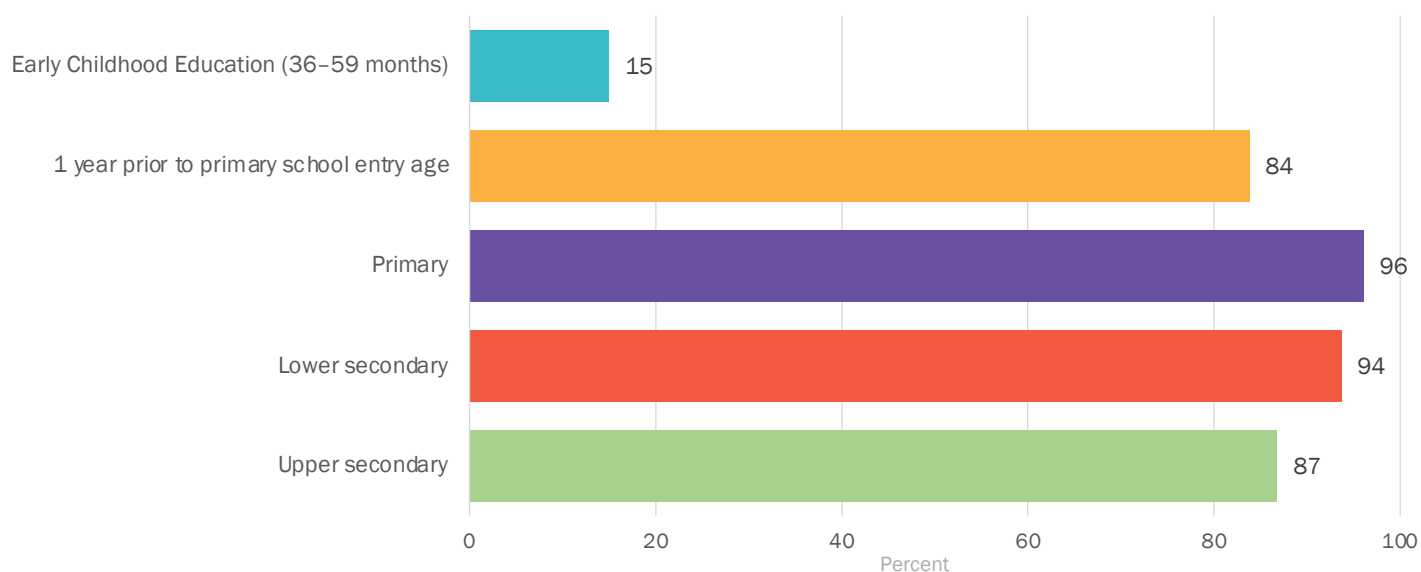


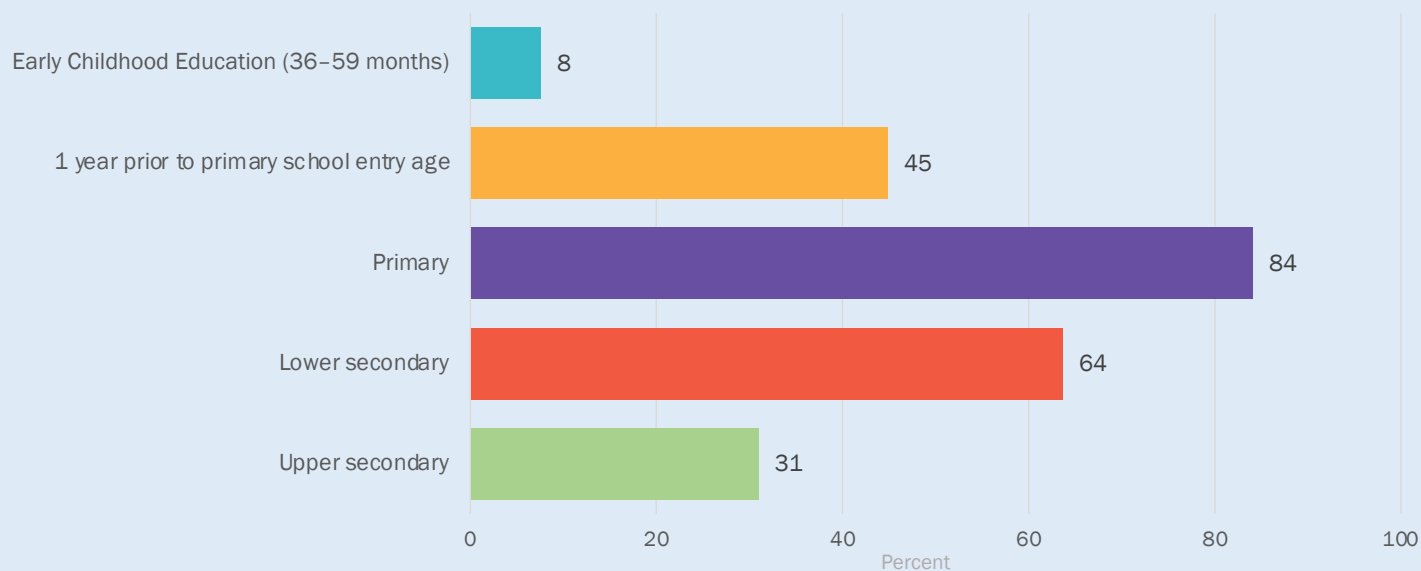
Attendance Rates & Inequalities

School Net Attendance Rates (adjusted)

Kosovo

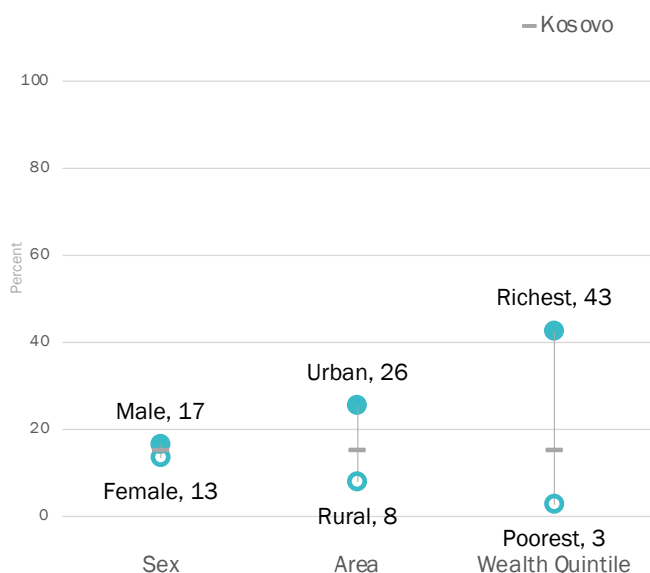


Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



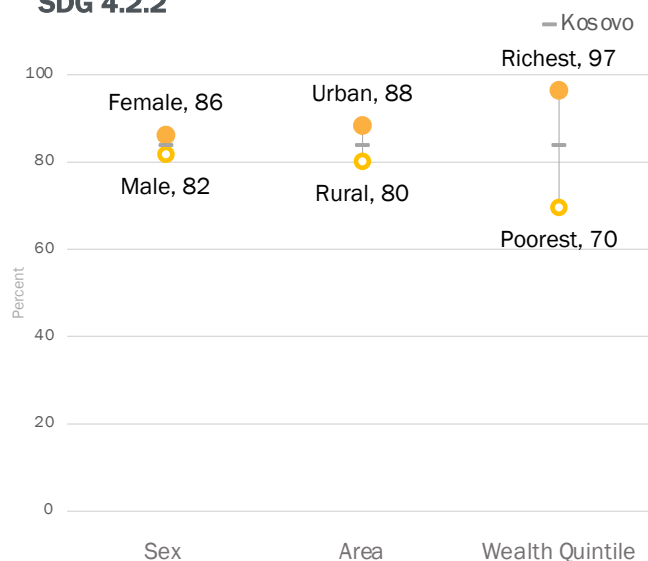
Inequalities in Attendance in Early Childhood Education & Participation in Organized Learning

Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education



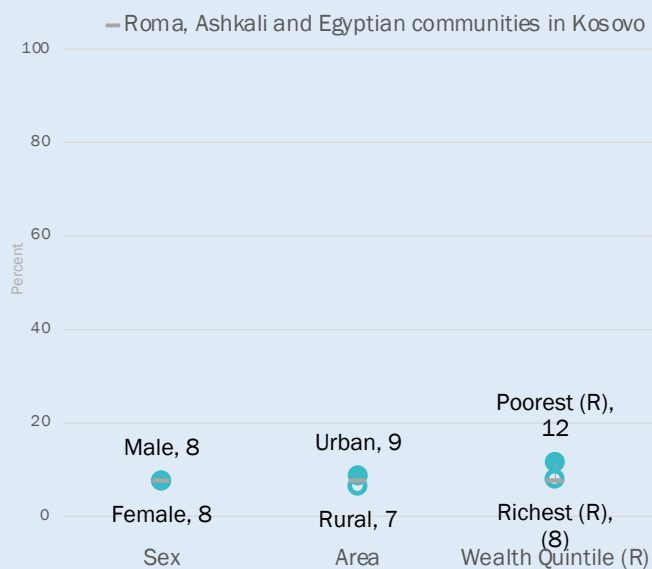
Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending early childhood education

Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Prior to Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2



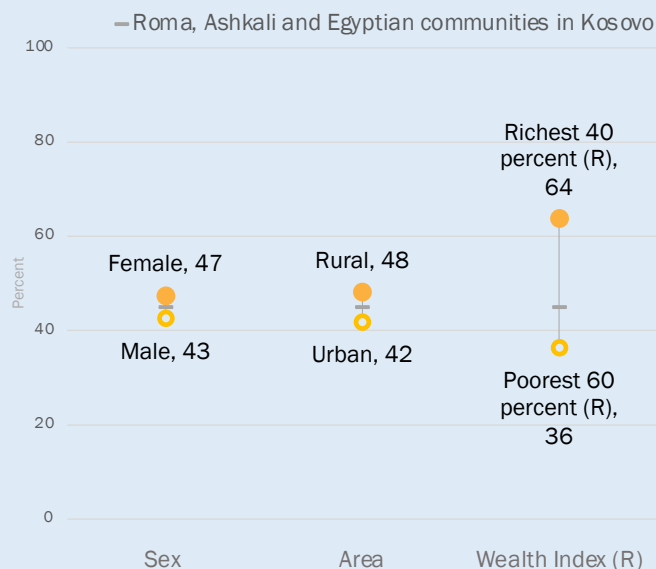
Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year

Attendance Rate for Early Childhood Education



Percentage of children age 36–59 months who are attending early childhood education
() Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases

Participation Rate in Organized Learning (1 Year Prior to Primary Entry Age): SDG 4.2.2



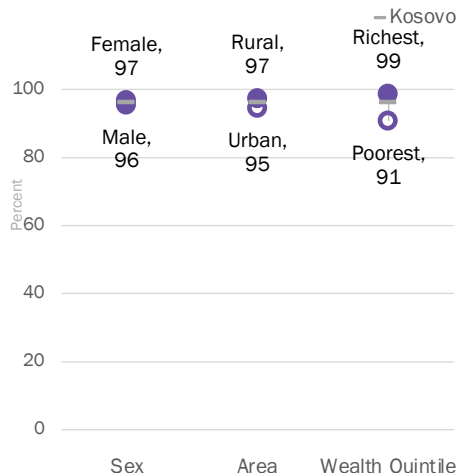
Percentage of children attending an early childhood education programme, or primary education (adjusted net attendance ratio), who are one year younger than the official primary school entry age at the beginning of the school year

(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.

