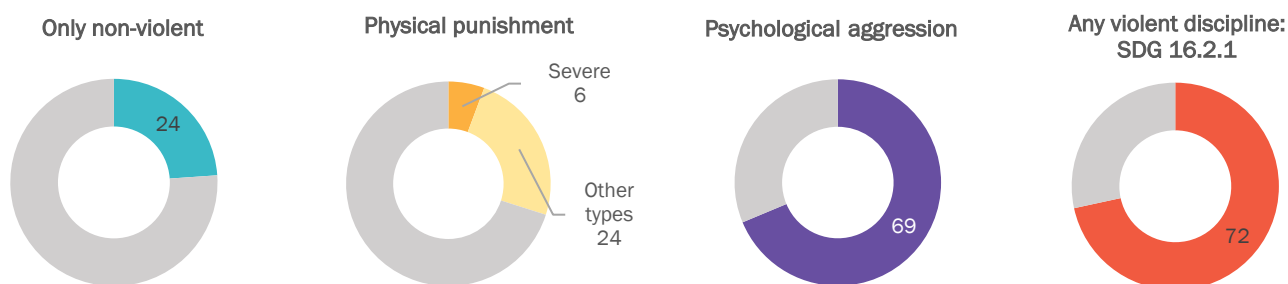


Child Discipline

Types of Child Discipline

Kosovo



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

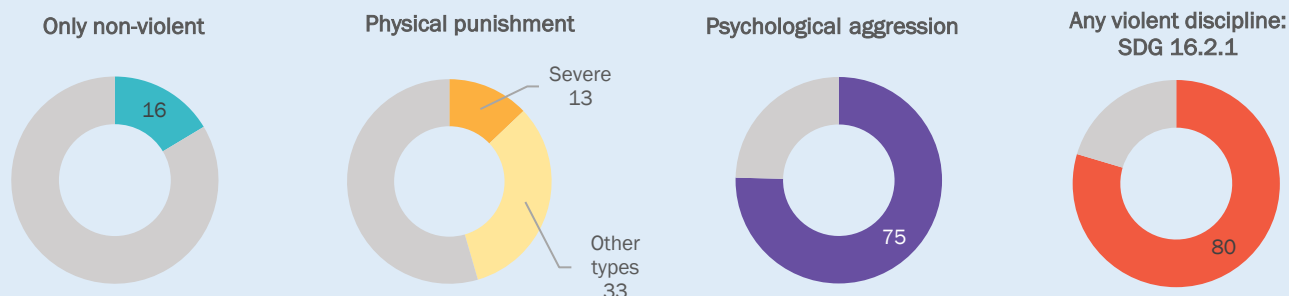
Physical punishment: Shaking, hitting or slapping a child on the hand/arm/leg, hitting on the bottom or elsewhere on the body with a hard object, spanking or hitting on the bottom with a bare hand, hitting or slapping on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating hard and repeatedly.

Severe physical punishment: Hitting or slapping a child on the face, head or ears, and hitting or beating a child hard and repeatedly.

Psychological aggression: Shouting, yelling or screaming at a child, as well as calling a child offensive names such as ‘dumb’ or ‘lazy’.

