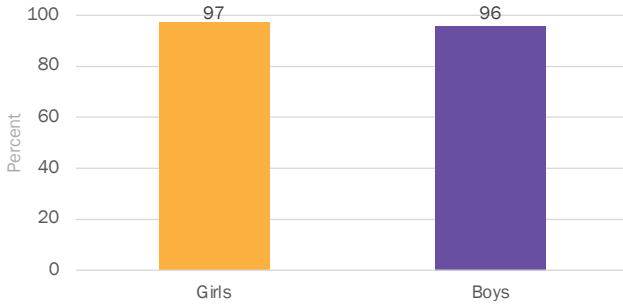
Percentage of children of upper secondary school age attending upper secondary school or higher (adjusted net attendance ratio), by sex, wealth quintile and area

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

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Learns: The Second Decade of Life

## Lower Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

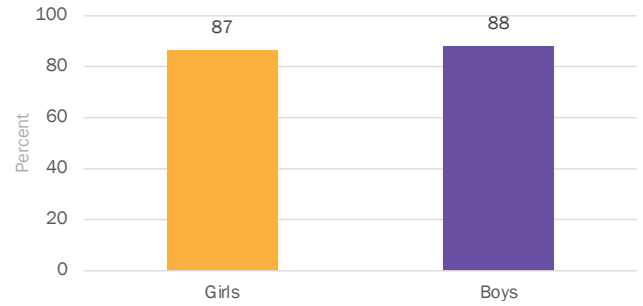
Kosovo



Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education, by sex

## Upper Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

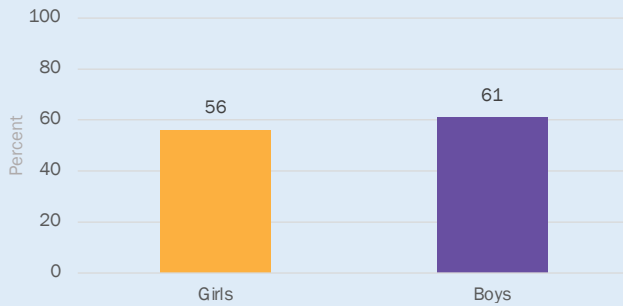
Kosovo



Percentage of children or youth who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education, by sex

## Lower Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

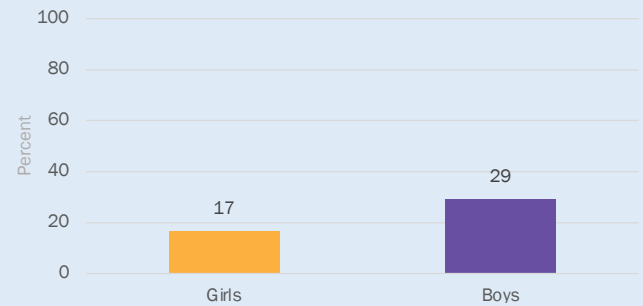
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education, by sex

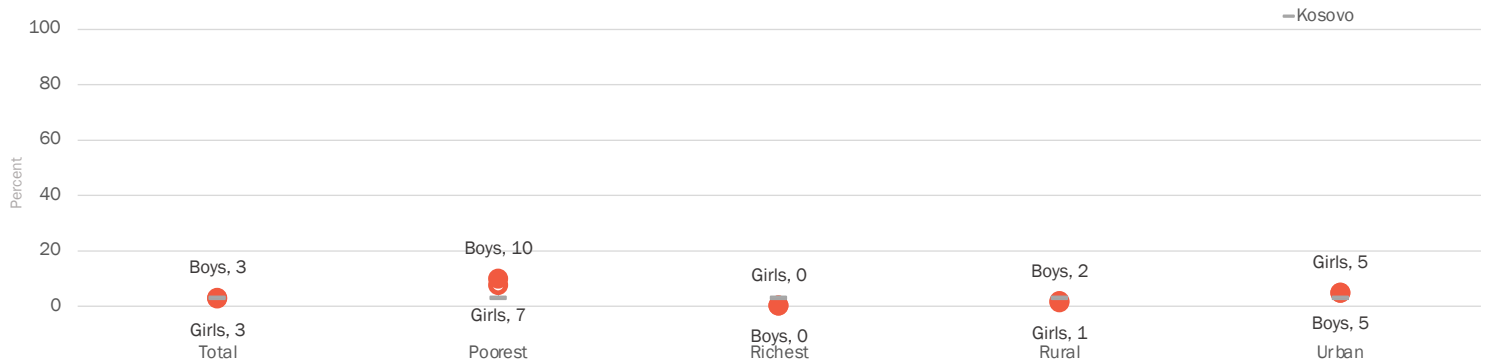
## Upper Secondary Completion, SDG 4.1.2

