

Republic of Kosovo

and

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in the Republic of Kosovo 2019–2020



Multiple Indicator
Cluster Surveys

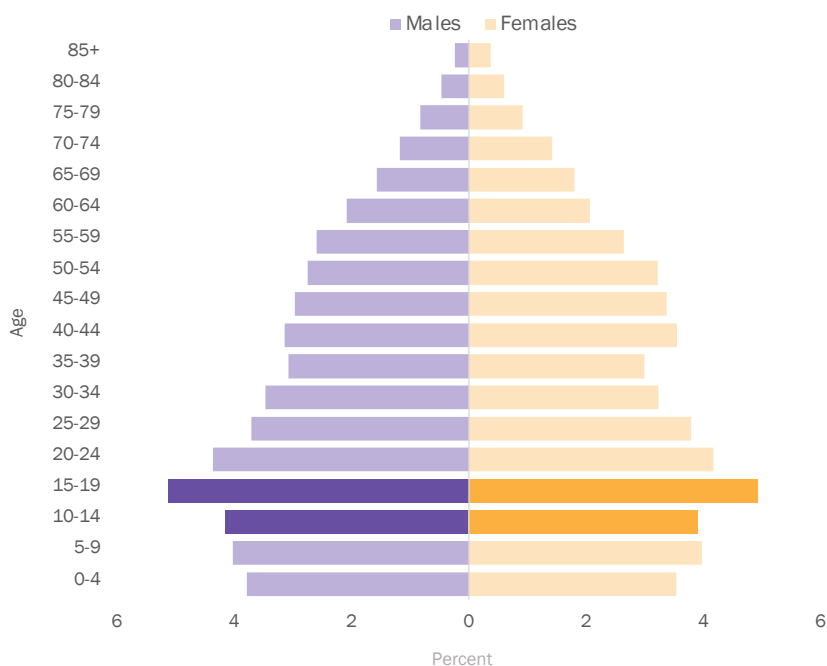
Adolescents



The Adolescent Population: Age 10–19

Age & Sex Distribution of Household Population

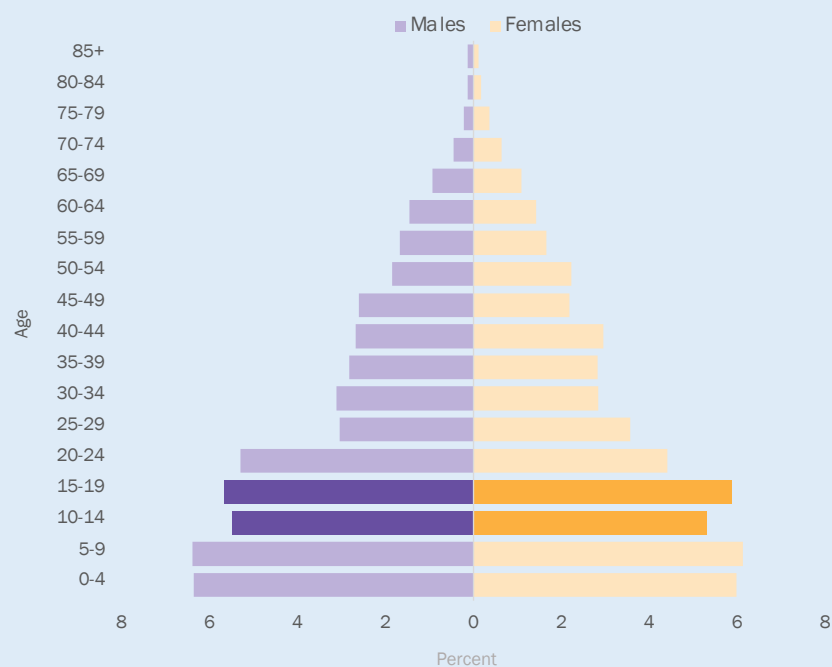
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This snapshot of adolescent well-being is organized around key priority areas for adolescents:

- Every adolescent survives and thrives
- Every adolescent learns
- Every adolescent is protected from violence and exploitation
- Every adolescent lives in a safe and clean environment
- Every adolescent has an equitable chance in life