Note: In the 2019–2020 Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo MICS tables, denominators for wealth index quintiles are in some cases merged into two groups—the poorest 60 percent (bottom three wealth quintiles) and the richest 40 percent (top two wealth quintiles)—in order to allow for presentation of findings by wealth status.

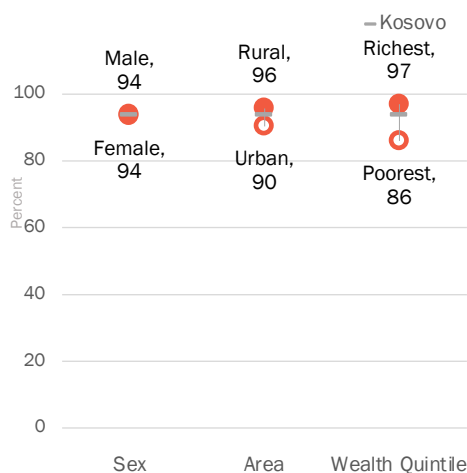
Inequalities in Attendance Rates

Adjusted Primary School Net Attendance Rate



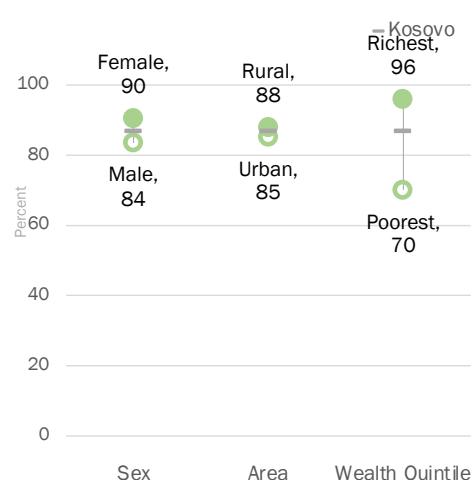
Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary or secondary school

Adjusted Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate



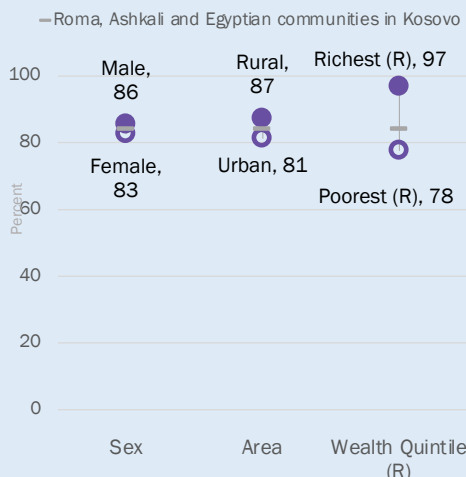
Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher

Adjusted Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate



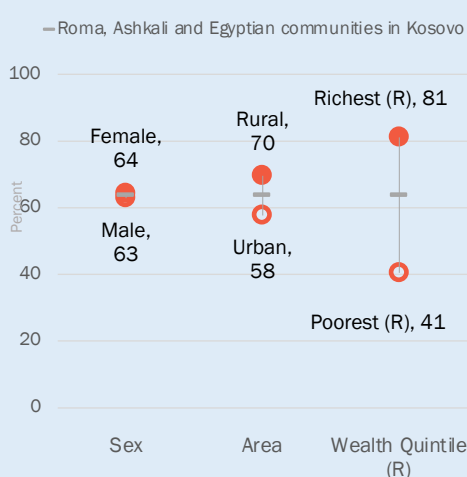
Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