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

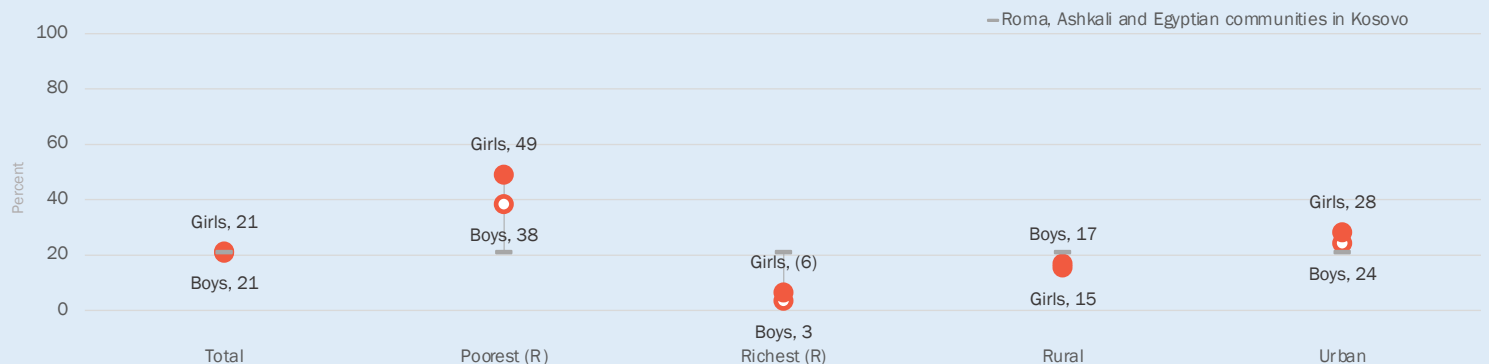


Percentage of children or youth who age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education, by sex

## Children of Lower Secondary School Age Out of School



Percentage of children of lower secondary age not attending either primary, lower secondary or upper secondary school, by wealth quintile and area



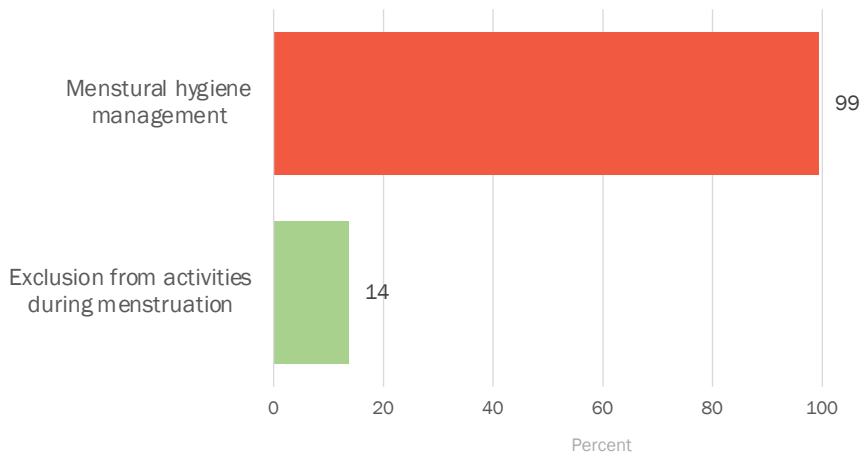
Percentage of children of lower secondary age not attending either primary, lower secondary or upper secondary school, by wealth quintile and area