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

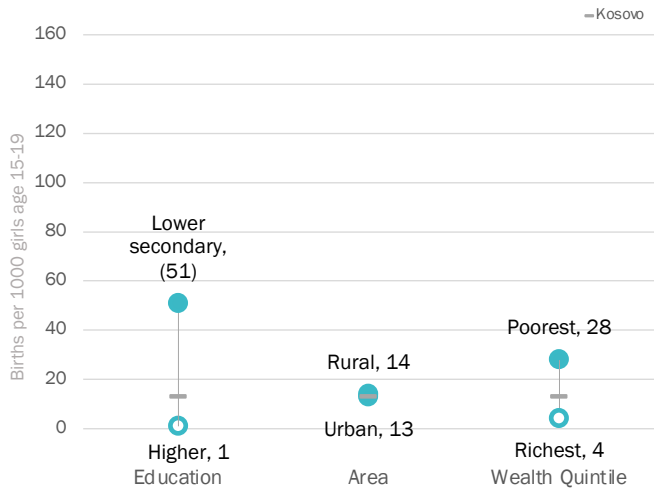


Every Adolescent Survives & Thrives

Adolescence is by some measures the healthiest period in the life-course, yet it can also mark the first manifestations of issues which can have lifelong effects on health and wellbeing, such as unsafe sexual behavior, early childbearing and substance misuse. Nevertheless, health interventions during this period are shown to have long-lasting effects. Access to appropriate contraceptive methods is critical to prevent adolescent pregnancy and its related consequences, allowing adolescents to transition into adulthood with the ability to plan their pregnancies and live healthy and productive lives.

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

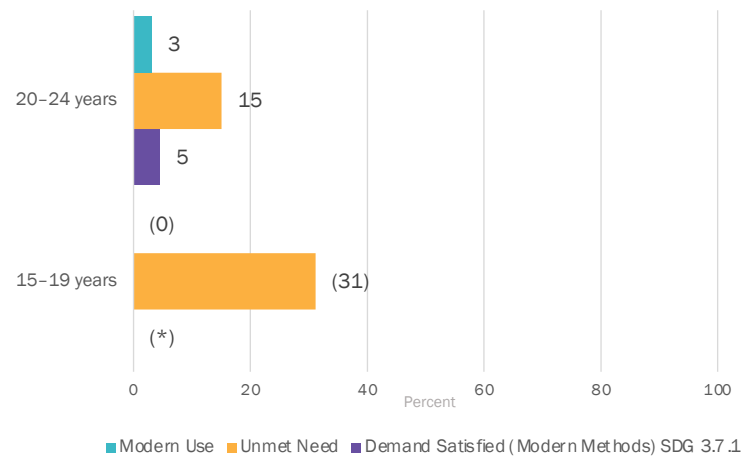
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Age-specific fertility rate for girls age 15–19 years: the number of live births in the last 3 years, divided by the average number of women in that age group during the same period, expressed per 1,000 women () Figures that are based on 125–249 unweighted person-years of exposure

Modern Contraceptive Use, Unmet Need & Demand Satisfied for Modern Methods: SDG 3.7.1

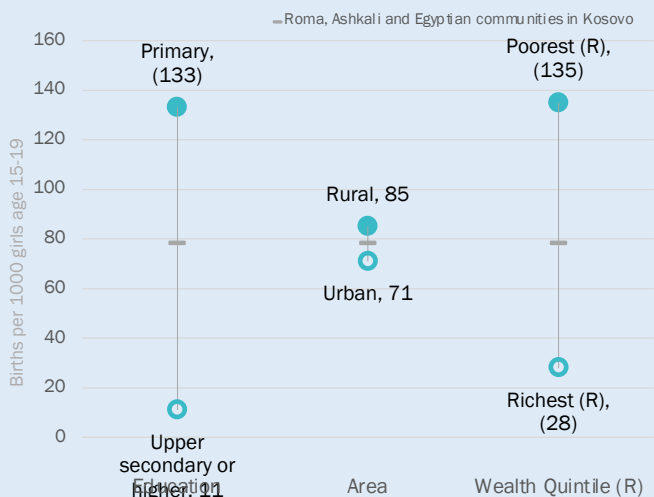
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Percentage of married or in union girls age 15–19 years and 20–24 years who are using (or whose partner is using) a contraceptive method, percentage with an unmet need for contraception and percent of demand for modern methods of family planning satisfied, by age group () Figures that are based on 25–49 unweighted cases (*) Figures that are based on fewer than 25 unweighted cases

Adolescent Birth Rate: SDG 3.7.2

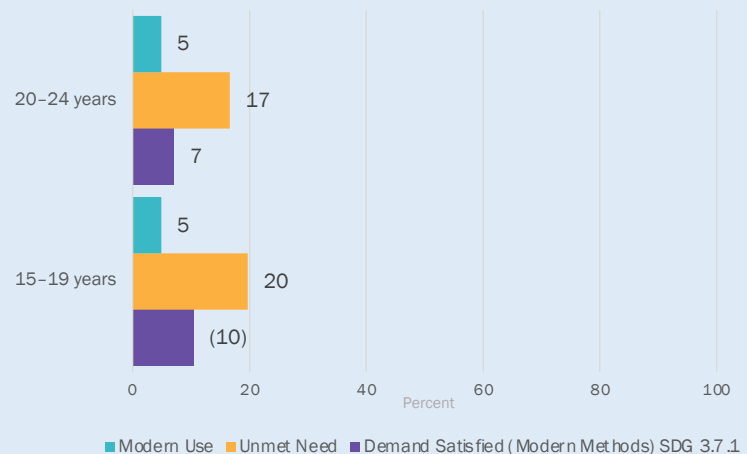
Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