Adjusted Primary School Net Attendance Rate



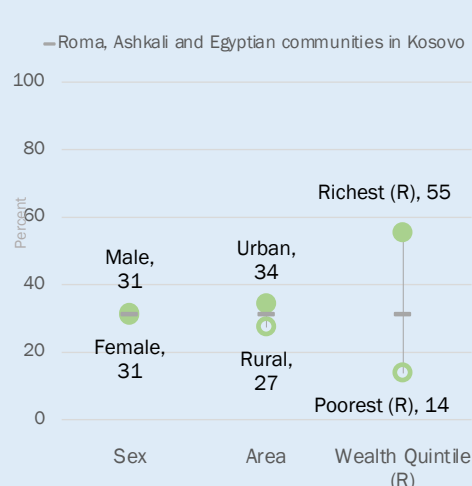
Percentage of children of primary school age (as of the beginning of school year) who are attending primary or secondary school

Adjusted Lower Secondary School Net Attendance Rate



Percentage of children of lower secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending lower secondary school or higher

Adjusted Upper Secondary School Net Attendance Rate

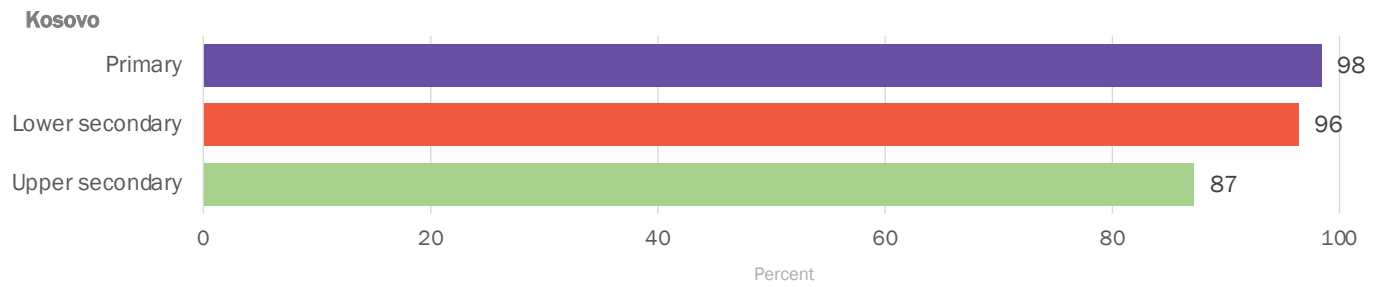


Percentage of children of upper secondary school age (as of the beginning of the current or most recent school year) who are attending upper secondary school or higher

Key Messages

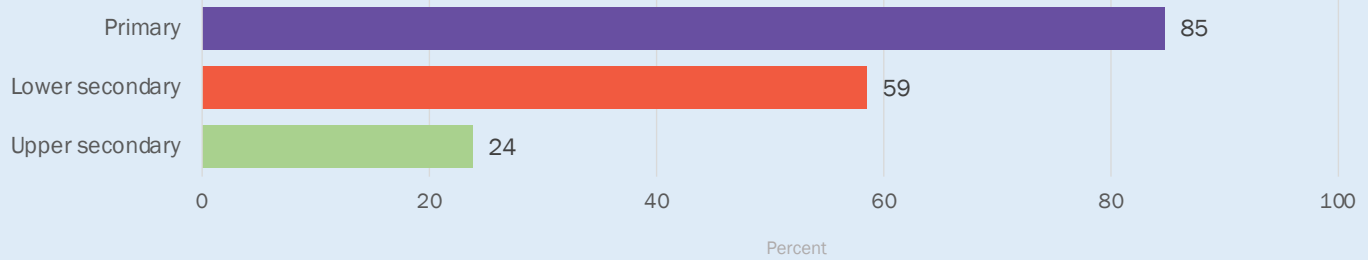
- Attendance to early childhood education is low, with only 15 percent of children age 35–59 months in the general population and 8 percent of children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities attending.
- The majority of children in Kosovo are attending compulsory levels of education: 96 percent of children of primary school age are attending primary school and 94 percent of children of lower secondary school age are attending lower secondary school. Net attendance drops to 84 percent in upper secondary school.
- Attendance rates among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are lower. While 84 percent of children of primary school age from these communities are attending primary school, only two-thirds of children aged for lower secondary school are attending lower secondary school (64 percent) and one-third of children of upper secondary school age are attending upper secondary school (31 percent).
- While the disparity in net attendance rates by household wealth is evident across all levels of education, it is greatest for upper secondary school, with 96 percent of children living in households in the richest wealth index quintile attending upper secondary school compared to 70 percent of those in poorest households.
- Household wealth has a significant impact on net attendance rates of children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities at all three levels. In these communities, children living in richest households are 2 times more likely to attend lower secondary school than those living in poorest households and they are 4 times more likely to attend upper secondary school.