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

# Every Adolescent Girl & Boy Lives in a Safe & Clean Environment: The Second Decade of Life

## Menstrual Hygiene Management

Kosovo

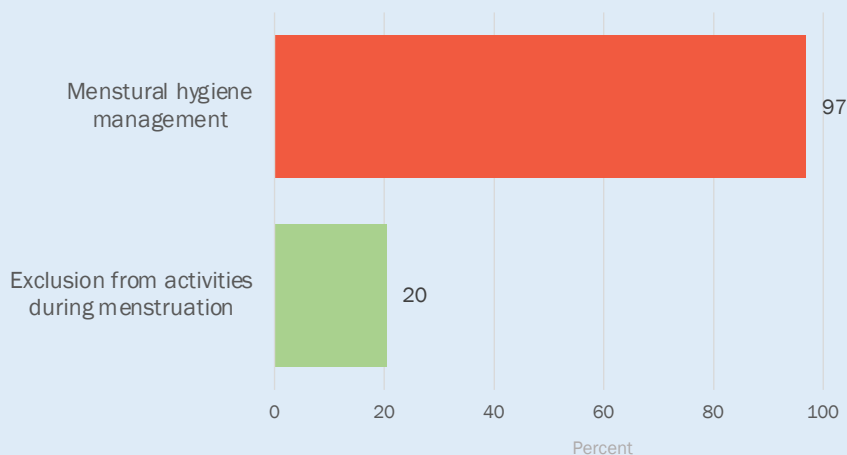


The ability of adolescent girls to safely manage their monthly menstrual cycle in privacy and with dignity is fundamental to their health, psychosocial well-being and mobility. Girls in low-resource and emergency contexts without access to adequate menstrual hygiene management facilities and supplies experience stigma and social exclusion while also forgoing important educational, social and economic opportunities.

**Menstrual hygiene management:** Among adolescent girls age 15–19 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months, percentage using appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home

## Menstrual Hygiene Management

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



**Exclusion from activities during menstruation:** Among adolescent girls age 15–19 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months, percentage of women who did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months

## Key Messages

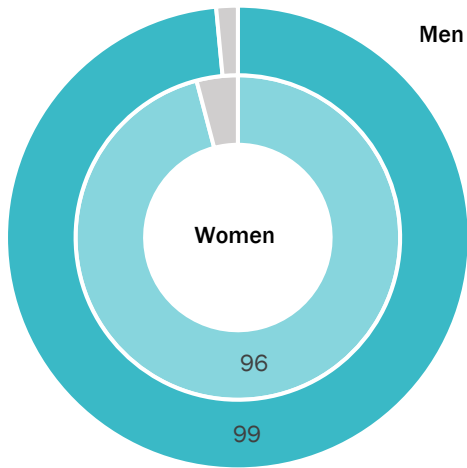
- 1 in 20 women age 20–24 years in Kosovo who are married or in union use modern contraceptive methods – 1 in 14 have the demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods.
- 1 in 6 women age 20–24 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities had a live birth by age 18. Women this age who have no education are 5 times more likely to have a live birth by age 18 than those with upper secondary or higher education.
- 1 in 3 women age 20–24 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities was married before age 18, with the incidence of child marriage increasing to 1 in 2 among women living in the poorest households.
- While 95 percent of boys age 15–19 years in the general population feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, 65 percent of girls do so. 48 percent of girls and 85 percent of boys age 15–19 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark.
- Among girls age 15–19 years living in the general population, as well as those living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities 1 in 10 report having ever felt discriminated or harassed based on their gender.
- Boys living in poorest households in Kosovo are less likely to attend upper secondary school than girls (64 percent compared to 76 percent, respectively)
- 2 in 3 boys and 1 in 2 girls living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities complete secondary school. This drops to 1 in 3 boys and 2 in 5 girls for upper secondary school.
- While the majority of adolescent girls age 15–19 who reported menstruating in the last 12 months use appropriate menstrual hygiene materials with a private place to wash and change while at home, 14 percent in the general population and 20 percent of those living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities did not participate in social activities, school or work due to their last menstruation in the last 12 months.

# Gender Equality in Adulthood

To survive and thrive, all children require care and support from women and men. Care and support can be substantially improved by fostering gender equality, an important goal in its own right, and by reducing the gender-related barriers. Gender-related barriers include women's and girls' disproportionate lack of information, knowledge and technology, resources, and safety and mobility, as well as the gender division of labour and gender norms. For example, a mother's lack of mobility, due to prohibitive norms or lack of transportation, may impede birth registration, nutrition, and other child outcomes. The internalization of gender norms around masculine and feminine expectations and behaviours may influence women's and men's attitudes toward intimate partner violence and physical punishment of children as well as self-perceptions of well-being, including life satisfaction and expectations for the future.