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Modern Contraceptive Use, Unmet Need & Demand Satisfied for Modern Methods: SDG 3.7.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



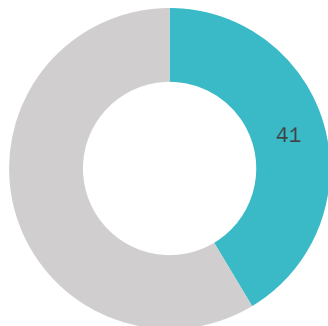
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(R) The wealth index has been constructed using information on household assets and is assumed to capture underlying long-term wealth, ranking households by wealth, from poorest to richest. The calculations have been conducted separately on the sample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

Foundational Reading Skills

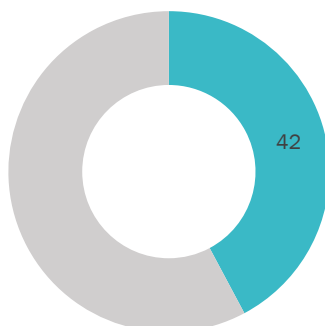
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Percentage of children age 7–14 who can 1) read 90% of words in a story correctly, 2) Answer three literal comprehension questions, 3) Answer two inferential comprehension questions

Foundational Numeracy Skills

Kosovo

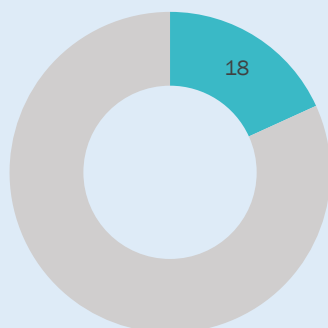


Percentage of children age 7–14 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task

Quality education and experiences at school positively affect physical and mental health, safety, civic engagement and social development. Adolescents, however, can also face the risk of school drop-out, early marriage or pregnancy, or being pulled into the workforce prematurely.

Foundational Reading Skills

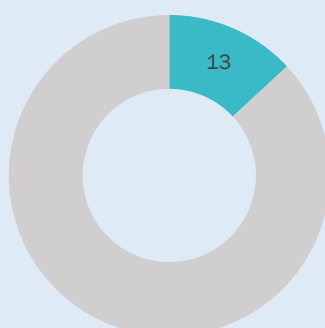
Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities In Kosovo



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Foundational Numeracy Skills

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities In Kosovo

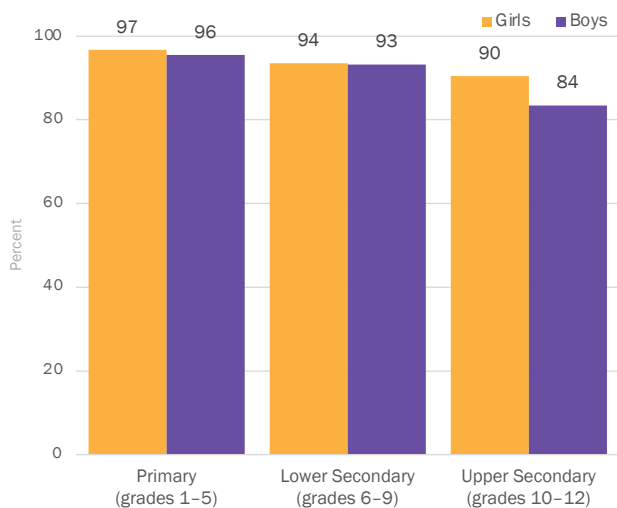


Percentage of children age 7–14 who can successfully perform 1) a number reading task, 2) a number discrimination task, 3) an addition task and 4) a pattern recognition and completion task

Data on reading and numeracy skills are collected in MICS through a direct assessment method. The Foundational Learning module captures information on children's early learning in reading and mathematics at the level of Grade 2 in primary education.