Completion Rates: SDG 4.1.2



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

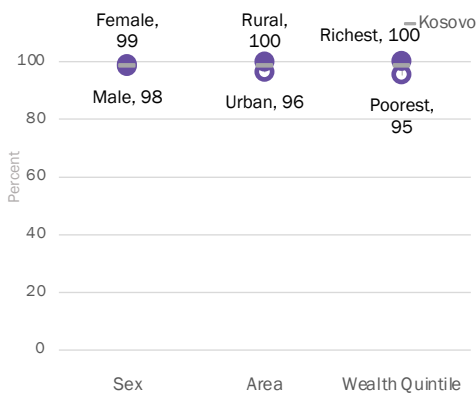
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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

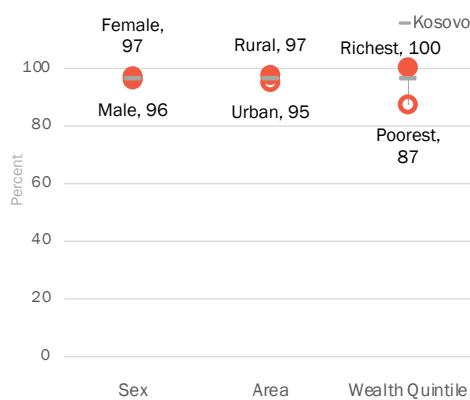
Inequalities in Completion Rates

Primary School



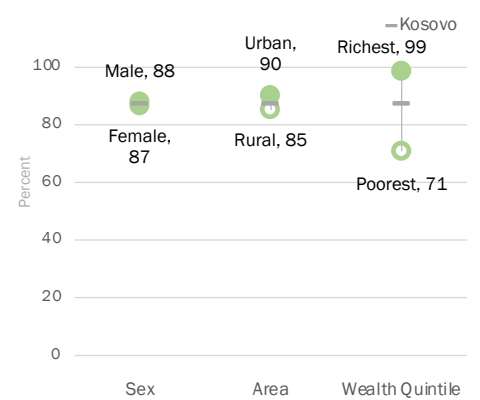
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

Lower Secondary



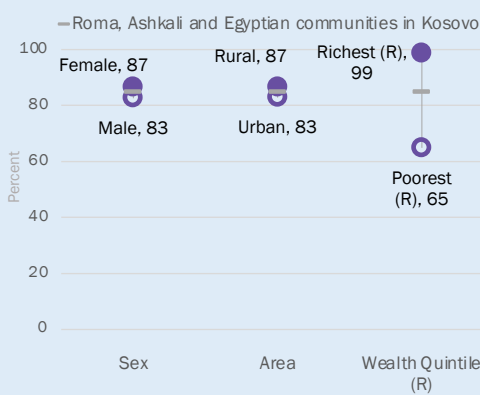
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of lower secondary school who have completed lower secondary education

Upper Secondary



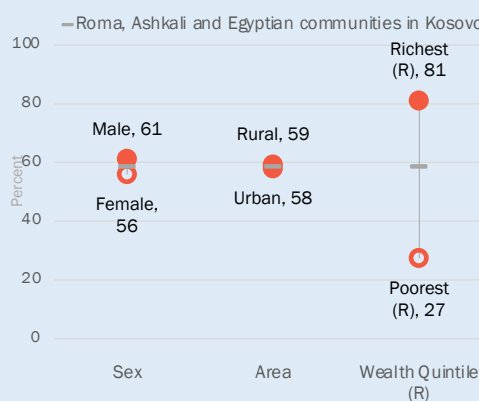
Percentage of children or youth age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education