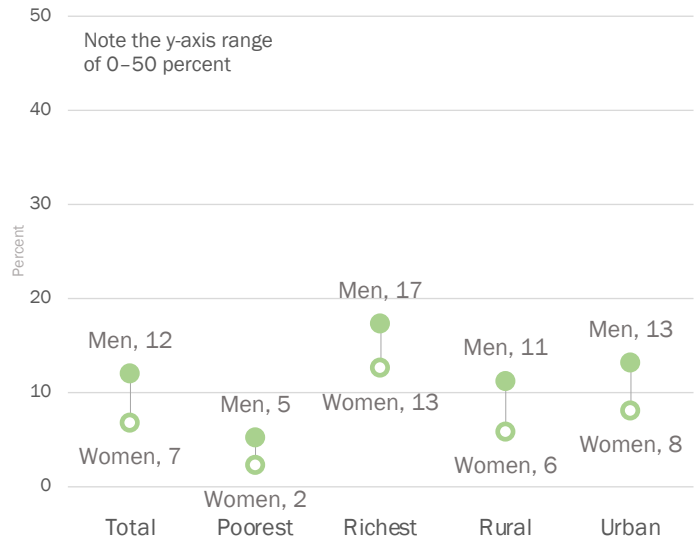
## Access to Knowledge & Resources

**Literacy**  
Kosovo



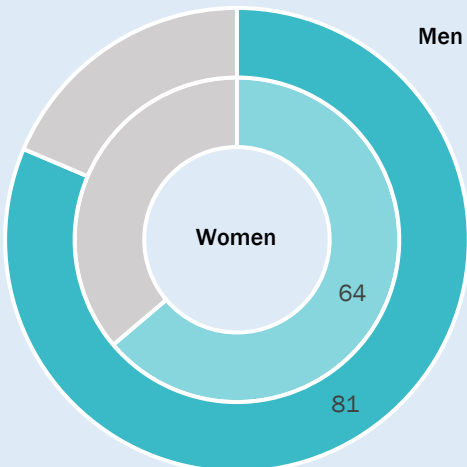
Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who are literate, by sex

**Health Insurance Coverage**  
Kosovo



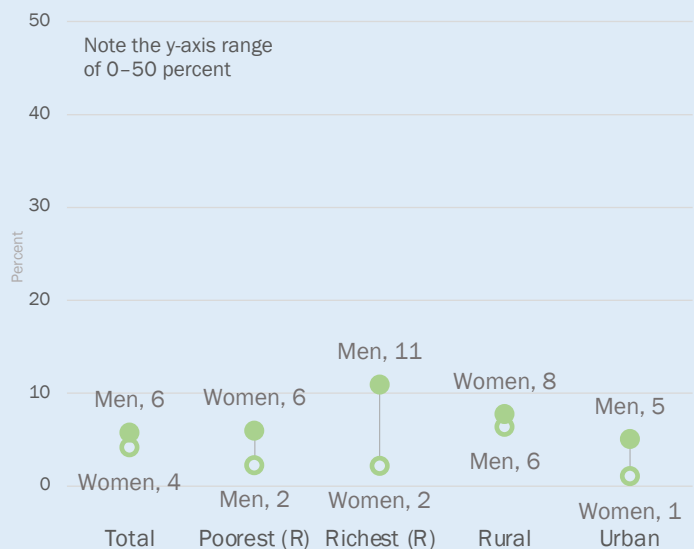
Percentage of adults age 15-49 years with health insurance, by sex, wealth quintile and area