School Attendance Ratios

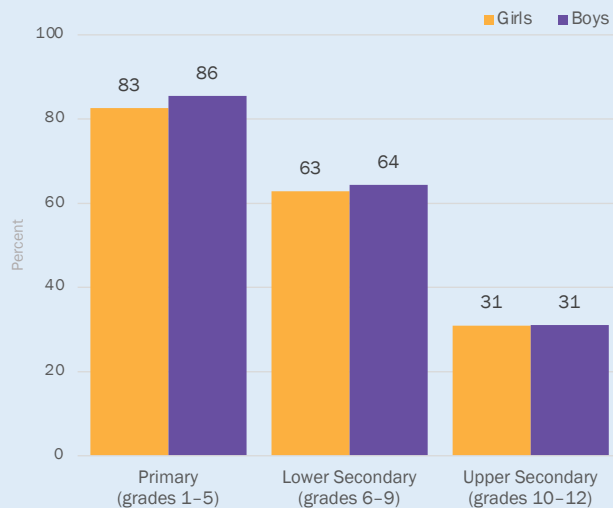
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Adjusted net attendance ratio, by level of education and by gender

School Attendance Ratios

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities In Kosovo

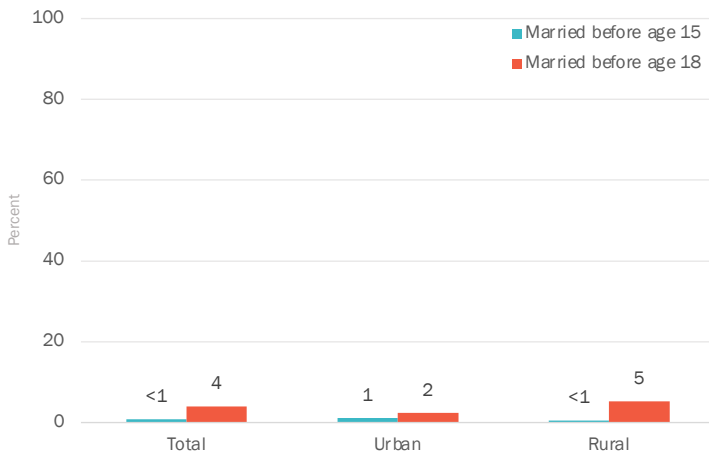


Adjusted net attendance ratio, by level of education and by gender

Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

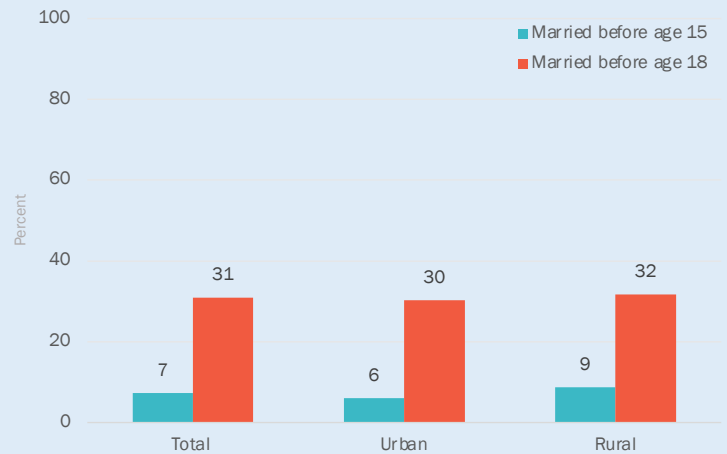
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Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

Child Marriage: SDG 5.3.1

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



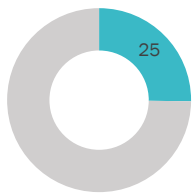
Percentage of women aged 20 to 24 years who were first married or in union before age 15 and before age 18, by area

Adolescence is a period of heightened risk to certain forms of violence and exploitation. The onset of puberty marks an important transition in girls' and boys' lives whereby gender, sexuality and sexual identity begin to assume greater importance, increasing vulnerability to particular forms of violence, particularly for adolescent girls. Certain harmful traditional practices, such as child marriage, often take place at the onset of puberty. At the same time, as children enter adolescence, they begin to spend more time outside their homes and interact more intimately with a wider range of people, including peers and romantic partners. This change in social worlds is beneficial in many respects, but also exposes adolescents to new forms of violence.

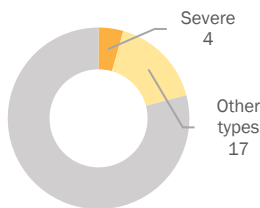
Child Discipline

Kosovo

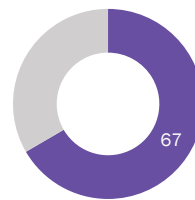
Only non-violent



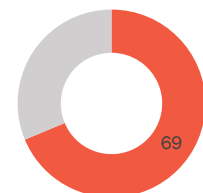
Physical punishment



Psychological aggression



Any violent discipline*



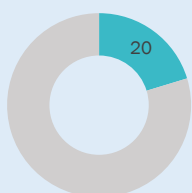
Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