Primary School



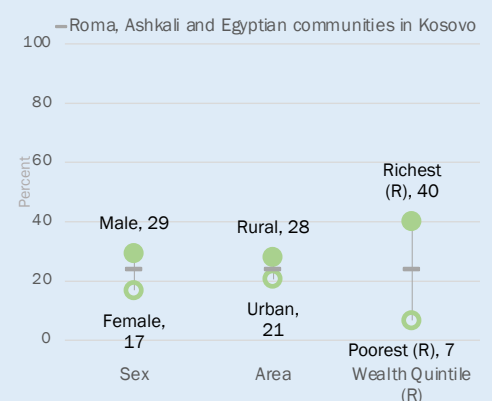
Percentage of children age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of primary school who have completed primary education

Lower Secondary



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

Upper Secondary

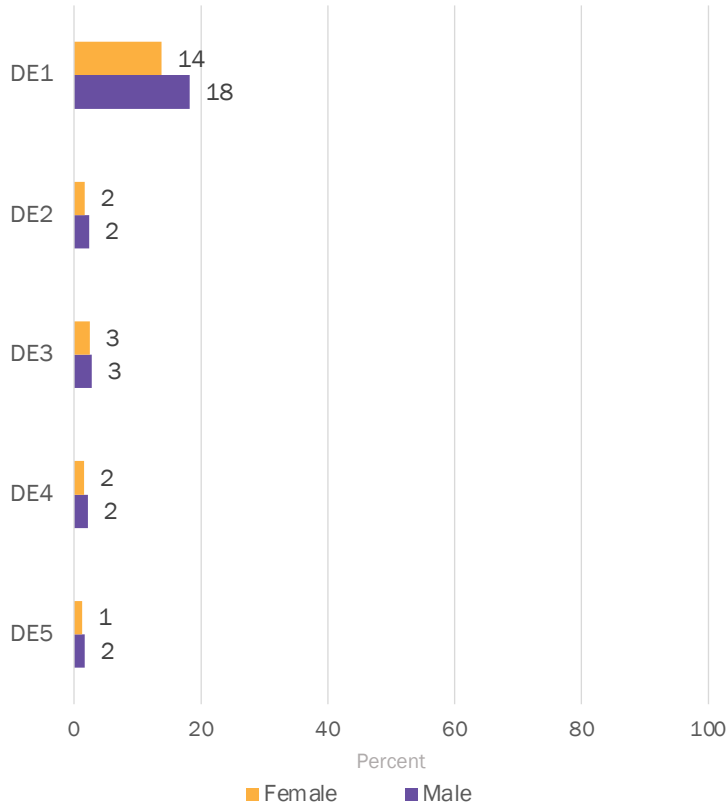


Percentage of children or youth age 3 to 5 years above the intended age for the last grade of upper secondary school who have completed upper secondary education

Out of School Rates

Out of School Dimensions for Levels of Education

Kosovo



Dimension 1: Children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education