**Literacy**  
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who are literate, by sex

**Health Insurance Coverage**  
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



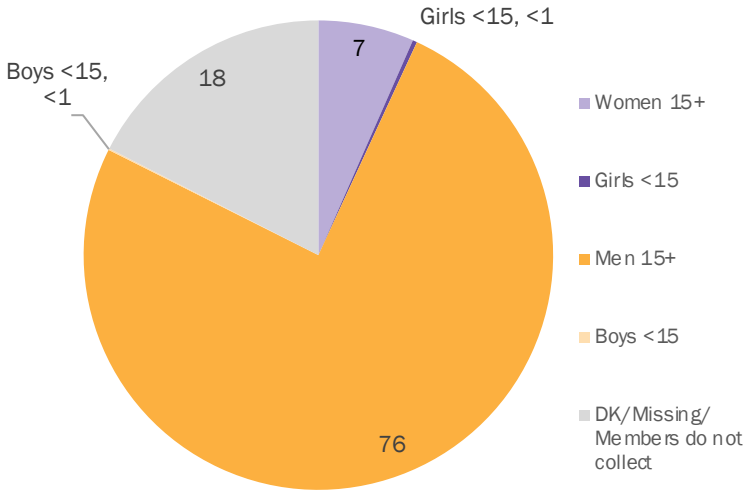
Percentage of adults age 15-49 years with health insurance, by sex, wealth quintile and area

# Gender Equality in Adulthood

## Time on Household Chores: Water Collection

### Who collects water?

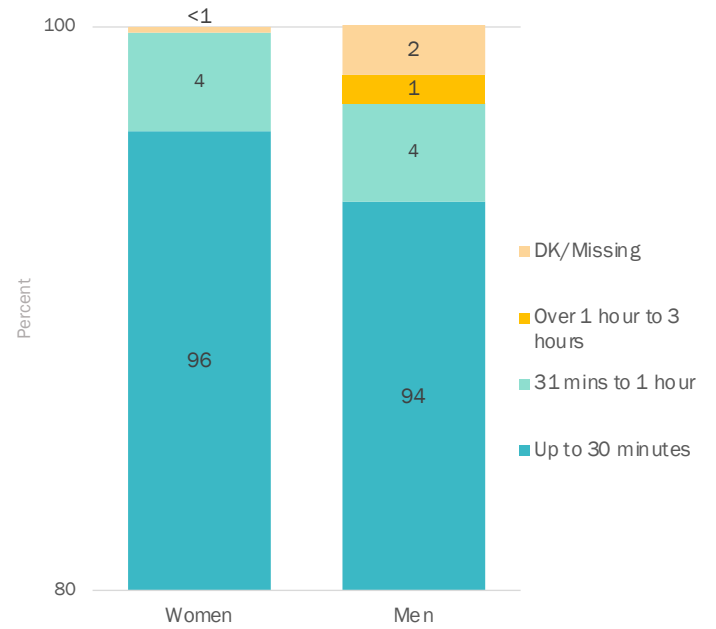
Kosovo



Percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household

### Time spent on water collection

Kosovo

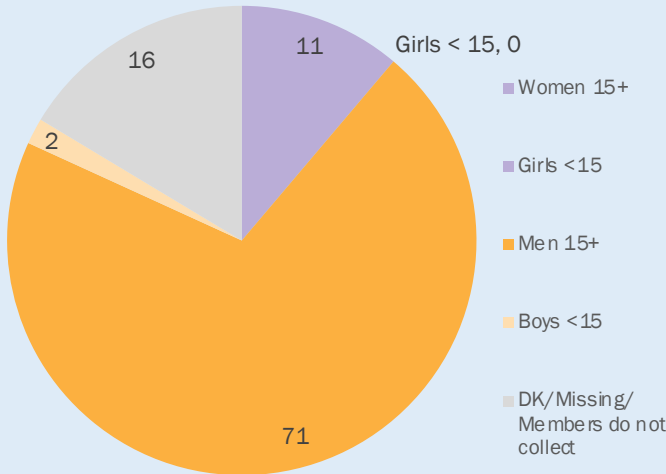


Percent distribution of average amount of time spent collecting water per day by sex of person primarily responsible for water collection in households without drinking water on premises

There were no cases of women and men spending over 3 hours each day collecting drinking water and no cases of women spending over 1 hour to 3 hours