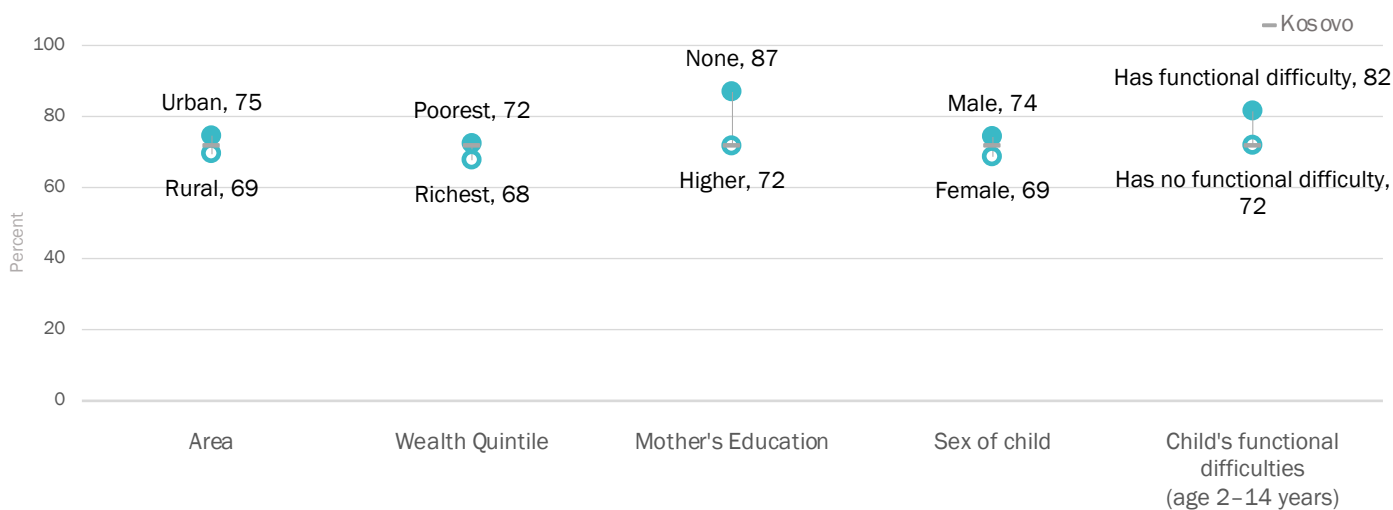
Violent discipline: Any physical punishment and/or psychological aggression.

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

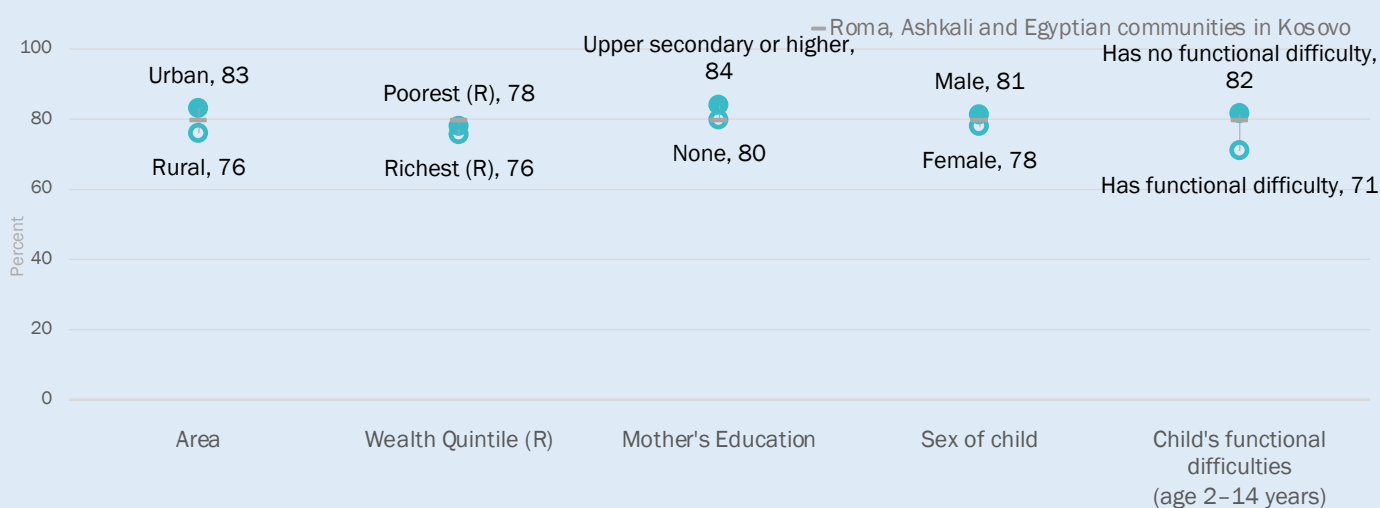


Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

Violent Discipline: Inequalities



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics



Percentage of children aged 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by background characteristics