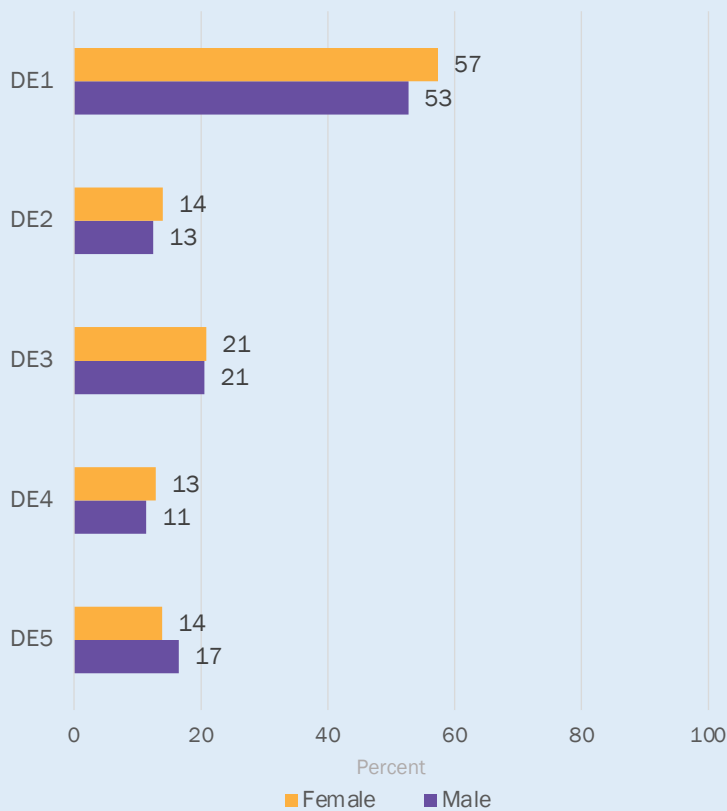
Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 3: Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Dimension 1: Children age 5 years at the beginning of the school year not attending an early childhood education programme or primary education

Dimension 2: Children of primary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 3: Children of lower secondary school age who are not in primary or secondary school

Dimension 4: Children who are in primary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

Dimension 5: Children who are in lower secondary school but at risk of dropping out (over-age by 2 or more years)

SDG Summary for Education

Kosovo

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	98%	96%	87%
4.1.4	LN.6a,b,c	Out-of-school rate	2%	3%	10%
4.1.5	LN.10a,b	Percentage of children over-age for grade	2%	2%	na
4.5.1	LN.5a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	1.01	1.00	1.08
4.5.1	LN.5b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest/richest)	0.92	0.89	0.73
4.5.1	LN.5c	Area Parity Indices (rural/urban)	1.03	1.06	1.03
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	84%	82%	86%

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

SDG	MICS Indicator	Definition & Notes	Value		
			Primary	Lower Secondary	Upper Secondary
4.1.2	LN.8a,b,c	Completion rate	85%	59%	24%
4.1.4	LN.6a,b,c	Out-of-school rate	13%	21%	58%
4.1.5	LN.10a,b	Percentage of children over-age for grade	12%	15%	na
4.5.1	LN.5a	Gender Parity Indices (girls/boys)	0.97	0.98	0.99
4.5.1	LN.5b	Wealth Parity Indices (poorest/richest)	0.80	0.50	0.25
4.5.1	LN.5c	Area Parity Indices (rural/urban)	1.07	1.21	0.80
			Total	Boys	Girls
4.2.2	LN.2	Participation rate in organized learning (one year before the official primary entry age)	45%	47%	43%

Key Messages

- The majority of children in Kosovo complete primary school and lower secondary school (98 percent and 96 percent, respectively), while there is a drop in the completion rate for upper secondary school (84 percent).
- The drop in completion rates is more severe among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, with about two-thirds completing lower secondary school (59 percent) and only one-quarter completing upper secondary school (24 percent).
- Among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities, 6 percent of boys and 2 percent of girls attending lower secondary school are at risk of dropping out because they are 2 or more years older than the corresponding age for the grade they are attending.
- The gender parity indices for primary and lower secondary school indicate parity in attendance rates for boys and girls in Kosovo (1.01 and 1.00, respectively). The findings for upper secondary school however indicate a disparity – in favour of girls – the gender parity index for upper secondary school is 1.08.
- In the general population, attendance rates are higher across all three levels in rural areas and among children living in richest households. The pattern is similar (although more severe) among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities – except for upper secondary school, where attendance is higher in urban areas.

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 Education. Data from this snapshot can be found in table LN.1.1, LN.1.2, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.5, LN.2.6, LN.2.7 and LN.2.8 (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 Survey Findings Report for this and other surveys are available on mics.unicef.org/surveys.