### Who collects water?

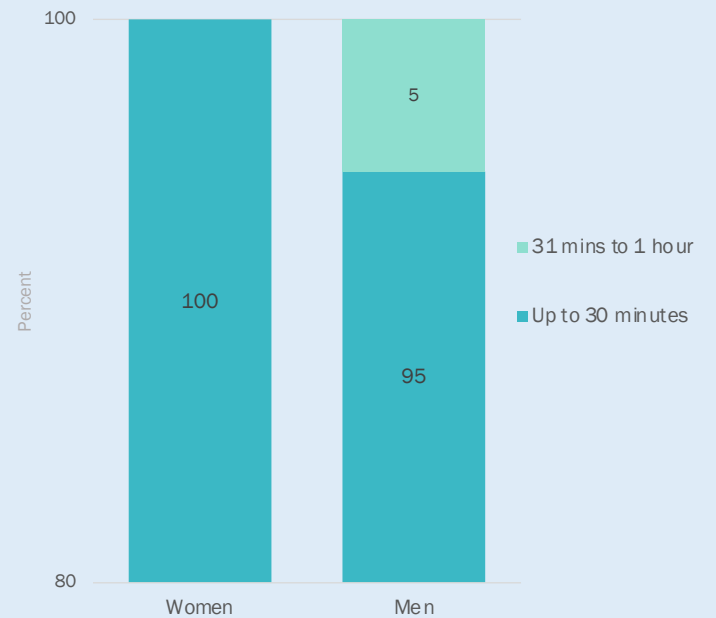
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent distribution of household members without drinking water on premises by person usually collecting drinking water used in the household

### Time spent on water collection

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percent distribution of average amount of time spent collecting water per day by sex of person primarily responsible for water collection in households without drinking water on premises

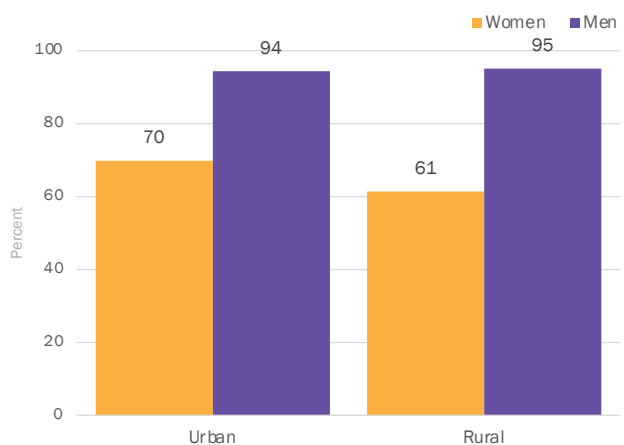
There were no cases of women and men spending over 1 hour to 3 hours or over 3 hours each day collecting drinking water

# Gender Equality in Adulthood

## Safety & Security

### Feeling safe while walking alone, SDG 16.1.4 sex disaggregate

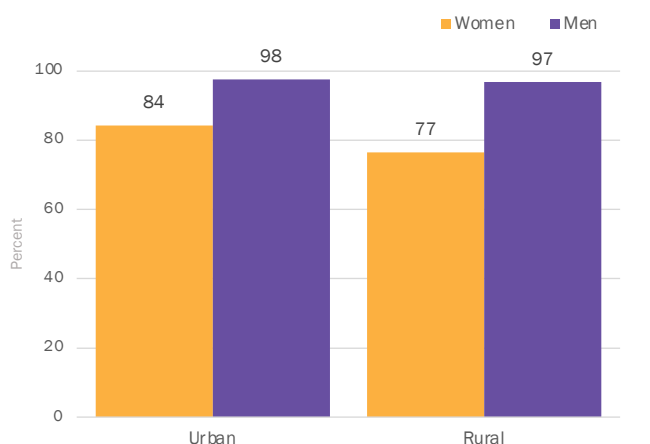
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by sex and area