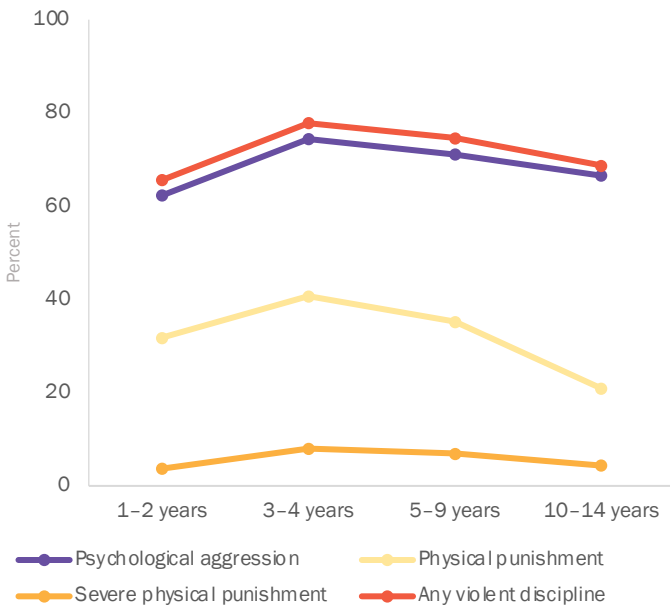
(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the sample for the Kosovo MICS and the sample for the Roma, 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.

Key Messages

- While 24 percent of children age 1–14 years in Kosovo have experienced only non-violent methods of discipline, a large share of children (72 percent) have experienced any violent discipline.
- The proportion of children this age living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities who experienced any violent discipline is 80 percent (16 percent experienced only non-violent discipline methods).
- Among the 30 percent of children age 1–14 years who experienced physical punishment, 6 percent experienced severe physical punishment (46 percent and 13 percent, respectively, for children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities).
- In the general population, prevalence of any violent discipline is negatively associated with mother's education.
- Among children age 2–14 years in Kosovo, children with functional difficulty are more likely to experience any violent discipline (82 percent), than children with no functional difficulty (72 percent). The pattern is opposite among children this age living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- 1 in 7 mothers/caretakers of children age 1–14 years in the general population reported that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate the child. The same attitude was expressed by 1 in 3 mothers/caretakers living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- In both the general population and in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities in Kosovo, mothers/caretakers of children age 1–14 years with lower education levels and those living in households from the poorer wealth index quintiles are more likely to report that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate the child.

Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

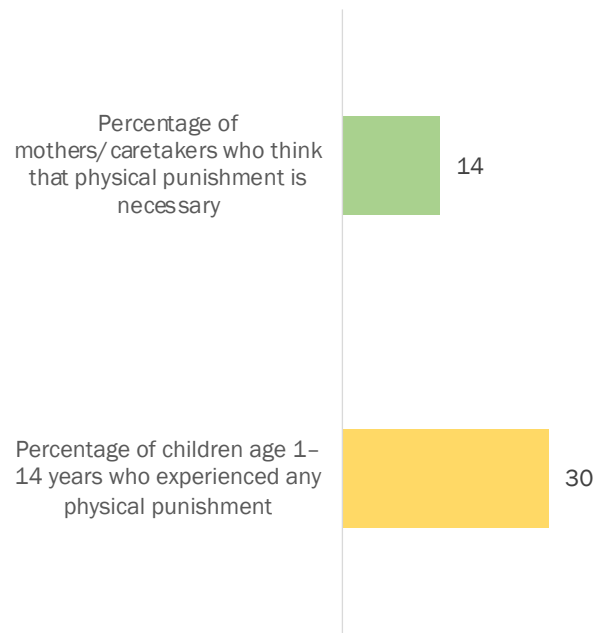
Kosovo



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

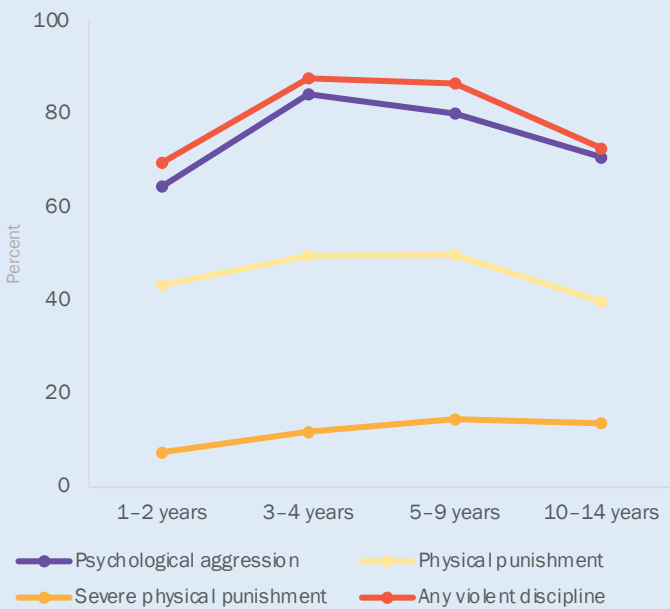
Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences

Kosovo



Violent Discipline: Age Patterns

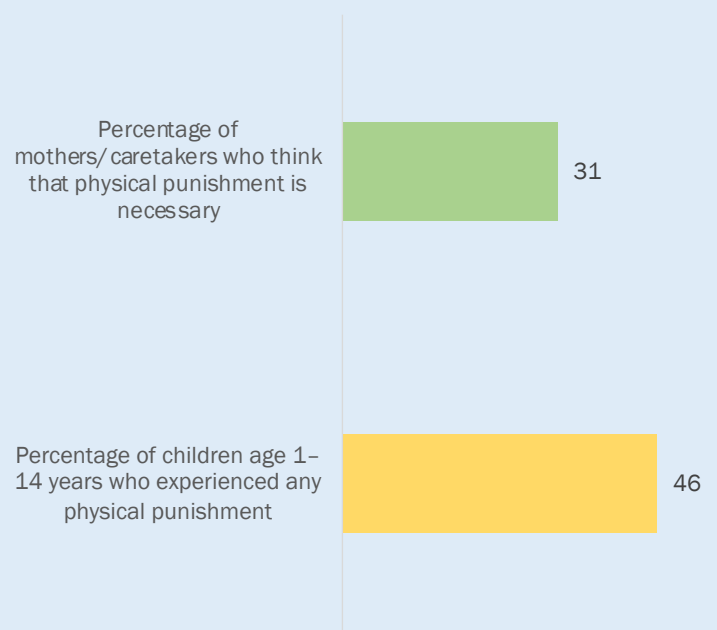
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of children age 1 to 14 years who experienced any violent discipline in the past month, by type and by age

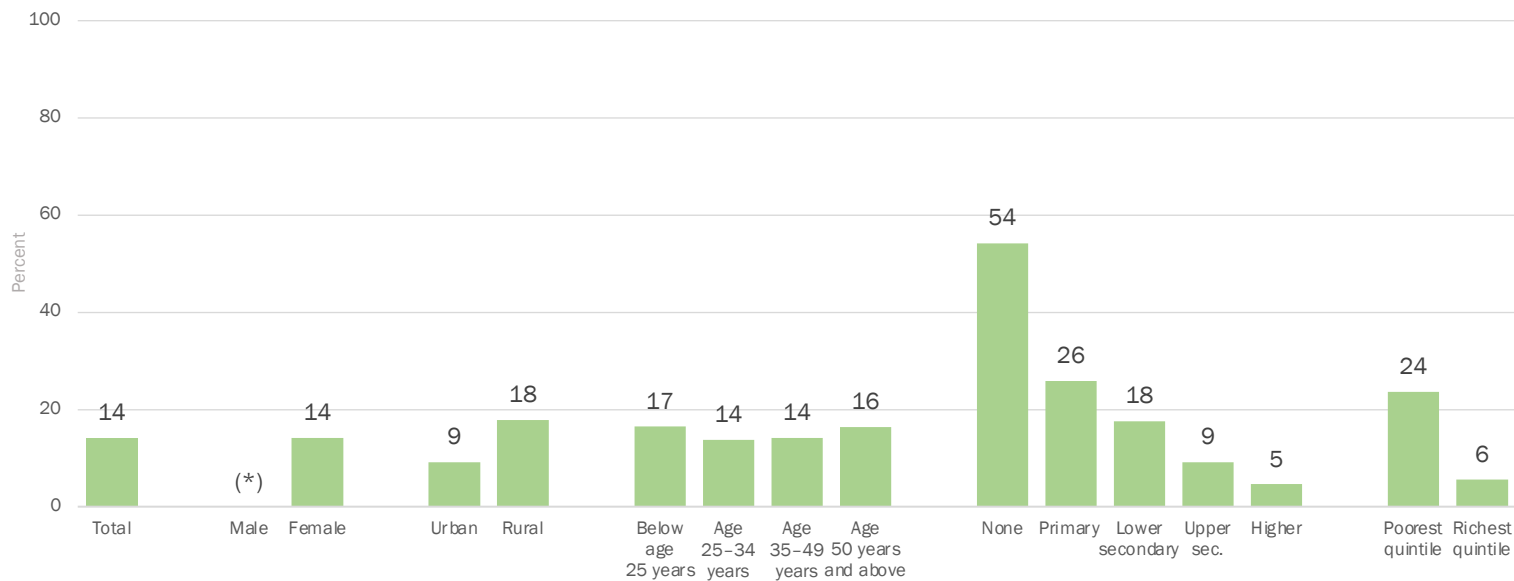
Physical Punishment: Attitudes & Experiences