*Age disaggregate of SDG 16.2.1

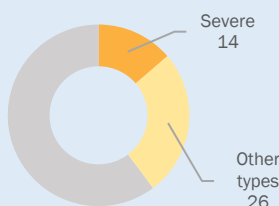
Child Discipline

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo

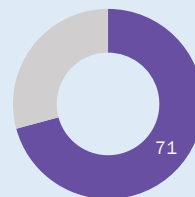
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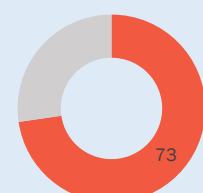
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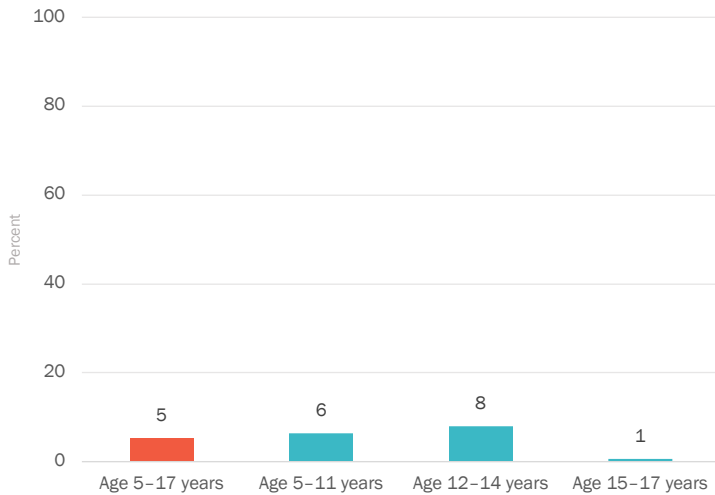
Percentage of children age 10 to 14 years who experienced any discipline in the past month, by type

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Every Adolescent is Protected from Violence & Exploitation

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1

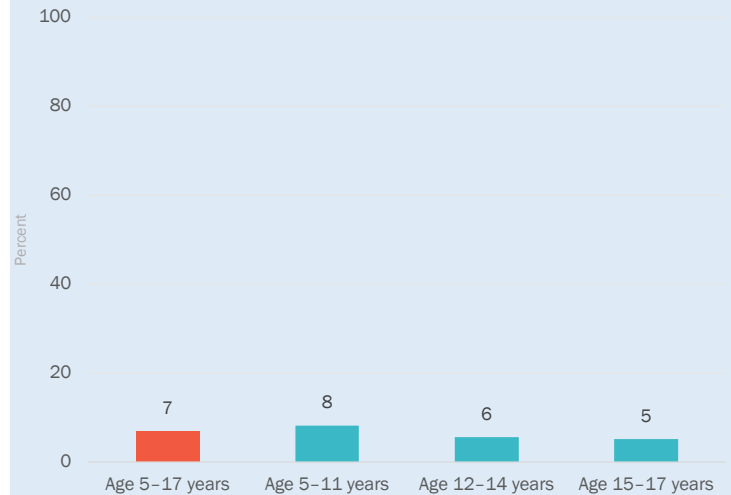
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Percentage of adolescents age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by age

Child Labour: SDG 8.7.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adolescents age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by age

Definition of Child Labour

Age 5 to 11 years: At least 1 hour of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

Age 12 to 14 years: At least 14 hours of economic activities or 21 hours of unpaid household services per week.

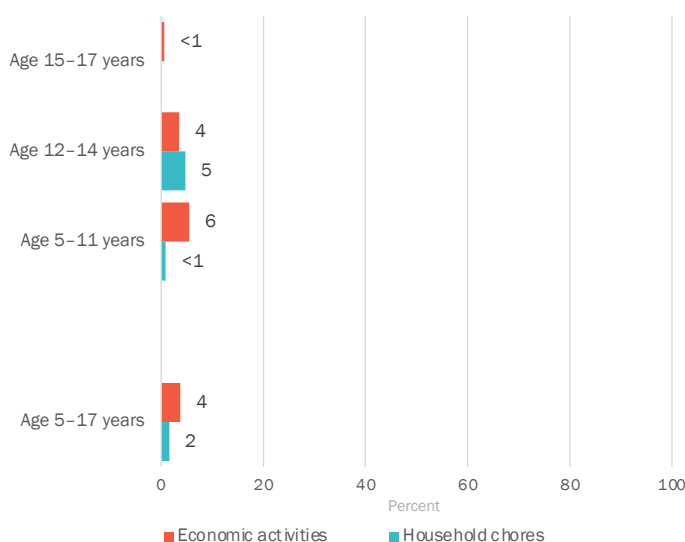
Age 15 to 17 years: At least 43 hours of economic activities. No threshold for number of hours of unpaid household services.

Economic activities include paid or unpaid work for someone who is not a member of the household, work for a family farm or business. Household chores include activities such as cooking, cleaning or caring for children.

Note that the child labour indicator definition has changed during the implementation of the sixth round of MICS. Changes include age-specific thresholds for household chores and exclusion of hazardous working conditions. While the overall concept of child labour includes hazardous working conditions, the definition of child labour used for SDG reporting does not.