### Feeling safety while being at home alone

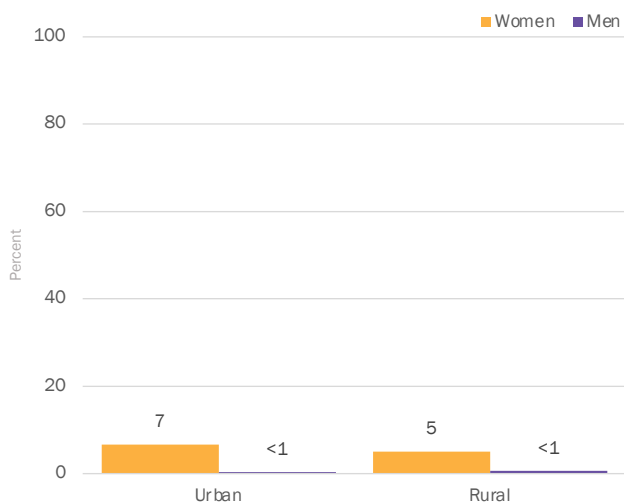
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who feel safe being home alone after dark, by sex and area

## Discrimination & harassment

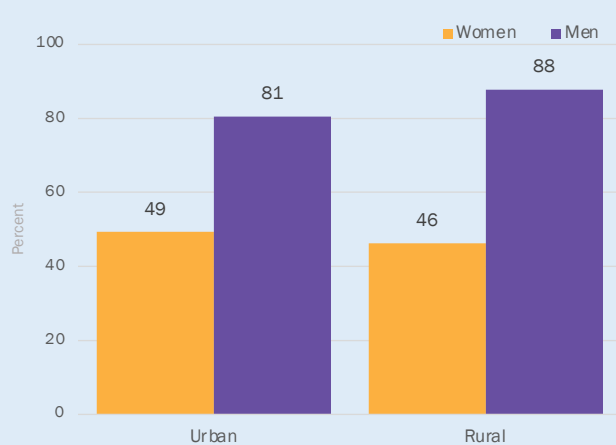
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who have ever personally felt discriminated or harassed based on their gender, by sex and area

### Feeling safe while walking alone, SDG 16.1.4 sex disaggregate

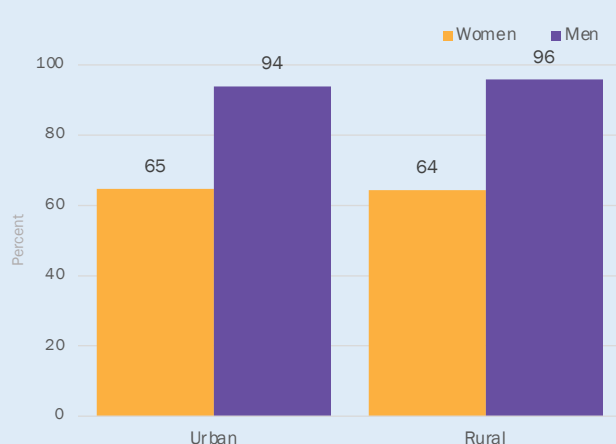
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who feel safe walking alone in their neighbourhood after dark, by sex and area

### Feeling safety while being at home alone

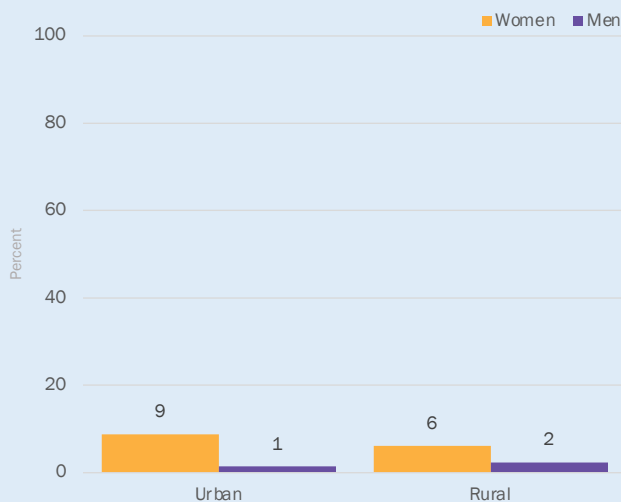
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who feel safe being home alone after dark, by sex and area

## Discrimination & harassment

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15-49 years who have ever personally felt discriminated or harassed based on their gender, by sex and area