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



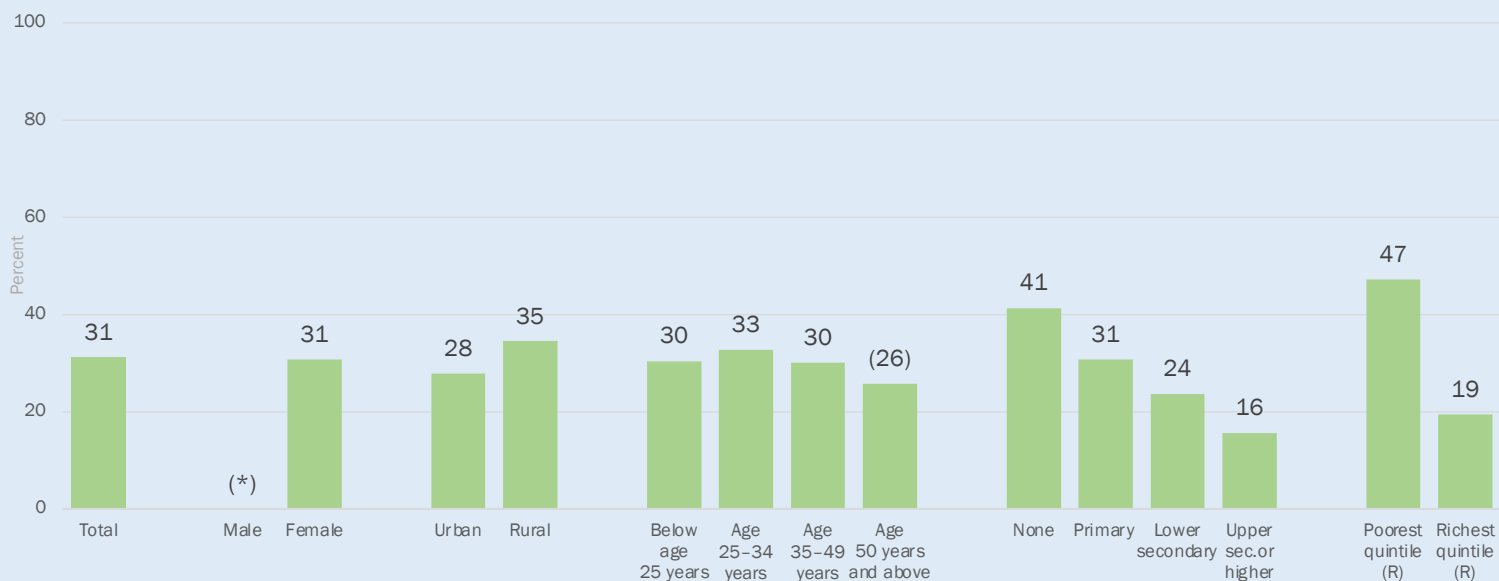
Attitudes to Physical Punishment

Kosovo



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of mothers/caretakers who think that physical punishment is necessary to raise or educate children, by their background characteristics
 () Figures that are based on 25-49 unweighted cases
 (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

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 Child Discipline. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables PR.2.1 and PR.2.2 in the Survey Findings Report (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.