Child Labour by Activity Type: SDG 8.7.1

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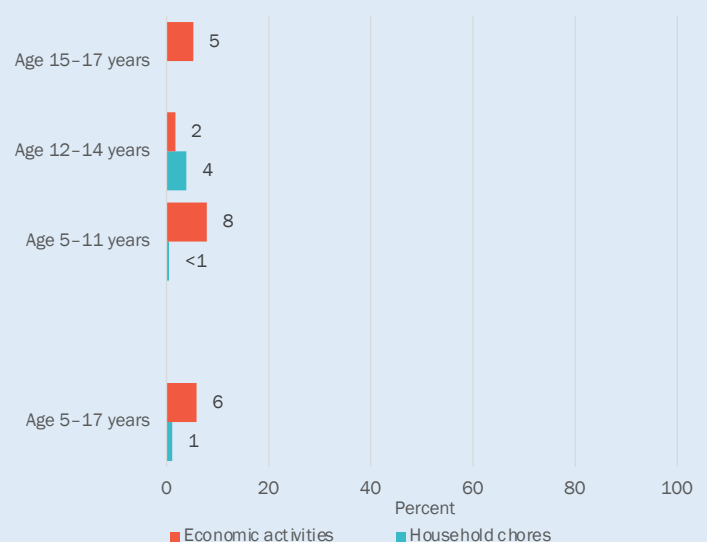


Percentage of adolescents age 5-17 years engaged in child labour, by type of activity and by age

Note: These data reflect the proportions of children engaged in the activities at or above the age specific thresholds outlined in the definitions box.

Child Labour by Activity Type: SDG 8.7.1

Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



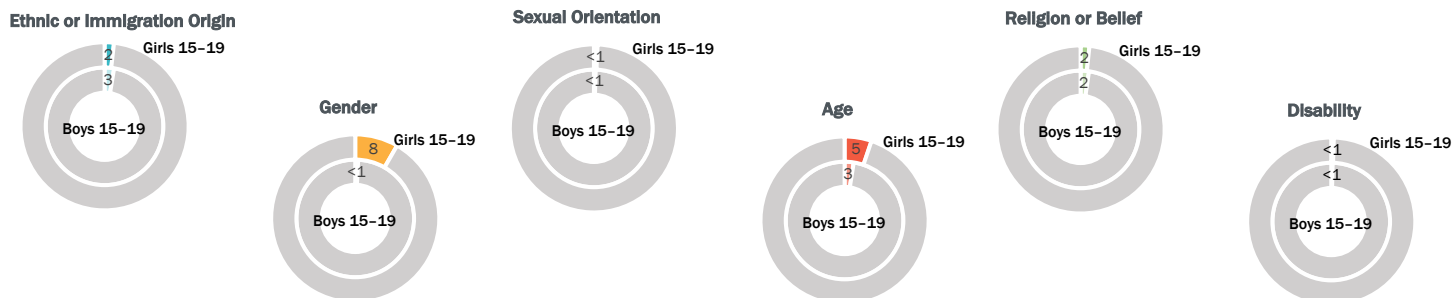
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Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

Discrimination & Harassment

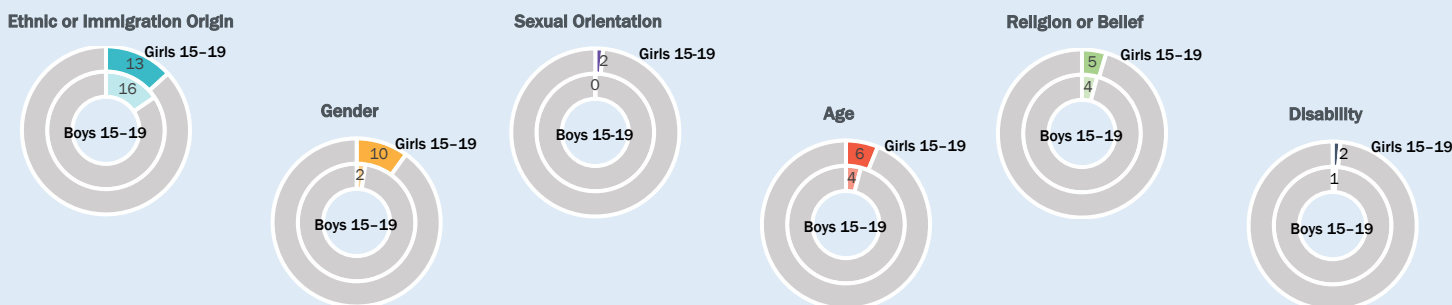
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Percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds