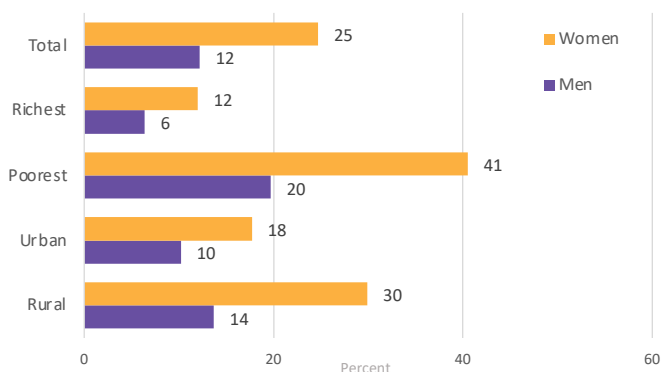


# Gender Equality in Adulthood

## Feminine & masculine attitudes & expectations

### Attitudes toward domestic violence

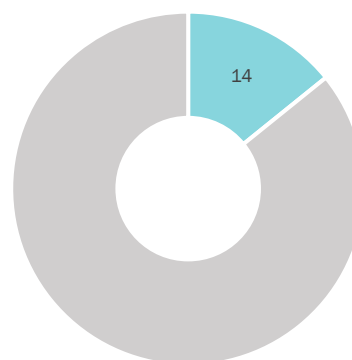
Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15–49 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex, wealth quintile and area

### Attitudes toward physical punishment (mothers/female caretakers)

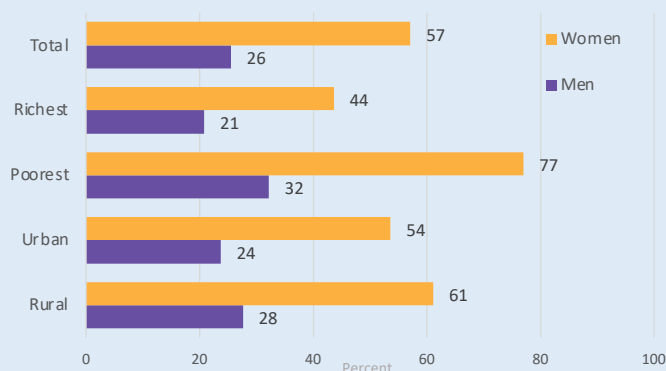
Kosovo



Percentage of mothers/female caretakers who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, by sex of caretaker  
Note: The percentage for men is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown

### Attitudes toward domestic violence

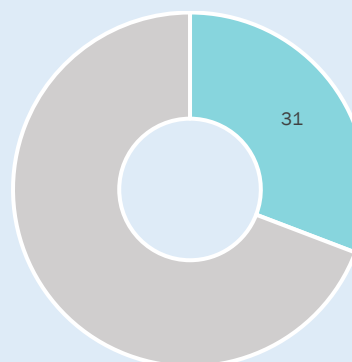
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adults age 15–49 years who justify wife beating for any of the following reasons: she goes out without telling him; she neglects the children; she argues with him; she refuses sex with him; she burns the food, by sex, wealth quintile and area

### Attitudes toward physical punishment (mothers/female caretakers)

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of mothers/female caretakers who believe that physical punishment is needed to bring up, raise, or educate a child properly, by sex of caretaker  
Note: The percentage for men is based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases and is not shown

## Key Messages

- While almost all women and men age 15–49 years in Kosovo are literate, only 2 in 3 women and 4 in 5 men living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are literate.
- The percentage of adults age 15–49 years with health insurance in Kosovo is low overall. However, men living in richest households are more likely to have health insurance, both in the general population and among those living in richest households in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Among household members without drinking water on premises, men age 15 years or above are more likely to collect water for household use than women (76 percent compared to 7 percent).
- Among women age 15–49 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, 70 percent living in urban areas and 61 percent living in rural areas feel safe being home alone after dark.
- Women age 15–49 years living in poorest households in Kosovo were twice as likely as men to justify wife beating for any of the reasons that were mentioned in the survey.

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 Gender Equality. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables CS.3, TC.8.1, TC.10.1, TC.11.1, PR.1.1, PR.2.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.6, LN.2.7, TM.3.1, TM.3.3, TM.2.2W, TM.11.1W/M, SR.6.1W/M, PR.8.1W/M, PR.2.2, EQ.3.1W/M, PR.7.1W/M, EQ.2.1W/M, WS.4.1, WS.4.2, WS 1.3 and WS.1.4 (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](https://mics.unicef.org/surveys).