Discrimination & Harassment

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



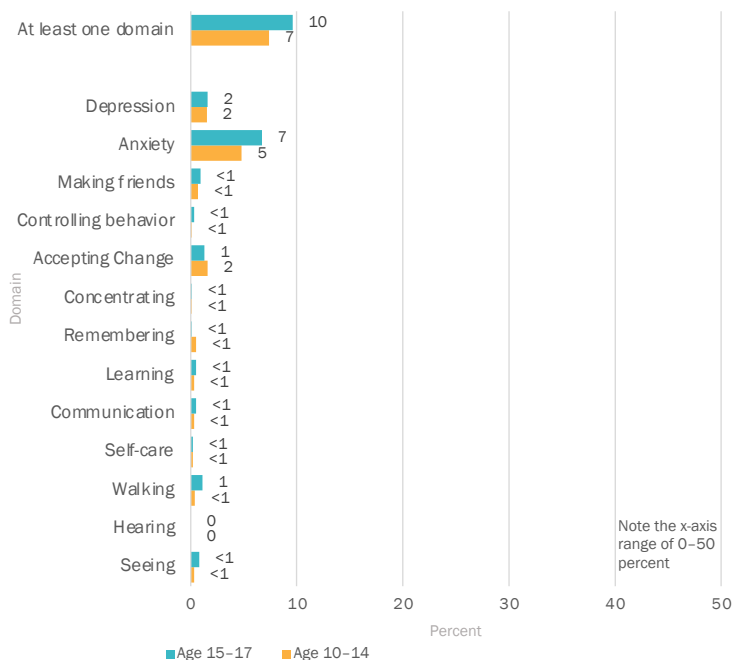
Percentage of adolescent girls and boys age 15-19 years who in the last 12 months have felt discriminated against or harassed on the basis of different grounds

Achieving sustainable progress and results with regard to equity demands a human rights-based approach. At the core of international human rights legal framework is the principle of non-discrimination, with instruments to combat specific forms of discrimination, including against women, indigenous peoples, migrants, minorities, people with disabilities, and discrimination based on race and religion, or sexual orientation and gender identity. As adolescents begin to form more of an individual identity, discrimination can often become more pronounced, taking form in harassment, bullying, or exclusion from certain activities. At the same time, research has shown that discrimination during adolescence has a particularly strong effect on stress hormones, potentially leading to life-long mental or physical health side effects.

Children and adolescents with disabilities are one of the most marginalized groups in society. Facing daily discrimination in the form of negative attitudes, lack of adequate policies and legislation, adolescents with disabilities are effectively barred from realizing their rights to health, education, and even survival.

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents

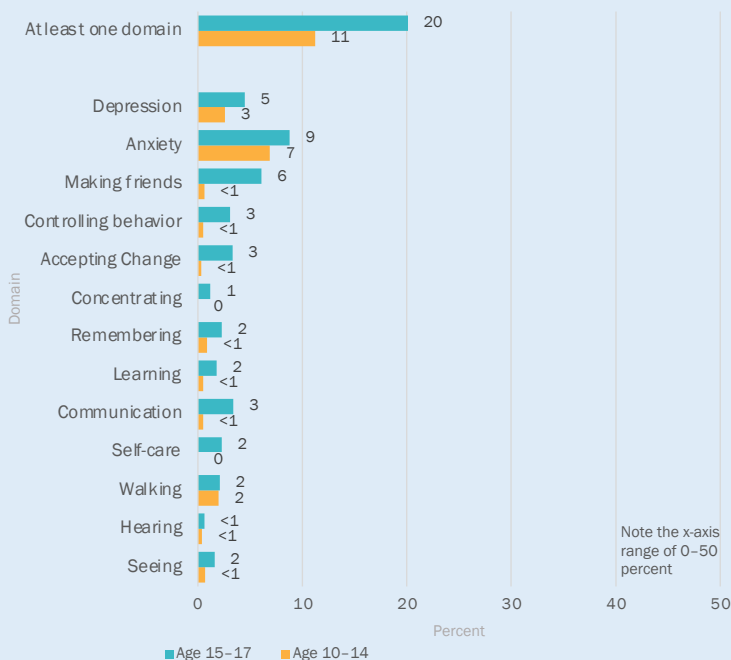
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Percentage of adolescents with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by age, and percentage who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age

Functioning Difficulties in Adolescents

Roma, Ashkall and Egyptian Communities in Kosovo



Percentage of adolescents with functional difficulty in at least one domain, by age, and percentage who have a functioning difficulty, by domain and age

Every Adolescent has an Equitable Chance in Life

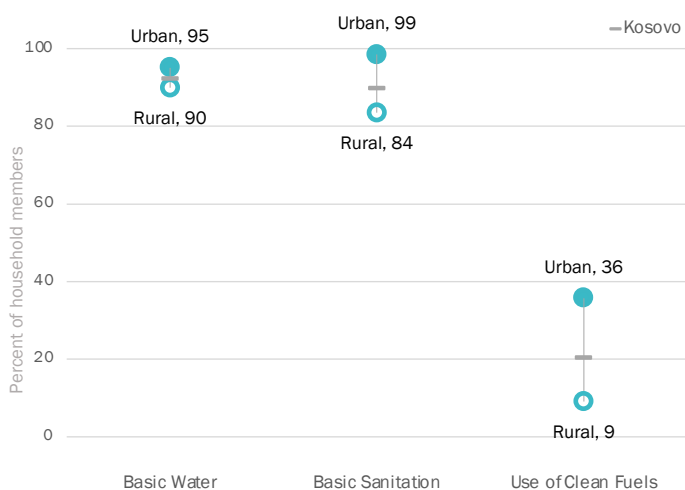
The data presented here are at the household level. Evidence suggests that adolescent access to these services are comparable to household-level data.

Basic Drinking Water SDG 1.4: Drinking water from an improved source, provided collection time is not more than 30 minutes for a roundtrip including queuing. Improved drinking water sources are those that have the potential to deliver safe water by nature of their design and construction, and include: piped water, boreholes or tubewells, protected dug wells, protected springs, rainwater, and packaged or delivered water

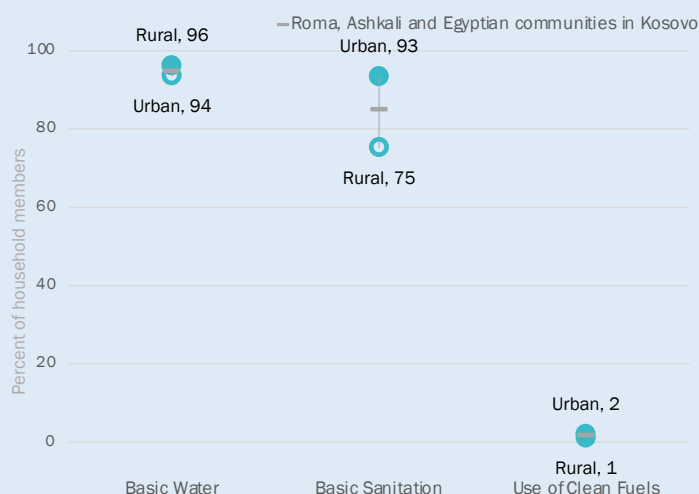
Basic Sanitation Services SDG 1.4.1/6.2.1 : Use of improved facilities which are not shared with other households. Improved sanitation facilities are those designed to hygienically separate excreta from human contact, and include: flush/pour flush to piped sewer system, septic tanks or pit latrines; ventilated improved pit latrines, composting toilets or pit latrines with slabs

Clean Fuels SDG 7.1.2: Primary reliance on clean fuels and technologies for cooking, space heating and lighting

Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use



Water, Sanitation & Clean Fuel Use



Key Messages

- Adolescents age 15–19 years constitute the highest proportion of the population in Kosovo (10 percent for both males and females).
- The birth rate is notably higher among adolescent girls age 15–19 years with lower education levels and those living in poorest households in both the general population and in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities.
- Whereas 15 percent of girls age 20–24 years who are married or in union in Kosovo have an unmet need for contraception, only 3 percent are using a contraceptive method and 5 percent have demand for family planning satisfied with modern methods.
- Only 2 out of 5 children age 7–14 years in Kosovo have foundational reading skills and foundational numeracy skills. The proportions are even lower among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities (1 out of 5 and 1 out of 10, respectively).
- While attendance rates are above 90 percent for primary and lower secondary school, they drop for upper secondary school, especially for boys (84 percent). Attendance rates among children living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities are lower, notably so for lower and upper secondary school (around 60 percent and 30 percent, respectively).
- 1 in 3 women age 20–24 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities was married or in union before age 18.
- Only 1 in 4 adolescents age 10–14 years in Kosovo experienced only non-violent forms of discipline.
- About 1 in 10 girls age 15–19 years in the general population and those living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities reported experiencing discrimination and harassment based on gender.
- 1 in 8 girls and 1 in 6 boys age 15–19 years living in Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities experienced discrimination and harassment based on ethnicity or immigration origin.
- 1 in 10 adolescents age 15–17 years in the general population and 2 in 10 among Roma, Ashkali and Egyptian communities have functional difficulty in at least one domain.

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 Adolescents. Data from this snapshot can be found in tables SR.4.1, TM.2.1, TM.3.1, TM.3.3, LN.2.3, LN.2.4, LN.2.6, LN.4.1A, LN.4.2A, PR.2.1, PR.3.3, PR.4.1W/M, EQ.1.2, EQ.3.1W/M, WS.3.6 and TC.4.7 (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.